

# C H A P T E R 1

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## O R D N A N C E

### A M M U N I T I O N   U N I T S

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This chapter describes the types of ammunition units and the roles they play in conventional ammunition unit operations. It includes explanations of missions, capabilities, support organizations, and organizational structures.

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#### CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION ORDNANCE COMPANIES

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US ammunition units provide Class V support in both GS and DS roles. The GS ammunition company provides support to EAC, corps, and divisions. The DS ammunition company is a corps asset. It provides support to divisional and nondivisional corps organizations. It is normally assigned to a CSB under a CSG.

GS and DS ammunition companies provide Class V support throughout the theater of operations from the theater storage area (TSA) in the communications zone (COMMZ) to the ATP in the division support area (DSA). These companies are organized under the L-series TOE. They can be task organized to meet temporary support requirements. These units provide responsive Class V support to deployed US forces anywhere in the world. The mission, the capabilities (based on TOE at 100-percent strength and operating at Level 1), and the support organizations peculiar to each company are described in the text that follows. The basic organizational structure described later in this section is the same for the GS and the DS company.

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#### ORDNANCE COMPANY, AMMUNITION, CONVENTIONAL, GENERAL SUPPORT (TOE 09488L000)

##### **Mission**

The mission of the GS company is to establish and operate a corps storage area (CSA) or a TSA responsible for the receipt, storage, rerehousing, shipping, and issue of ammunition. The CSA has the additional mission of building CCLs.

##### **Capabilities**

Based on a 24-hour-a-day operation at Level 1, the GS ammunition company provides a daily lift capability of about 5,300 short tons (STONs), assuming a 50-percent mix of containerized and breakbulk ammunition. STONs are used in ammunition operations because their weight (2,000 pounds) is easier to calculate than long tons (2,240 pounds). The company can perform DS maintenance and limited modification of ammunition and its components. The company can also perform emergency destruction of ammunition. Individuals of this company can help the supporting military police (MP) company, or other supporting physical security forces, in the coordinated defense of the area or installation. A GS company can perform unit maintenance on all organic equipment.

**Support Organizations**

The GS ammunition company depends on the following organizations for support:

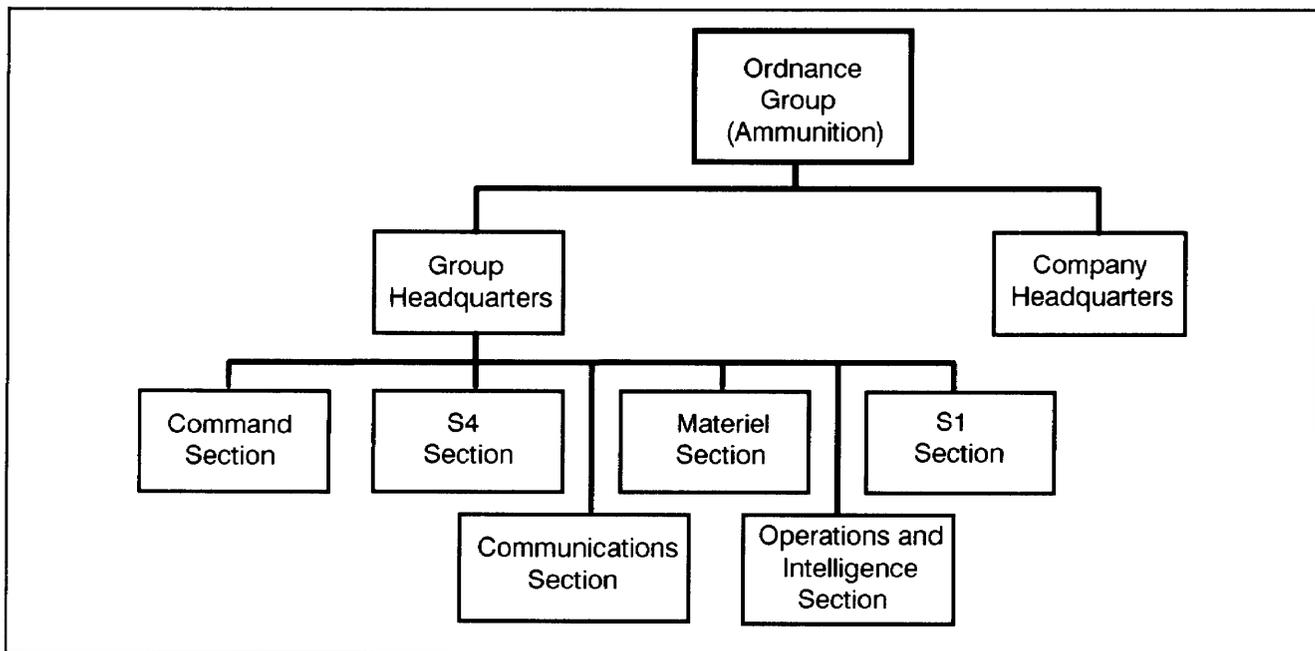
- At the theater level, the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) of the ordnance ammunition group or the ordnance ammunition battalion is used for C<sup>2</sup>, technical direction, and administrative support. Refer to Figures 1-1 and 1-2 for organizational diagrams of these groups.
- At the corps level, the HHCs of the CSG and the CSB are used for C<sup>2</sup>, technical direction, and administrative support. Refer to Figures 1-3 and 1-4 (page 1-4) for organizational diagrams of these units.
- Appropriate elements of the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) or corps support command (COSCOM) for medical, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative support services.
- A signal brigade for area communications support.
- The corps, TAACOM, or theater materiel management centers (MMCs) for Class V management.
- Engineer units for site preparation and site maintenance beyond the company's organic capability.

- Corps and theater transportation assets for the movement of ammunition stocks (movement control center [MCC] or movement control team [MCT]).
- Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units (TOE 09527LA00) for EOD support,
- An MP heavy-security company for external security (TOE 19497L000).

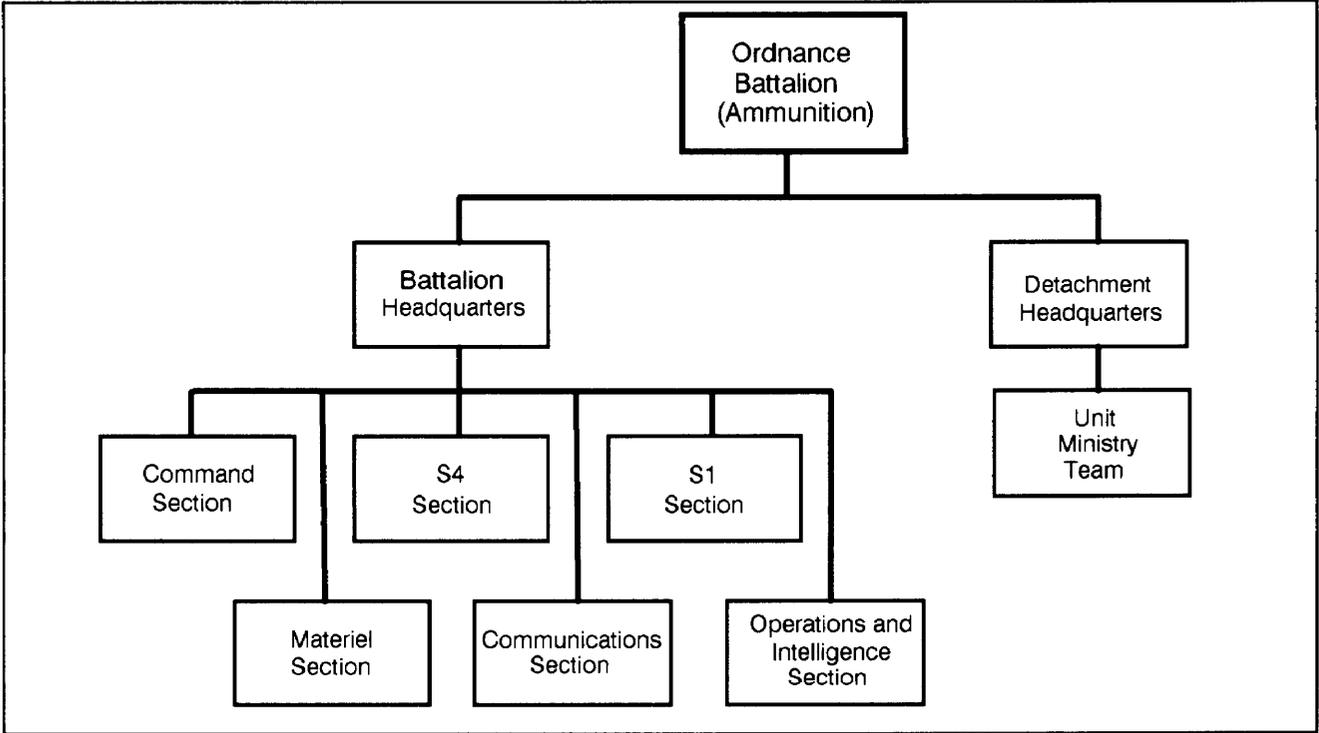
**ORDNANCE COMPANY, AMMUNITION (MOADS), DIRECT SUPPORT (TOE 09483L000)**

**Mission**

The mission of the DS ammunition company is to establish and operate three dispersed ASPs and to establish and operate one ATP under the direction of the division ammunition officer (DAO). This company is responsible for the receipt, storage, rewarehousing, combat configuration, shipment, retrograde, and issue of ammunition from the ASP. Receipt, issue, and retrograde operations are conducted at the ATP. Refer to ST 9-38-1 for additional information on ATP operations. There are three ATPs in the brigade support area (BSA). These ATPs are attached to and operated by the supply companies of the forward support battalion (FSB).

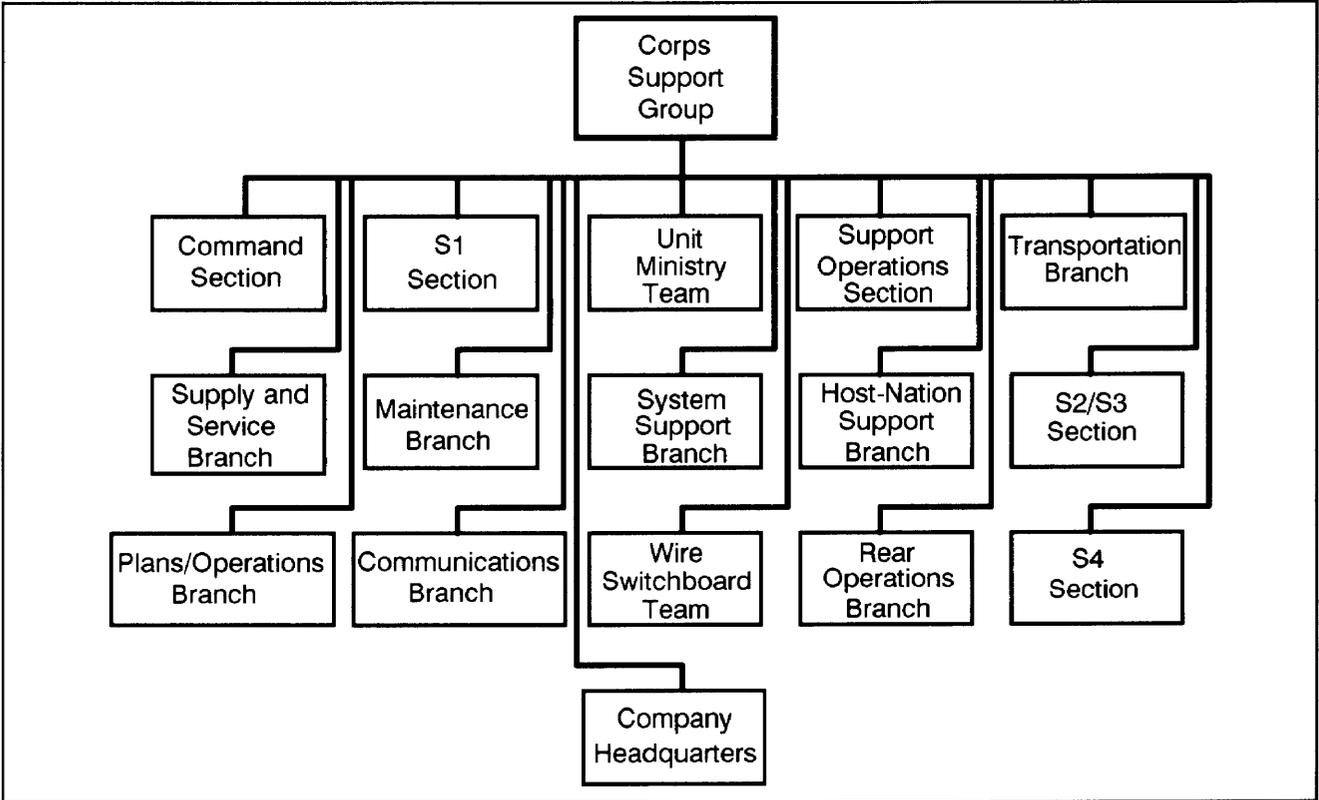


**Figure 1-1. Conventional ammunition ordnance group (DS/GS) (TOE 09662L000).**



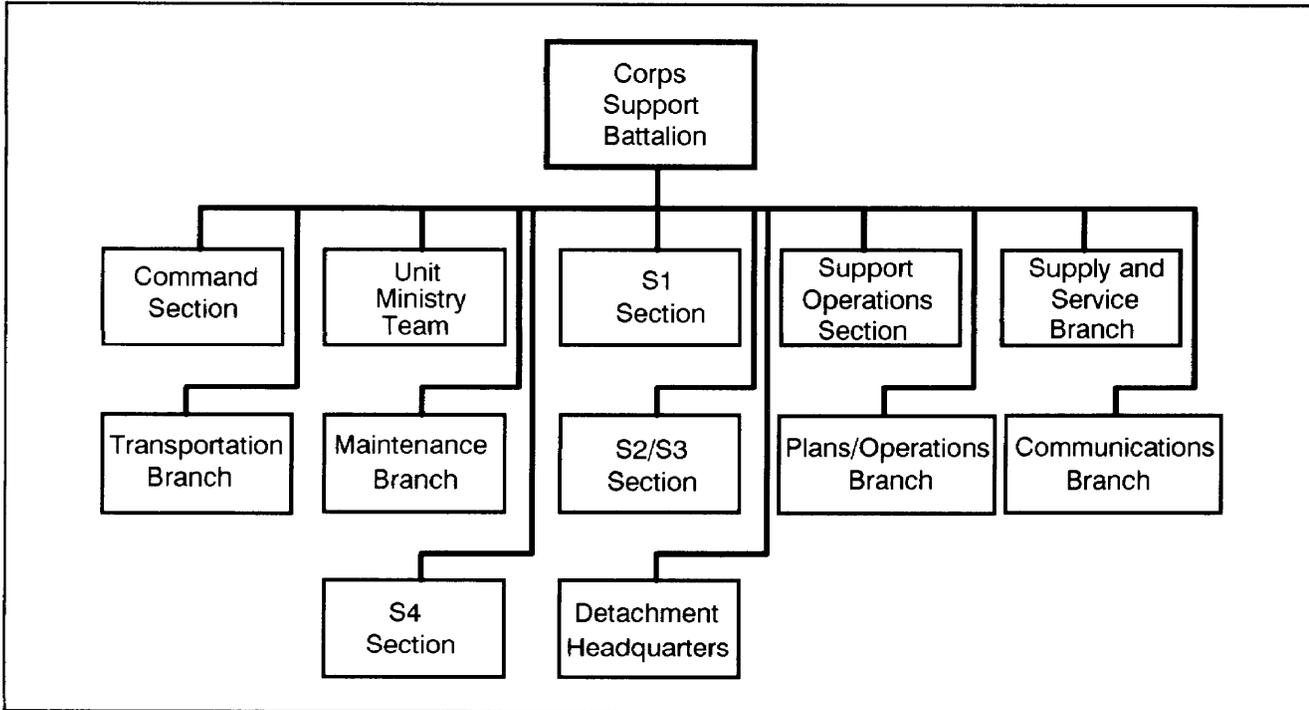
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Figure 1-2. Conventional ammunition ordnance battalion (DS/GS) (TOE 09666L000).



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Figure 1-3. Corps support group (TOE 63422L000).



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**Figure 1-4. Corps support battalion (TOE 63426L000).**

**Capabilities**

At Level 1, this company can provide three ASPS with a total daily lift capability of about 2,100 STONs and an ATP with a daily lift capability of about 970 STONs. The company can perform DS maintenance and limited modification of ammunition and its components at the ASP site. It can also perform emergency destruction of ammunition. Individuals from this company can help in the coordinated defense of the area or installation. A DS company can perform unit maintenance on all organic equipment.

**Support Organizations**

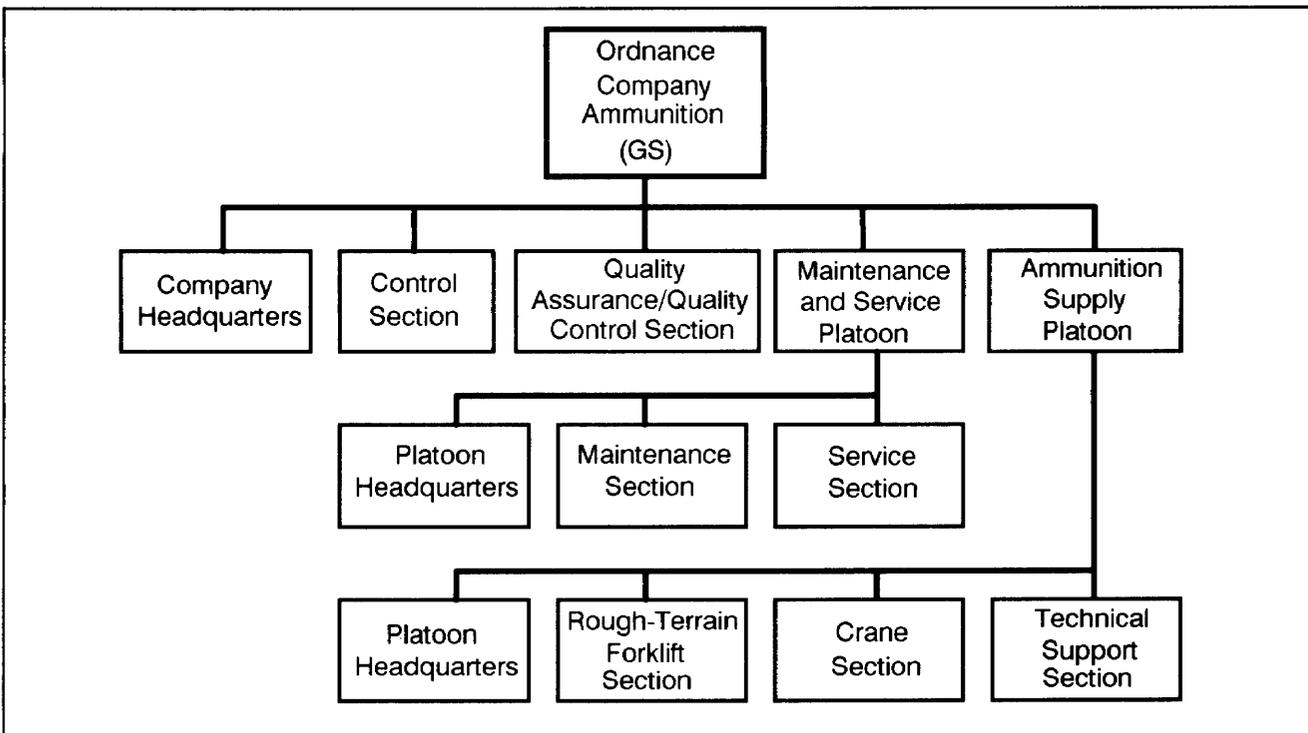
The DS ammunition company depends on the following organizations for support:

- The HHC of the CSG or CSB for C<sup>2</sup>, technical direction, and administrative support. Refer to Figure 1-4 for an organizational diagram of this unit.
- Appropriate elements of the COSCOM for medical, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and other administrative support services.
- A signal brigade for area communications support.
- A corps materiel management center (CMMC) for management and movement of Class V stocks.

- An MP heavy-security company for external security (TOE 19497L000).
- Engineer units for site preparation and site maintenance beyond the company’s organic capability.
- Corps transportation assets for the movement of ammunition stocks.
- EOD units (TOE 09527LA00) for EOD support.
- DAO representative for operational C<sup>2</sup> management of ATP operations.
- Logistical support (petroleum, oils, and lubricants [POL], maintenance, subsistence, medical, security, and so on) for the DS ATP will be provided by division rear base-cluster units as directed by the division support command (DISCOM) DAO in coordination with the DS ammunition company commander.

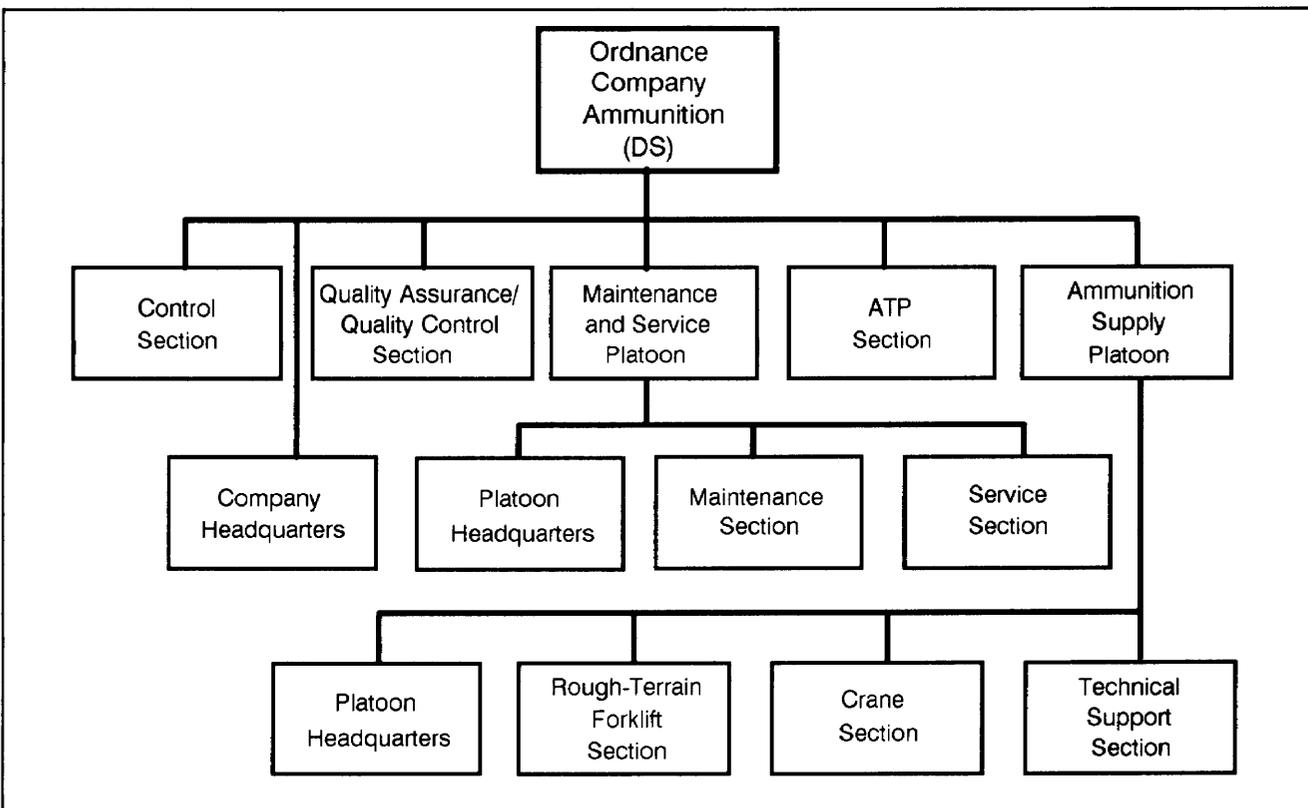
**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

As stated earlier in this section, the organizational structures of the GS and DS ammunition companies are basically the same. A functional description of each section follows. Diagrams of the individual companies are shown in Figures 1-5 and 1-6.



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Figure 1-5. Conventional ammunition ordnance company (GS) (TOE 09488L000).



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Figure 1-6. Ammunition ordnance company (MOADS) (DS) (TOE 09483L000).

### Company Headquarters

The company headquarters section performs C<sup>2</sup> functions. It ensures that standing operating procedures (SOPS) are adequate and comply with the directives and policies of higher headquarters. It provides administrative support, unit supply, and food service facilities for the company.

### Control Section

The control section coordinates and manages mission activities to include supply and maintenance operations. It prepares and maintains ammunition accountable records and reports and operates the communications center. It provides the ammunition supply platoon with directives for shipments, issues, receipts, rewarehousing, retrograde, and storage of Class V materiel. It provides the appropriate MMC with information on transactions that affect ammunition stocks at the ASP. The control section of the DS ammunition company provides a point of contact for the DAO on the status and support requirements, including transportation assets of the DS ATP.

### Quality Assurance/Quality Control Section

The quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) section ensures that all ammunition operations in the unit are conducted properly and safely. The QA/QC section inspects ammunition and reports directly to the battalion commander. The section collects, records, files, and disseminates QA/QC data, reports, and Class V serviceability records.

### Maintenance and Service Platoon

The maintenance and service platoon has three sections. The headquarters section plans and directs the activities of the platoon. The maintenance section performs organizational maintenance on organic equipment and operates both the unit motor pool and the POL storage and dispensing facilities. The service section provides engineer equipment, POL vehicles, specialized equipment, operators, drivers, and specialists necessary to support the operation of the supply facilities.

### Ammunition Supply Platoon

The ammunition supply platoon has four sections. The headquarters section directs all receipt, storage, rewarehousing, retrograde, shipment, and issue operations, including ammunition preparation. The forklift and crane sections are responsible for ammunition receipt, storage, rewarehousing, shipment, retrograde, and issue actions involving their equipment. The

technical support section performs DS maintenance, provides technical assistance, destroys ammunition, conducts inventories, and packs, crates, and bands stocks.

### Ammunition Transfer Point Section

The ATP section (MOADS DS company only) operates an ATP in the DSA. Its mission is to provide ammunition support to corps and division units operating in its sector, as directed by the DAO. Refer to ST 9-38-1 for further information.

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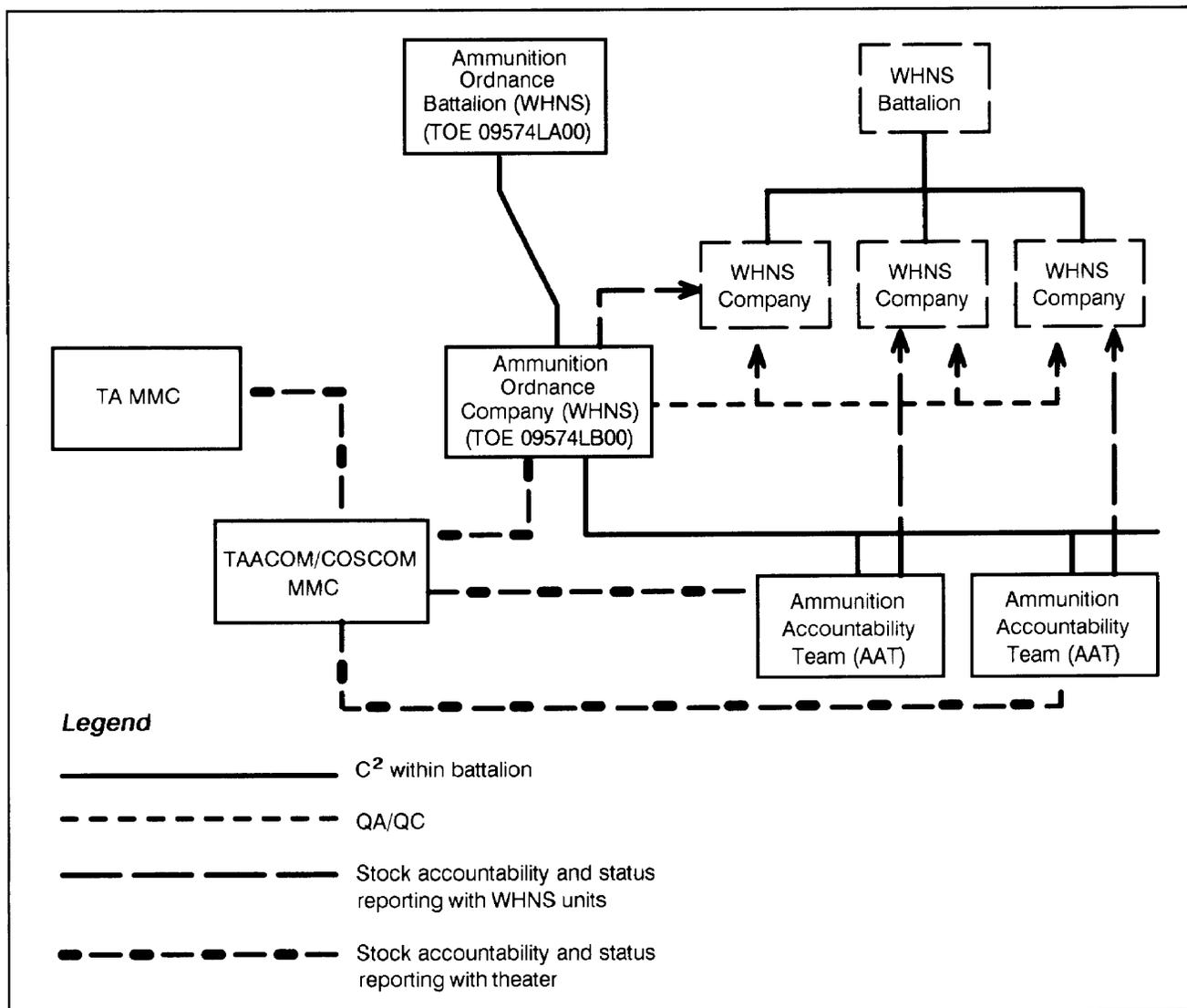
## WARTIME HOST-NATION SUPPORT AMMUNITION UNITS

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**This section implements STANAG-2135, *Procedures for Emergency Logistics Assistance.***

WHNS is a critical element of the ammunition support structure. In a theater of operations and the corps rear, WHNS ammunition units may supplement some US ammunition units. STANAGs detail how host-nation support (HNS) units operate, the support they provide, and how they interface with the US ammunition support structure. For more details, refer to FM 9-6. WHNS units provide Class V support in a GS role based on geographical location. WHNS frees US assets and allows more flexibility by assigning these assets to other missions and theaters, thus generating more combat power. Personnel working in these WHNS units may be active military and/or trained civilian personnel who have been converted to reserve status under the mobilization agreements. The military support structure includes battalion and regimental operational levels. Under STANAGs, WHNS personnel remain under the command of the WHNS authorities when hostilities break out. Refer to Figure 1-7 to see how WHNS units and US units interface.

In order to sustain US forces properly, coordination and management of WHNS ammunition unit operations are performed by CLTs. These CLTs are organized to perform stock control, inventory and stock status reporting, coordination, and QA/QC functions only. For TOE purposes, these CLTs are divided into three categories; the ordnance battalion, the ordnance company, and the ammunition accountability team (AAT).



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**Figure 1-7. Interface between WHNS units and US units.**

**ORDNANCE BATTALION, AMMUNITION (WHNS) (TOE 09574LA00)**

**Mission**

The mission of the TOE-designated ordnance battalion is to provide C<sup>2</sup> for assigned ammunition companies (TOE 09574LB00). Organizational diagrams of the battalion and company are given in Figure 1-8, page 1-8.

**Organization**

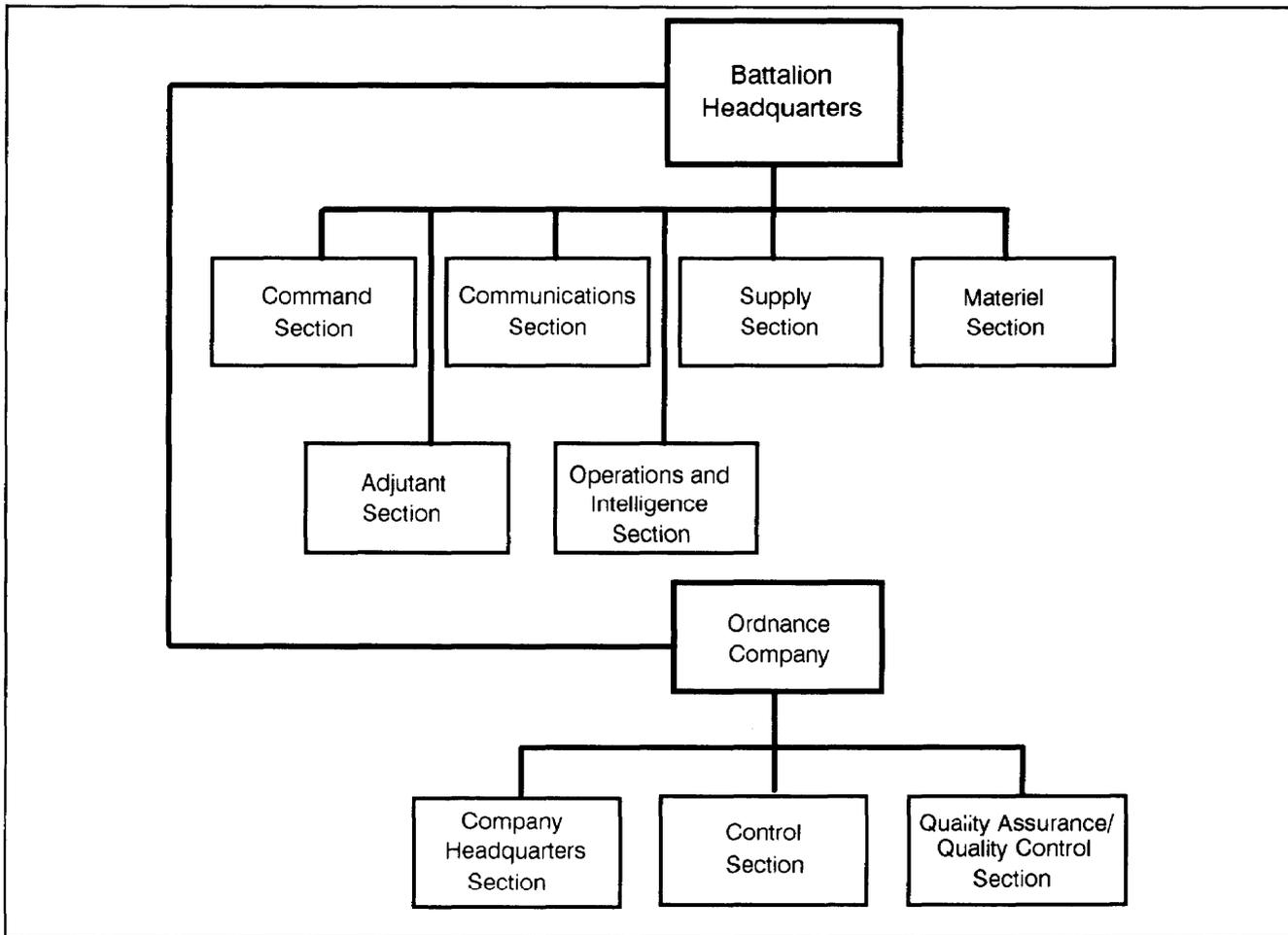
This battalion is usually assigned to a CSG but may be assigned to a TAACOM ammunition group. The battalion depends on the COSCOM or TAACOM

for religious, legal, medical, financial, and personnel support services.

**ORDNANCE COMPANY, AMMUNITION (WHNS) (TOE 09574LB00)**

**Mission**

These TOE-designated ammunition companies provide technical expertise in stock accounting and status reporting. They act as the consolidating and forwarding agencies for ammunition management reports. They perform stock accountability, visibility, and surveillance functions. They provide operational control over US-owned ammunition stocks being received, stored, shipped, retrograded, and issued by



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**Figure 1-8. Ammunition ordnance battalion (WHNS) (TOE 09574LA00) and ammunition ordnance company (WHNS) (TOE 09574LB00).**

WHNS ammunition units. They also provide an interface from the supporting MMC on Class V directives to the WHNS US battalion C<sup>2</sup> activities. These companies monitor all ammunition operations and ensure that they are done to US QA/QC standards. They assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area.

### Organization

Ammunition WHNS companies are assigned to an ammunition WHNS ordnance battalion (TOE 09574LA00). In the theater, the company headquarters section collocates with the WHNS battalion headquarters section. Refer to Figure 1-8. The company headquarters section serves as the command, control, and communications (C<sup>3</sup>) logistics operations center (LOC) to interface with the supporting ordnance ammunition group and the CLTs. The QA/QC section is also collocated with the WHNS battalion. It is mobile, enabling the section to perform its mission

throughout the battalion in support of all assigned WHNS ammunition companies. Class V transactions and accountability data are passed from the company's control section to the Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS) level operating at the TAACOM MMC.

In the corps, the command relationship is from the company's headquarters section to the battalion headquarters and from the battalion headquarters to a CSG. One exception is Class V transactions and accountability data. These SAAS data are passed from the company's control section to the SAAS level operating at the TAACOM or COSCOM MMC. These same transaction data are also provided to the company's headquarters section.

### Operating Sections

Each WHNS company consists of three sections—company headquarters, QA/QC, and control. Refer to Figure 1-8.

The headquarters section provides C<sup>2</sup> over the unit. It is collocated with the WHNS battalion headquarters. It consists of the commander, the first sergeant, and a supply sergeant. The control element of the headquarters section consists of a control officer, ammunition technicians, and communications support personnel.

The QA/QC section enforces US QA standards for all US and WHNS operations unless the host nation's standards are more stringent. In this section are a chief ammunition inspector and several other ammunition inspectors.

The control section is collocated with the WHNS company's operations section. It provides the necessary expertise to establish and maintain the stock record accounts necessary for the control of ammunition received, stored, shipped, retrograded, and issued by the WHNS ammunition company. It prepares reports on stock status, daily issues, and receipt transactions. These reports are sent to the appropriate MMC using ammunition management communications equipment. In this section are ammunition stock control and accounting sergeants and specialists.

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## AMMUNITION ACCOUNTABILITY TEAM (WHNS)

### Mission

These AATs will be designated by TOE when FM 9-6 is revised in fiscal year 1994, AATs provide technical expertise in stock accountability and status reporting and act as a forwarding agency for ammunition management reports. They also assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area.

### Organization

AATs are assigned to a US WI-INS ammunition company and are collocated with the WHNS ammunition company. AATs are supported by the following US organizations:

- The HHCs of the ordnance ammunition group, CSG, or CSB provide command and staff planning, technical direction, and administrative support.
- Elements of the TAACOM or COSCOM provide Class I, H, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and IX supplies as well as medical, legal, religious, personnel, financial, mail, and inspector general support.
- COSCOM and TAACOM MMCs provide Class V management.

The WHNS unit provides support based on STANAGs. This support may include the following:

- Billets.
- Food service.
- POL (bulk and packaged).
- Limited communications support.
- Transportation augmentation for relocation.
- Organizational maintenance.
- Rear-area security.
- Decontamination of personnel and equipment.
- Medical services.
- Mortuary affairs.
- Class V (within its capability).

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## ROLE OF THE CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION UNIT

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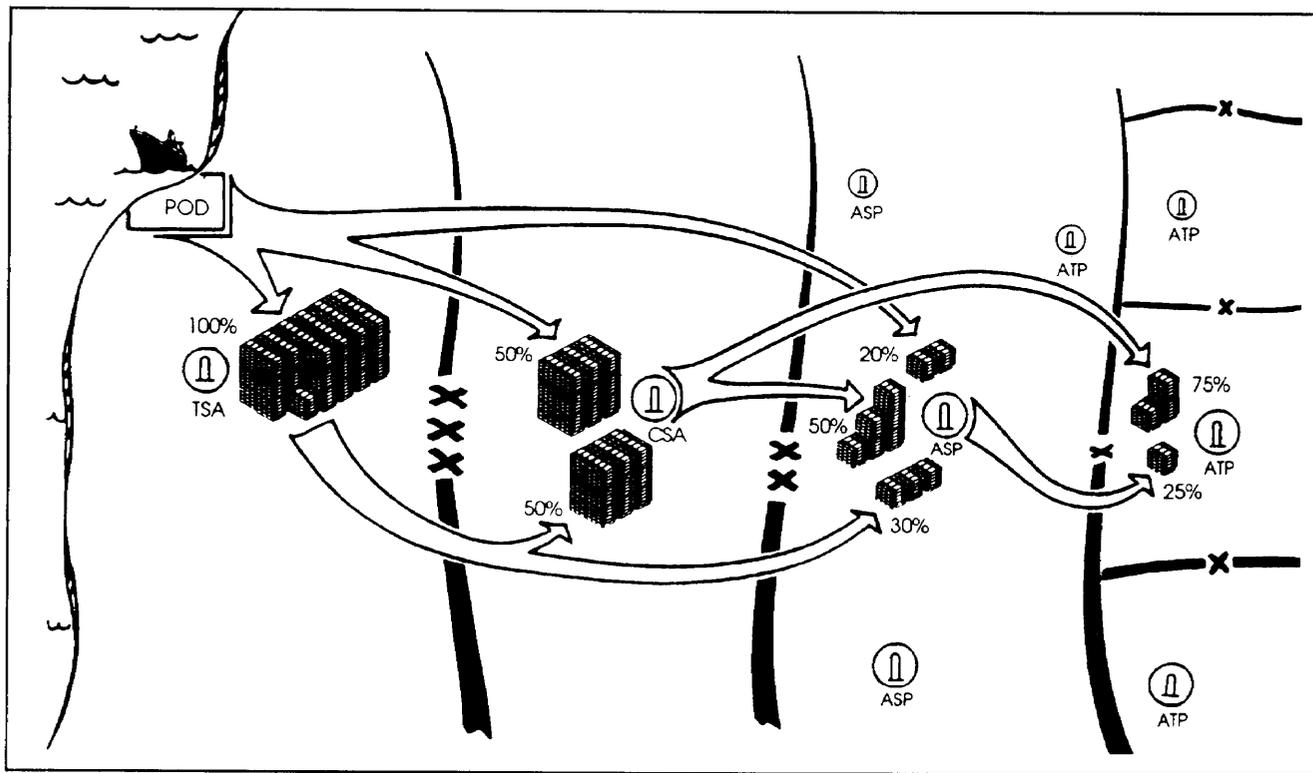
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### SUSTAINMENT

No combat unit can be effective in battle unless it has adequate logistical support. To ensure this support, tactical and logistical planners must understand the organization, mission, abilities, and limitations of supported and supporting units. Effective support is possible only through clearly defined objectives and operational concepts in doctrine and through coordination among support units, planners, and combat units.

On the AirLand battlefield during intense combat, arming and rearming fighting units may be the largest, most time-sensitive task of sustainment. As a provider of a combat necessity, the ammunition unit's supply operations must be synchronized with other support elements (such as transportation and communications) to provide a responsive Class V support system. The MOADS concept of operation provides this highly responsive Class V support to combat units by combining technological advances in data automation, communications, materials handling equipment (MHE), transport systems, and packaging. Figure 1-9, page 1-10, illustrates MOADS in a theater of operations. With these capabilities, the ammunition unit's supply operations are streamlined throughout the theater of operations. For an in-depth discussion of MOADS, refer to FM 9-6. MOADS also provides the following:

- User-oriented support.
- Reduced vulnerability of ammunition storage and supply areas.



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**Figure 1-9. Flow of ammunition within the theater utilizing MOADS.**

- Increased flexibility in ammunition operations.
- Support to the AirLand Battle doctrine.

Under the L-series TOE, the DS ammunition company can operate three ASPs and one DS ATP. The DS ATP, organic to and operated by the DS ammunition company, supports corps, divisional, and nondivisional units operating in the DSA. These units are able to draw ammunition from the ATP, eliminating some of the need to go back to the ASP. This reduces the user's resupply travel time.

In addition to the DS ATP, there are three more ATPs in the division area. These ATPs are organic to and operated by the supply companies of the battalions that directly support the maneuver brigades. The primary goal of MOADS is to deliver as close as possible to 100 percent of the user's Class V requirements through these ATPs. In addition to these combat users, other units operating in the brigade sector receive ammunition support from the ATP closest to their unit.

Most ammunition is received at the ATPs as CCLs, a packaging configuration that reduces the user's labor-intensive ammunition handling at the battalion's trains. The ammunition is transported on corps

line-haul semitrailers and on PLS vehicles. The PLS is the emerging method of ammunition transport. See Appendix A for the interim operational concept of the PLS.

## TRAINING

Training in peacetime is vital to the success of logistics units in wartime. Ammunition unit leaders are responsible for training their personnel to meet standards set in the unit's Army Training and Evaluation Program and soldier's manuals. Training should be based on the current threat. Training should realistically simulate conditions created by enemy actions that will affect ammunition support operations. Simulations should include such things as chemical contamination, terrorist actions, site security, and communications interference or blackout. For further guidance on training, refer to FM 25-100 and FM 25-101. Also, Appendix B provides training guidance in the form of commander's checklists for the various activities of the unit.

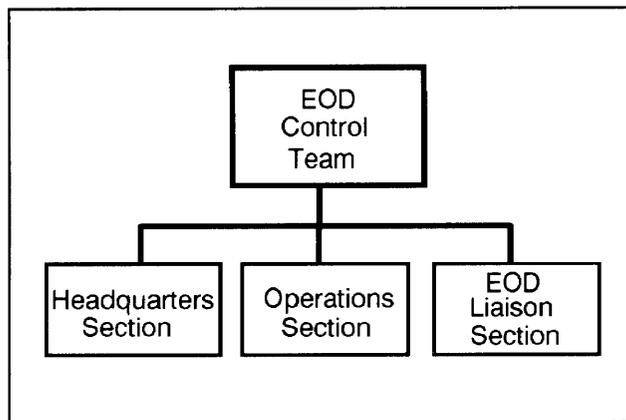
## EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL UNITS

### MISSION

EOD accentuates the commander's combat power. EOD units work with engineer and other units to ensure maneuverability, serviceability, and supportability in the main battle area and back through logistical supply routes. It does this while protecting critical logistical assets threatened by unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the rear area. EOD eliminates or reduces the hazards of domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, and chemical ordnance and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that threaten personnel, operations, installations, and materiel.

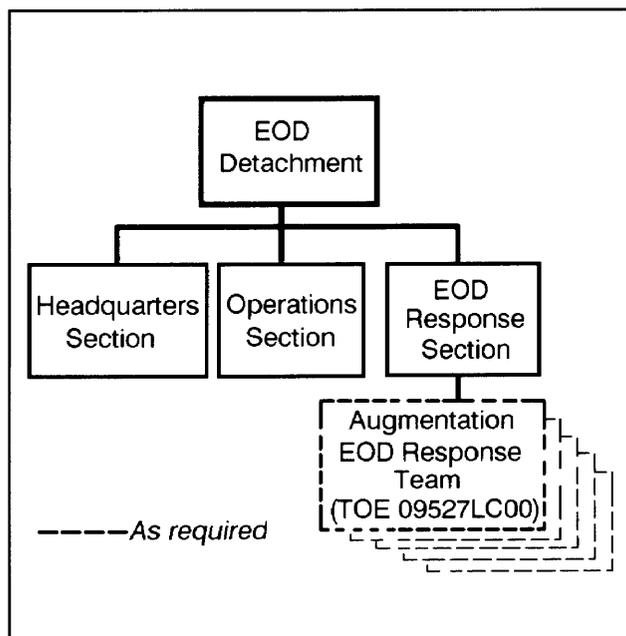
### ORGANIZATION

C<sup>2</sup> of EOD units at the theater army (TA) level are provided by the ordnance group (EOD) that monitors all Army EOD activities in the theater. Each TAACOM and COSCOM is provided with 1 EOD control team (EODCT) (TOE 09527LA00). Refer to Figure 1-10 for a diagram of this team. Each EODCT is assigned from 8 to 10 EOD detachments (TOE 09527LB00). Refer to Figure 1-11. Each of these EOD detachments consists of a small headquarters section, an operations section, and a response section that consists of 5, three-person response teams (TOE 09527LC00). The headquarters and operations sections provide C<sup>2</sup> for the 5 response teams. These response teams can work together on multiple UXO incidents with parts of the headquarters and operations sections providing direct coordination at the incident site. Also, each response team can operate independently of the unit on individual UXO incidents for up to 72 hours. For more information on EOD missions and organization, refer to FM 9-15.



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**Figure 1-10. EOD control team (TOE 09527LA00).**



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**Figure 1-11. EOD detachment (TOE 09527L1300) and augmentation EOD response team (TOE 09527LC00).**