AMMUNITION HANDBOOK: TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR MUNITIONS HANDLERS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Ammunition Handbook: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Munitions Handlers

Contents

		Page
	PREFACE	v
Chapter 1	TACTICAL UNIT OPERATIONS	1-0
	Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Functions	1-0
	Theater Structure	1-0
	Munitions Support	1-1
	Organization for Ammunition Support	1-2
	Tactical Movement Operations	1-10
	Summary	1-15
Chapter 2	PLANNING COMBAT AND STABILITY AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS	2-0
	Defining Combat and SASO Missions	2-0
	Class V Support Operations	2-1
	Transition to Combat/SASO	2-4
	Post-Combat/SASO Transition	2-5
	Summary	2-6

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		Page
Chapter 3	MUNITIONS SUPPLY PROCEDURES	3-1
Chapter 3	Receipt	
	Turn-Ins	
	Issues	
	Shipments	
	Summary	
Chapter 4	DIVISION AMMUNITION OFFICE AND AMMUNITION TRANSFER PO	DINT 4-0
	Division Ammunition Office	4-0
	Ammunition Transfer Point	4-2
	Munitions-Related Functions	4-3
	Echelons Above Division	4-5
	DAO and ATP Operations	4-6
	Summary	4-16
Chapter 5	MUNITIONS SUPPORT IN AN NBC ENVIRONMENT	5-0
	Overview	5-0
	Nuclear Weapons	5-0
	Biological Weapons	5-1
	Chemical Weapons	5-2
	NBC Defensive Fundamentals	5-2
	NBC Contamination	5-3
	Decontamination Concepts	5-4
	Summary	5-8
Chapter 6	STANDARD ARMY AMMUNITION SYSTEM-MODERNIZATION	6-1
	Overview	6-1
	Operating Environment	6-1
	SAAS Area Functions	6-2
	System Performance	6-5
	Required Hardware	6-6
	Required Software	6-7
	Contingencies	6-7
	Problem Reports	6-7
	Summary	6-8

Chapter 7	MUNITIONS SAFETY	7-1
	Safety Levels	7-1
	Risk Assessment and Management	7-2
	Accident and Incident Control Plan	7-13
	Reporting Munitions Malfunctions	7-13
	Summary	7-13
Chapter 8	FIRE PROTECTION, PREVENTION, AND SAFETY AWARENESS	8-1
	Fire Protection Program	8-1
	Fire Prevention Components	8-1
	Fire Hazards and Symbols	8-5
	Chemical Hazards and Symbols	8-8
	Responding to Munitions Fires	8-11
	Summary	8-13
Chapter 9	MUNITIONS STORAGE PROCEDURES	9-0
	Overview	9-0
	Ammunition Storage Activities	9-0
	Storage Safety Principles	9-3
	Site Selection	9-7
	Storage Area Planning	9-10
	Rewarehousing Munitions	9-19
	Night Operations	9-19
	Summary	9-20
Chapter 10	MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE AND SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS	10-1
	Maintenance Planning	10-1
	Maintenance Operations	10-1
	Surveillance Operations	10-3
	Safety	10-7
	Summary	10-7
Chapter 11	EMERGENCY DESTRUCT OPERATIONS	11-0
	Operations Objectives	11-0
	Methods of Destruction	11-3
	Summary	11-6

Chapter 12	CAPTURED ENEMY AMMUNITION	12-1
	Historical Perspective	12-1
	TECHINT Mission	12-2
	Unit Responsibilities	12-6
	Capture and Reporting Procedures	12-8
	TECHINT Reporting Procedures	12-8
	Procedures for Moving CEA	12-9
	CMEC Processing of CEA	12-13
	Management and Disposal of CEA	12-13
	Summary	12-14
Appendix A	AMMUNITION BASIC LOAD	A-1
Appendix B	GUIDANCE FOR COMMANDERS	B-0
Appendix C	FORECASTING AND MANAGING TRAINING AMMUNITION	
Appendix D	BRASS CONVERSION	D-0
Appendix E	AMMUNITION CONDITION CODES	E-0
Appendix F	AMMUNITION IDENTIFICATION	F-1
Appendix G	MOVEMENT CONTROL AND TYPES OF TRANSPORT	G-0
Appendix H	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION	H-1
Appendix I	STORAGE COMPATIBILITY GROUPS	I-0
Appendix J	FORWARD ARMING AND REFUELING POINTS	J-0
Appendix K	SLING LOAD OPERATIONS	K-1
	GLOSSARY	Glossary-0
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	Bibliography-1
	INDEX	Index-0

PREFACE

This field manual provides ready reference and guidance for units and soldiers that handle munitions items. It is not a comprehensive manual, but it does provide useful data on important points of munitions service support. Also, it is a training tool for munitions units and soldiers.

Focus is on tactics, techniques, and procedures used by soldiers handling munitions. The information and guidance contained herein will help them to safely receive, ship, store, handle, maintain, and issue munitions. The manual provides information on processing unit turn-ins, destroying unserviceable munitions, and transporting munitions in new, maturing, or mature theaters of operations in support of the force projection Army. The information in this manual conforms to the procedures of MOADS, MOADS-PLS, and modularty, and will take munitions units well into the twenty-first century.

The proponent for this publication is United States Army Combined Arms Support Command & Ft Lee (USACASCOM&FL). Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (or in 2028 format) directly to Commander, USACASCOM&FL, Directorate of Combat Developments, ATTN: ATCL O, 3901 A Avenue, Suite 250, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1809.

Chapter 1

Tactical Unit Operations

This chapter discusses munitions support and tactical unit operations within the theater structure. Munitions directly impact the success of tactical operations. It is the function of ammunition companies and modular ammunition platoons in the theater of operations to best support the operational plans of tactical commanders. Ammunition unit tactical-level operations include activities necessary to support and win in combat as well as activities that precede and follow them.

STRATEGIC, OPERATIONAL, AND TACTICAL FUNCTIONS

- 1-1. *Power projection* is the ability of a military force to deploy air, land, and sea forces to any region of the world and to sustain them for any type of mission. Power projection is a central strategic concept of US military strategy. *Force projection*, the Army's contribution to this joint effort, is the demonstrated ability to rapidly alert, mobilize, and field a force that is deployable, lethal, versatile, expandable, and sustainable.
- 1-2. Army CSS operates in a seamless continuum throughout the strategic, operational, and tactical environments. *Strategic* CSS maintains the national sustainment base and supports force projection. *Operational* CSS accomplishes operational plans by linking tactical requirements to strategic capabilities. Operational level support personnel are aware of the combat commander's theater strategic perspective and requirements at the tactical level. *Tactical* CSS focuses on coordinated, tailored warfighter support by manning, arming, fueling, fixing, moving, and sustaining the soldier and his equipment. The following section briefly describes theater structure to provide context for the discussion of tactical unit operations.

THEATER STRUCTURE

1-3. A theater is a geographical area located OCONUS for which a commander is assigned military responsibility. International military cooperation and the degree of dedicated US forces influence how the Army conducts operations in each theater.

THEATER OF WAR

1-4. When combat operations are authorized, a strategic theater of war is delineated. It may include part or all of the original peacetime theater. Part of the theater may be in a state of war while other areas remain at peace.

THEATER OF OPERATIONS

1-5. To contend with more than one threat, the theater of war may be subdivided into subordinate theaters or areas of operation. Theaters of operation are those portions of an area of war required for military operations and for administering those operations.