



Life-Cycle Management
Multiplier Effects
Page 2

ROLMS
"Outside the Box"
Page 4

DON Explosives
Safety Conference
Page 6

Stratification
Page 7

Monthly Inventory
Review Report
Page 9

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Ammunition Quarterly

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From the Program Manager



Mr. Jerry Mazza
Program Manager for Ammunition

Welcome to the spring edition of our Occupational Field *Ammunition Quarterly*. As we all know, ammunition management throughout the Corps crosses many organizational boundaries and many disciplines all driven by a common theme of supporting our Marine Forces by enhancing readiness. It is clear that much of what we do is dependent on what we know. In our community, asset visibility is not only key, but also critical across all domains as we execute our individual roles and responsibilities. In support of that mission, you will find in this edition, several articles that reveal some of the

significant efforts on the part of my staff related to our Retail accountability system, ROLMS. Key is a detailed article by GySgt Cleveland on the successful efforts in completing pivotal Systems Change Requests (SCR), which greatly enhanced ROLMS capabilities. My thanks to GySgt Cleveland, CWO3 Garrett, and the ROLMS Program Office for these enhancements.

As well, you will find a keen insight to additional functionality of in-transit visibility and chain of custody with regards to our MPF on/off loads. This was very important in view of the current operational environment. The reduction of issues and receipts as well as the development and adoption of business process rules should go far in maintaining the visibility and accountability of our multi-billion dollar Class V (W) stockpile.

Complimenting the ROLMS articles, as well as an activity with great reliance on inventory accuracy is WO1 Inns article on Joint Service munitions Stratification and subsequent Cross-Leveling. I have always said that ammunition management is often complex. Cross leveling of assets from Service to Service thereby negating the necessity to procure new assets is one of the success stories that have benefited the USMC stockpile. It is not only a vehicle to "right-size" our inventory but allows us to realign procurement funds

to other critical products in support of our Forces.

One of my primary missions is to ensure I placed a safe, quality ammunition product into the hands of our Marines. I was asked to speak at the 2003 Munitions Executive Summit with on a topic of my choosing. In that briefing titled, "*Life Cycle Management Multiplier Effects*" my goal was to clearly articulate to a wide array of munitions producers the ripple affect across the entire munitions life cycle when products do not measure up from a quality standpoint. One of those "complexities" I spoke of earlier.

Overall, this edition should give the reader a new perspective of what is going on around the community.



recommended that the entire stockpile of M430 cartridges remain in CC"N" (Emergency Combat Use Only) until radio-graphically screened for low propellant and double (or missing) closure cups.

It was apparent that re-procurement of some 5M cartridges was not fiscally prudent considering the cost would approach some \$70M vice the estimated cost to screen of approximately \$1 per round.

To execute the Blue-Team recommendations, we worked out the most cost effective, logistically supportable solution to accomplish the screening. Once we established screening facilities, developed Statements of Work, cost estimates, and identified funding resources, we began a lengthy screening program return some 5 million cartridges to a serviceable condition.

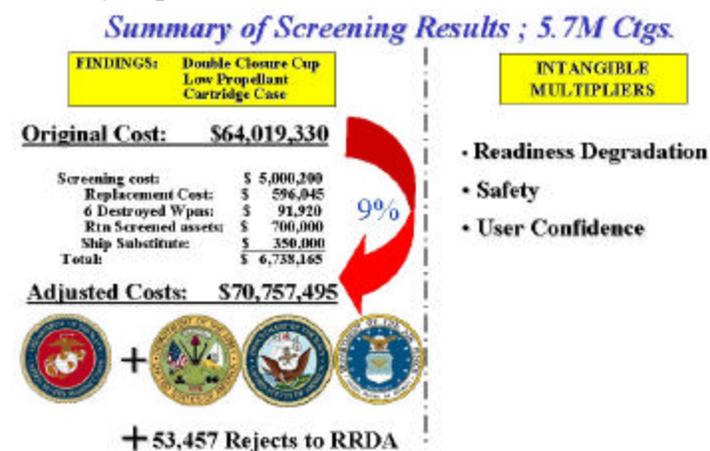
We began shipment USMC assets to established screening facilities. First shown is Concord, CA. where 2.7M cartridges were screened at a cost of \$2.1M. In addition, we executed screening at Fallbrook, CA. where another 1.5M assets were screened costing just over \$1.5M. Another 1M M430s were screened at Crane, IN. for additional costs of \$1.6M and suspect assets on site at Milan, TN. As you can see, this was a significant challenge and investment by the USMC totaling slightly over \$5.0M dollars. This, I label as a LCM Multiplier.

I would like to expand beyond CONUS based corrective actions into Global Readiness impacts. First, the Marine Corps generally has 3 deployed Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) at any given time. Notionally each MEU is capable of sustaining approximately 2200 Marines with a 15-day block all commodities, to include ammunition. Even though the suspension placed M430 assets aboard these units in material condition code "N" allowing for wartime use, it did impact on the ability of these forward deployed units to train at required levels. This I also label an LCM Multiplier. Beyond the 15 day MEU block, the Corps provides another capability - Maritime Pre-positioning Forces, or MPF. The forces are a naval power projection asset that significantly supports the employment of Naval Expeditionary Forces. In general, an MPS squadron supplies a 16,500 Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) with 30 days of ammunition sustainment and execute a maintenance cycle, or complete offload about every three years at the Blount Island Command, Jacksonville, FL.

What this means is that the ability to execute corrective actions, as in this case of the M430 can extend in terms of years until each ship completes its maintenance cycle and those suspended assets are downloaded and screened. Adding to these challenges

is other pre-positioned sites beyond our MEU and MPS. As example, assets located in Cuba, Norway, Japan, and Spain.

Ultimately, the findings of the screening effort did reveal suspect assets. The final tally of the screening program is shown here. You can see that the original procurement costs to the USMC increased from some \$64M to just over \$70M resulting in about 9 percent cost increase. Again, another LCM multiplier. While this may not seem significant from a pure sense, if we were to replicate this with other families of ammunition within the USMC, it can quickly burden our investment account to the point where we can seriously impact on readiness.



To take this a step further, lets expand this to the Joint environment. Not captured is our sister service impacts as all Services utilize the M430 cartridge. If we simply used the 9 percent cost growth and spread that across all Services, the fiscal impact begins to grow exponentially. Also not captured is the cost of demilitarization for some 54 thousand cartridges rejected during the screening process. As important as the fiscal impacts are, there are various intangibles such as readiness degradation as I was unable to support Marine Forces with critical ammunition assets. Secondly, and most important, safety. Clearly we were fortunate no lives were lost.

Acquisition programs are generally measured in Cost, Schedule & Performance but I feel munitions should be measured by "Performance, Schedule, then Cost" in that priority! Anything other than that and you can clearly see how the Total Ownership Costs are substantially increased while readiness is significantly degraded. Again, the LCM multiplier I speak of. It is apparent that we all pay. We all "belly up to the bar" when these type procurement anomalies arise. In this case, I clearly spelled out Marine Corps costs for corrective action...\$5M of un-forecasted funds as well as readiness impacts to our Marine Forces.

This bill was paid from funds realigned out of other procurement accounts which means, loss of business and revenue for industry...yet another LCM multiplier. These are actions for which I am not funded and must absorb the costs. Recall during my introduction that I mentioned how LtGen Beauchamp identified various ammunition management factors and how those factors impact on readiness. It is evident that quality manufacturing has a significant place in the broad discipline of Ammunition Life Cycle Management. I cannot speak of all Services but from the Marine Corps however, the ability for the Corps to resource all ammunition requirements is difficult and leaves little room for such logistics turbulence.

I know quality costs but, in a TOC view, without a quality conforming product, I pay more from the LCM perspective. Implementation and maintenance of quality initiatives such as (CP)², Six Sigma, Quality Audits, and ISO 9000 all serve to better posture us in ensuring that Soldiers, Sailors, Airman, and Marines go to war with a safe product that fosters user confidence. The scenario I described in this presentation is certainly not isolated. We all know that it is being replicated even today and the jury is still out on the logistical, fiscal, and readiness challenges of our current day anomalies.

As we step out smartly in transforming the munitions industrial based, is extremely important we keep the quality factor at the forefront of our planning efforts, for surely this is as much of a readiness impact as is the delicate state of the munitions industrial base itself. There is a significant link between what was just presented and the future of USMC ammunition procurements. We are experiencing an increase our procurement account for ammunition and explosives.

This for the most part is due to a revised War Reserve Munitions Requirements (WRMR) Study based on the Capabilities Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) process. With increasing investment, it is all the more reason that I ask that we remain focused on the impacts of and elements of the LCM Multipliers I spoke of today. If we do not, and continue to apply the same 9% loss in buying power, the impact is staggering.

During this two-day summit, you have enjoyed a variety of speakers on numerous topics. The Joint Ordnance Commanders Group, the Munitions Industrial Base, standup of the Army's PEO for Ammunition, Service perspectives and transformations, and future technologies...all supporting this years Munitions Executive Summit theme of "Reshaping the Munitions Base."

Ours is a unique commodity requiring unique management. It was not my goal today to point fingers

or place blame. Yours is a complex industry, manufacturing a critical product for the Department of Defense and you do a remarkable job considering the vast obstacles and hurdles you must navigate. My point in walking you through this LMC Journey however was to educate industry to the issues I, and all customers must deal with long after acceptance of your product by the United States Government.

Lastly, I view the Munitions Industrial Base as a group of organizations.... Industry, the customer, the Joint Munitions Command, PEO Ammo, and the Munitions Industrial Base Task Force to name a few. It is all ONE team. To me, it is irrelevant where these, as I call them, "production anomalies" originate. It is extremely important however, that we as ONE team do are utmost to avoid them because the War fighting TEAM is depending on us. Subject to any questions, that concludes my presentation. I thank you for your time.

Mr. Jerry L. Mazza is the MARCORSSYSCOM Program Manager for Ammunition.

ROLMS "Outside the Box"

GySgt Tai D. Cleveland Sr. MARCORSSYSCOM

Completing day-to-day tasks, fulfilling additional requirements, and meeting deadlines are enough to overwhelm even the most organized person. When a modification to the computer software that supports your daily routine is required to support these day-to-day tasks, a System Change Request (SCR) is born. Although it may seem a simple task to approve a change to computer software, a SCR's journey to approval is not an overnight process. And while processing an SCR through the normal channels is often challenging, trying to expedite an SCR may seem insurmountable. In order for individuals to step up to the challenge of hastening this process, they may be forced to "think outside the box" to resolve the problems permanently or temporarily in some instances.

This is just what was required to resolve an issue recently encountered by our allies, with the Norway Air-landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB). The Norwegian Ammunition Section submitted multiple SCRs that were impeded due to interpretation and geographical distance, and the frustration resulting from these impediments was soon compounded with a sense of urgency. The Norwegians are tasked to account, report and maintain ammunition

stores utilizing the Retail Ordnance Logistic Management System (ROLMS). However, ROLMS was never intended to address storage location issues of ammunition items stored within containers, which would then be stored in a system of caves vice bulk storage of ammunition in magazines, like in an Ammunition Supply Point. Resourceful, the NALMEB Ammunition Section utilized a separate standalone database system along with ROLMS, but it was not a cost effective solution. The standalone database contained a 5 digit cross reference number that would correlate to the container serial number along with the site location, this cross reference number would be utilized within ROLMS to locate the container inside the cave utilizing the beginning grid field. The cave number was located in the building/hold field while the grid inside the cave was located in the ending grid location. A SCR was submitted to correct this problem and be able to track the locations using ROLMS only.

Another SCR addressed by the NALMEB Ammunition section was the ability to issue a full container of ammunition to the end user with one transaction. Ammunition containers may contain multiple DODIC's, NIIN's, lot numbers and or serial numbers packed inside them. With the feasibility of each container having an infinite combination of individual transactions, the ability to issue a container with one key punch by container number, would save a tremendous amount of time and manpower for the NALMEB section, currently staffed with only one ROLMS administrator.

The ROLMS Program Office was informed of these critical ROLMS shortcomings and software requirements were identified and defined with the assistance of the NALMEB Ammunition OIC. A coordinated effort between PM-AMMO, NALMEB, and various members of the Configuration Control Board formalized the process into three SCRs (SCRs 51, 52, and 53) to implement the following new ROLMS capabilities:

- The capability to track the location of containers inside a building to the grid level.
- The capability to issue all NIINs within a container via one transaction.
- The capability to cross-reference the container pad value with the building hold data of a magazine chart for records where the magazine type indication is container pad data under one report.

The CCB met during April 2001 and approved all three SCRs. Respectively, they were assigned a priority of 2.2, 2.75, and 2.125 (on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being the highest priority). When compared to other

CCB voting results, the USMC was very pleased with these high rankings. Unfortunately, the ROLMS engineers are still working to resolve multiple priority 1 SCRs. PM-AMMO is in constant contact with the ROLMS PM to continually emphasize the sense of urgency surrounding these SCRs, especially regarding the issuing of containers with one transaction.

In October 2002, MARCORSSYSCOM sponsored a meeting at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, VA, with personnel from NALMEB, PM-AMMO, and the Ammunition Community at-large in attendance, particularly experienced ROLMS end users. At this point, the SCRs concerning Norway's difficulties had been open for more than a year and required swift resolution, especially with a potential conflict on the horizon. The question asked by PM-AMMO was, "Is there other data character fields within ROLMS not being used that could be adapted for the intricate storage location requirements for NALMEB and allow for the generation of reports that are needed?" This demanded that the attendees be innovative and creative when considering unconventional methods to resolve the Norwegian's issue. Additionally, MARCORSSYSCOM experts could collaborate with the Norwegian representatives on hand to fully define the problem and contemplate potential solutions. During this meeting, the attendees determined the primary problem was that ROLMS, in its current configuration, neither permitted NALMEB the ability to set-up their site plan within ROLMS, nor did ROLMS allow them to generate reports conducive to their needs. NALMEB required that the ammunition be tracked by DODIC within the container, within the cave down to the grid and at which of the three site locations. Current process was to print reports and generate paperwork for the workers in the field, NALMEB had to extract data from ROLMS utilizing the Oracle Browser function and extract the container serial numbers from the standalone database, then merge it into a separate spreadsheet. Another problem with the ROLMS reports was that not all the character fields used by the NALMEB section appear on the standard reports written into the ROLMS program nor the on screen browsers. Additionally, it was determined that the desired single key-stroke process of container integration within ROLMS would require the ROLMS engineers to resolve and could not be achieved via a workaround or quick fix.

Taking on this challenge, CWO3 Garrett (Inspector-Instructor, GS Ammunition Platoon, Topeka, KS) and GySgt Tai Cleveland (MARCORSSYSCOM, ROLMS Coordinator) investigated and addressed the Norway SCRs. Together they mapped out and devised an alternative plan that could implement the intentions

of SCRs 51 and 53. What did they come up with? By utilizing the existing ROLMS configuration, semi-customizing selected available data fields currently within ROLMS and changing the process on how the ammo/containers are receipted for in ROLMS they determined that the desired data and reports could be produced.

In late February, CWO3 Garrett went to Norway and worked with the NALMEB to convert their old process of two databases and cross reference numbers into a single source of info, the ROLMS program. During this process, while working with Capt Worsoe and Bjorn Akselsen from the NALMEB section, a finalized process was developed to suite the needs of the NALMEB section and still be able to report solid data back to MARCORSSYSCOM via 'Transaction Item Reporting' into the 'Marine Ammunition Requirements System'. With the new process in place, NALMEB can pull data by cave, container number, grid and numerous other fields. This is especially helpful when calculating total 'Net Explosive Weight' by container, which was done manually in the past. Reports can be generated for the transportation administrators without having to manually type data into a separate spreadsheet saving time and manpower. Now, all required reports can be generated out of ROLMS utilizing the Oracle Browser option located within the ROLMS program. With ROLMS version 9.0 due out this year, the SCR on the issuing of containers with one transaction will be resolved. The newly developed process of tracking ammunition by containers and caves at NALMEB, will facilitate the integretion of ROLMS 9.0 into it's administration process. The new version of ROLMS is currently being Beta tested. When push comes to shove and time is a factor, Ammunition administrators have to be willing and able to think 'out side the box' to accomplish the mission at hand.

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DON Explosives Safety Conference

George E. Morrison, MARCORSSYSCOM

The Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA) sponsored their annual Explosives Safety and Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E)

Security Conference the week of 24 Feb. through 28 Feb. 2003 at NAS Pensacola FL.

This annual conference brings together the worldwide leadership of Navy/USMC explosives safety and AA&E security for a week of briefings, working groups, policy discussions, and networking aimed at improving the explosives safety posture of both Services.

Capt. Robert Honey, USN, and Director of NOSSA made opening remarks. Capt. Honey also presented the NAVSEA/NOSSA perspective of the DON Explosives Safety Program, and introduced Mr. Danny Brunson, the new Executive Director of NOSSA.



Capt. Honey's presentation was followed by Mr. Richard Wright, OASN (I&E) who gave the SECNAV perspective, Capt. Richard Kiser, USN presenting the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) Overview, and CDR Robert Burke, USN, CNO presenting the CNO perspective.

Numerous additional presentations were made covering a myriad of explosives safety topics including: changes/revisions to OP 5, Ordnance Environmental Update, Materials Potentially Presenting an Explosives Hazard (formerly known as AEDA), Range Residue, Explosives Safety Mishaps, Ordnance Transportation Safety Issues, Quality Evaluation, Insensitive Munitions, Explosives Safety Electrical Issues, and the Weapons Systems Explosives Safety Review Board (WSESRB).

MARCORSSYSCOM, as managers of the USMC Explosives Safety Program, also conducted their annual supporting "Marines Only" sidebar meeting. This meeting focused on issues and topics of particular interest to the USMC. Among the subjects discussed were: current status of the USMC Explosives Safety

Program, recent initiatives, introduction of new databases for tracking correspondence/inspection data, explosives safety officer training requirements, Electronic Safety Siting (ESS), NMCI process and documentation of software, Range Safety Officer (RSO) accountability requirements, the emerging arena of munitions responses for land known or suspected to be contaminated with munitions and updating the recently published MCO P8020.10A.

A topic of particular note to both the main conference and Marine sidebar meeting was Electronic Safety Siting (ESS). Mr. Phil Wager, Naval Facilities Engineering Support Center NFESC), briefed the conference on this new program. ESS is a suite of software utilizing digital mapping, base facilities databases, and an Explosives Safety Quantity-Distance (ESQD) calculation program to electronically generate and transmit a complete explosives safety site plan from the base level, through the various review/approval organizations, to the DDESB for final approval. This technology promises to substantially reduce time and effort required to obtain explosives facility site approvals. All Services participated in beta testing ESS. However, MARCORSYSCOM has taken the lead in implementation of ESS for USMC bases. In cooperation with NFESC, base facilities/IT/and explosives safety personnel, MARCORSYSCOM has begun a program to install ESS at all USMC bases. The current plan, subject to available funding, is to install ESS at the rate of one base per quarter. Installation is complete at MCB Quantico, and in progress at MCAS Miramar, Camp Lejeune, and MCAS New River. MCB Quantico has submitted the first ESS site plan and it is presently in the approval/review process.

Another major subject of interest at both the main conference and working group levels was explosives safety officer training. Mr. Mike McCollum, NOSSA Training Liaison officer, briefed the conference on the status of training course development. NOSSA is revising Appendix D in NAVSEA OP5, Vol 1 to establish more complete training requirements for Navy explosives safety officers. This action reflects a prior decision by MARCORSYSCOM to increase training requirements and establish a qualification/certification program for USMC explosives safety officers as published in MCO P8020.10A.

As Mr. McCollum briefed, many of our training classes are being converted from classroom format to Computer Based Training (CBT) format. This decision, made several years ago, is now coming to fruition.

There is some question as to the effectiveness of CBT in initial training classes that require practical "hands on" type instruction such as Facility Planning, Electrical Safety, and Vehicle/Railcar Inspection. The consensus view is that CBT may be suitable as refresher training in these classes, but initial training should be performed in a classroom setting. Unfortunately, once these CBT products become available, these subjects will no longer be routinely available in classroom formats. This situation is under review by MARCORSYSCOM to determine how best to provide our explosives safety officers the appropriate training environment.

In a more positive development, AMMO-74 Explosives Safety Officer course, a joint USMC/Navy 80-hour class under construction by the Army Defense Ammunition Center (DAC), is progressing and should be ready for an initial class offering in October 03. AMMO-74 is replacing the older AMMO-33 class and will more clearly focus on the duties and responsibilities of ESO's. In anticipation of a large initial quota requirement, plans are currently being made for 3 classes annually (east coast/west coast/Pacific in the first year; east/west/Europe in the second year).

Following the formal conference, MARCORSYSCOM sponsored a daylong training session in the use of SAFER Version 2.0 (Safety Assessment for Explosives Risk) for USMC ESO's at the Naval Aviation Ordnance Schools Command, NAS Pensacola. SAFER is a probabilistic quantitative computer model for the assessment of risk in situations where normal quantity distance requirements cannot be met. The DDESB has approved SAFER for a trial use period, however, only the Marine Corps has provided this tool to base level explosives safety personnel. The training class, presented by the contractor APT, is a requirement for using SAFER. Approximately 20 Marine Corps civilian and military ESO's received the mandatory training and certification.

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Stratification/Cross-leveling Saving The Marine Corps Money;

What A Concept

WO William W. Inns, MARCORSSYSCOM

President Bush in the recent State of the Union Address given January 28th to Congress, while speaking on the economy stated "The best way to address the deficit and move toward a balanced budget is to encourage economic growth, and to show some spending discipline in Washington D.C." The statement was followed by the obligatory applause of all present. But really, how often does the U.S. Government saving money through spending discipline ever make the headlines. In unison, nearly never. It's just not newsworthy. Spend a million dollars frivolously; make the headlines. Save a million; not a word. However, it should be noted that the Marine Corps and her sister services the Navy, Army, Air force, and the Coast Guard have been doing just that since 1996 in adherence to a regulation set down from the Government Accounting Office.

The regulation requires that at least annually, each Military Service shall stratify its conventional munitions inventory. That is, review their ammunition needs compared to their current stockpiles to ascertain overages that may then be offered up to fill shortfalls that have been identified by the other services. In order to attain a uniform method of collecting the information for this report, each Service will use the data collected from their respective 30 September inventory. The exception being the United States Air Force who may use it's 31 March inventory for the basis of its Stratification Report. For the Marine Corps part in this; the 30 September inventory assets are first applied against the Total Munitions Requirements (TMR). These assets are classified as the Required Related Munitions Stock (RRMS). Munitions stocks held in the inventory above the RRMS will be subject to the following classifications; Economic Retention Munitions Stocks (ERMS), Contingency Retention Munitions Stock (CRMS), and Potential Reutilization / Disposal Stock (PR/DS). The definitions of these classifications are as follows:

ERMS. The inventory quantity of an item greater than the RRMS that is found through economic analysis to be more cost effective to retain for future peacetime issues versus disposing of it and reacquiring it in the future to meet projected requirements. To warrant economic retention, an item must have a reasonably predictable future requirement or demand rate. Economic retention quantities are normally calculated through use of

formulas considering future requirements, disposal and future acquisition costs versus the cost of retention.

CRMS. The inventory quantity of an item that is greater than the total munitions requirement that normally would be identified as potential reutilization stock except for a determination to keep it for specific national defense purposes.

PR/DS. The inventory quantity of an item that is greater than the sum of RRMS, ERMS and CRMS. PR/DS is considered excess to the Military Services' need, but has not yet been found to be excess to all DoD needs. Note: this section includes assets that are unserviceable with condition codes of E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, and P.

Once the 30 September Inventory data has been compiled and entered into the appropriate classification it is then routed internally through MARCORSSYSCOM-PMAM for review and finalization. Upon a complete review by all Divisions within PMAM, and the go ahead by the PM the report is sent to the Executive Director for Conventional Ammunition (OEDCA). The OEDCA is responsible for maintaining status for all cross leveling issues among the military services. Its location is in Alexandria, Virginia.

You may be thinking to yourself; that sure is a lot of information, and yet you still haven't saved the Corps a dime. We're getting there. Each March, and after all the Services have submitted their respective Stratification Reports, all the Stratification representatives meet in Alexandria to start the cross leveling process, commonly referred to as the Quad Service Review (QSR). While there, Services review all items that each has identified as above and beyond their RRMS and available for cross leveling. The exchanges are on a first come first serve basis with the following exceptions:

- Department of the Navy organizations will give first priority of cross leveling to one another prior to being opened to other Services. This includes the Navy, Navy Special Operating Forces, and the United States Marine Corps.
- Special consideration is given to Services that have a short fall identified for a particular DODIC and also can show procurement planned in an out year.

At the time of this article the FY03 QSR has not taken place and all reports have not been disseminated

to the Services. However, for FY02 a total of 68 primary cross-leveling candidate DODICs were reviewed. Services tentatively agreed to cross level assets that would result in \$10,538,665 dollars in cost avoidance for FY04. The United States Marine Corps saved over 3.5 million dollars in procurement costs because of FY02 cross leveling efforts. While 3.5 million dollars is just a mere drop in the bucket when looking at the DOD budget, it goes a long way to ensure that the Marines nor warriors from our sister services on the ground or at sea will ever have to stop training because funds are not available to procure required ammunition. To further bolster this point, since the Stratification process started, and in addition to the tentative savings from FY02, 275.4 million dollars in actual cost avoidance has been achieved.

While I never will admit to, nor will I be accused of being a genius, while searching for a quote to end this article, I believe that I have stumbled on one that is appropriate. Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–1895), a British biologist and educator stated, “Economy does not lie in sparing money, but in spending it wisely.” It is funny that close to 108 years after the author’s death an American President said nearly the same thing. As always the Marine Corps, and the US military are leading the way to finally bring those words to fruition.

WO William W. Inns was assigned to MARCORSSYSCOM-IM and is currently at the Warrant Officer Basic Course.

Monthly Inventory Review Report

MSGT Connie M. King MARCORSSYSCOM

Approximately two years ago the Inventory Accuracy Team introduced the Monthly Inventory Review Report to our Storage Activities. This report has gone through an evolution of changes; even as we read this column it continues to progress. You might ask yourself “Why so many changes” simple, this report was established for all supported OT COG Ammunitions Supply Points, to include Marine Corps Liaisons. Whether it is ground, air, or ship. The purpose of report is to assist and analyze the activities by providing them a broad picture of their inventory with possible trends that may occur in regards to accuracy, accountability, Safety, and in assisting the storage activities on identifying, and resolving deficiencies, improving inventory accuracy, data quality, and accountability.

Every month the Inventory Review Report goes through an extensive assessment process. Downloads of inventory data come from three primary data sources, Marine Corps Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II (MAARS), Crane, and Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS). The process consists of:

- The first download is provided by the WARS data, this generally occurs on two working days before the MAARS data is downloaded.
- MAARS data is then downloaded, this data comes in anywhere from the 10th to the 12th of each month.
- Lastly, data from Crane is downloaded, this occurs by the 10th of each month.

Periodic Lot Reports (PLR’s) for Navy and Marine Corps assets are generated between the first and eighth day of each month. PLR’s provide an asset balance by lot number to the owner ICP. PLR’s for Ammunition Transaction Reporters (ATR) include only lot/serials for items assigned Material Control Codes (MCC) of “K.” PLR’s for Transaction Item Reporters (TIR) include all MCC “K” and all lot/serial number assigned a MCC of “B,” “C,” or “E” when Condition Defect Codes are assigned. Subsequently, the transaction produced for PLR’s has a Document Identifier Code (DIC) of BG3.

Navy data is utilized to determine if specific assets exist outside of the Marine Corps stockpile for reclassification, Malfunction and Stratification purposes.

Once information is gathered for OT COG assets, a record-by-record comparison is done to determine if the data from MAARS, WARS, and Crane match.

Depending on which report is more recent, rather it be data being from MAARS or Crane, the more recent data is used to analyze by activity, DODIC, NSN, and Lot combination. Once obtained, an additional two-day period is needed to create and format the activity inventory review.

Generally, assuming that all data sources are available, the entire process is completed by mid-month. Marine Corps Programs Department (MCPD) then forwards the Monthly Inventory Review Reports to Marine Corps Systems Command, Program Management Ammunition, and Inventory Accuracy Team. Normally, by the 18th and no later than the 20th of each month, the reports are received to the IA Team.

Upon receiving the reports, a final evaluation is done to the reports. This process consists of:

- Comparing the current report to the previous month report.

- Evaluating any possible comments from the activities on past reports, and a re-occurring on a current report.
- Possible downgrades that may have occurred.
- Reviewing for any possible action that the activity may have executed, however; it may had not process through the system in time for the PLR report. This will require research.

Occasionally, some activities may or may not

item in. Due to the sensitivity of these assets, it is essential that PMAM IA be provided feed back within a two-day working period from the date of this e-mail. For the line items that are not highlighted, the activities have close to a two-week time frame to comply.

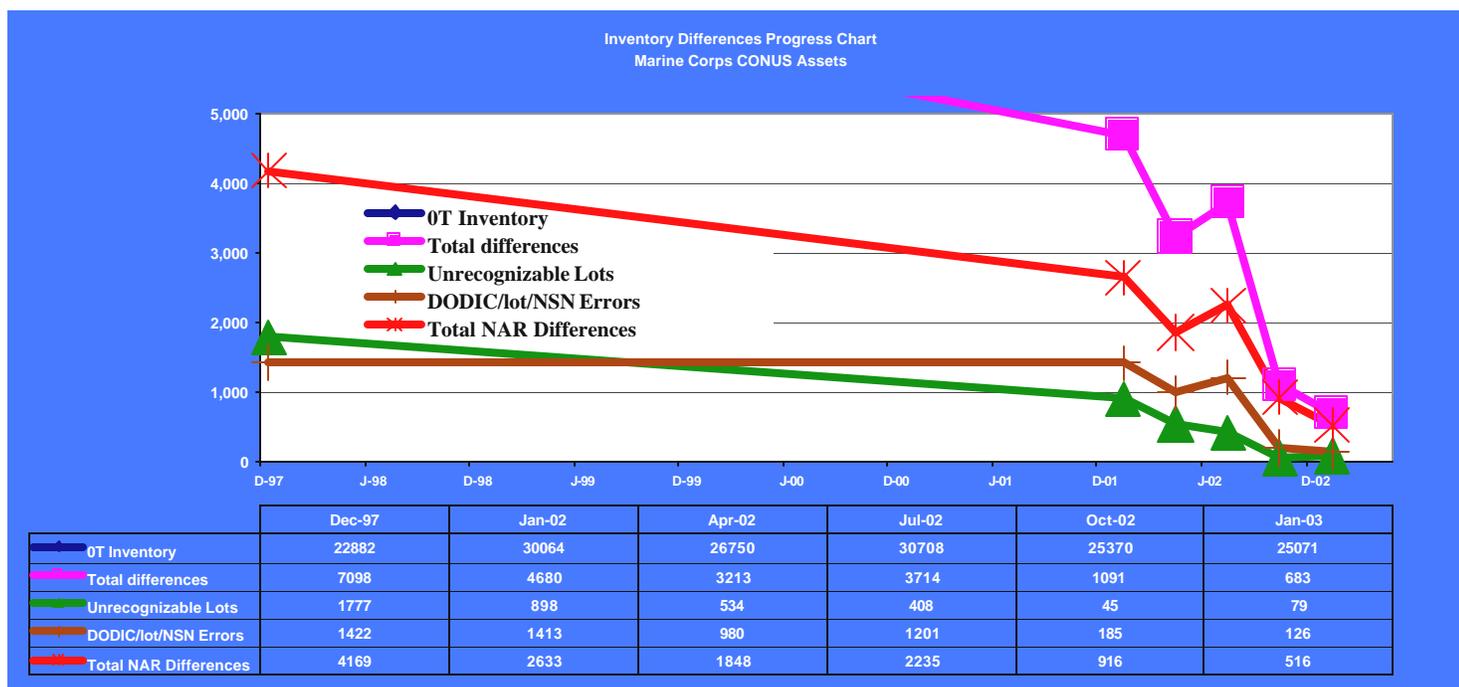
The activities are highly encourage and recommended to take any necessary action that may require changes be processed prior to the PLR updating, this will eliminate any possible duplicates forwarding to the following month. Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR)

INVENTORY REVIEW REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 03									
Rpt DODIC	Rpt NSN	Rpt Lot	Rpt C/C	Code	QTY	Defect Codes	Comments	Record Source	Record date
A363	1305011729558	WCC97H026-014	C		90	Defect Code ZBCC80.	Possible Condition Code error, should be C/C A, no applicable NAR, Local Reclassification? Verify;	MaarsII	2/5/03
B519	1310012118073	MEI-99E001-012	H		1	Defect Code MPIZ60.	Possible Condition Code error, should be C/C A, no applicable NAR, Local Reclassification? Verify; Probable lot error, could be MEI99E001-012, Verify;	MaarsII	2/5/03

receive a report on a monthly basis, depending on the activities status of assets that they are maintaining. Between twenty to thirty reports can be released to the appropriate activities each month. The reports are then

runs between the 1st through the 8th of each month.

The following is an example of a Monthly Inventory Review Report:



released by the IA Team to the activities by the 20th of each month.

Once the reports are sent via e-mail to the activities, the activities have a time frame that they are requested to review these reports. If an Item is highlighted in red, these are the items reported in a less restricted condition code then a NAR has placed the

As you can see by the report, it captures many possible errors that may have or is occurring with the reported assets maintained at the activity.

There are 6 categories of information, consisting of:

OT inventory: The number of line items, at the Lot level. A line item is the consolidation of the same DODIC, NSN, Lot, and C/C at the activity. This item may be at several storage locations/magazines at the activity.

Total Differences: The number line items with differences (not necessarily errors) that our process identified. If there is more than one difference for the same line item, it is still counted as one difference. This includes those items at the activity that are likely to be correct, but for which we have no documentation.

Unrecognizable Lots: The number of DODIC, NSN, and Lot combinations at the activity that we cannot verify for lack of information. These are likely to be valid, but we simply have not been able to find an ADC or any other documentation to support their DODIC/NSN/Lot combination.

DODIC/Lot/NSN Errors: The DODIC, Lot or NSN combination does not match the Database of information. If more than one of the three criteria does not match (for instance, both the DODIC and NSN are suspected as being incorrect), it is then counted as an error.

Total NAR Differences: The activity's condition code does not match our master list. Many of these differences are likely to be valid due to local downgrades. However, an activity that has this number continuously increase, should loom at their NAR process and see if there is some improvements that require attention. The locally downgraded materiel that can be expended should be. Disposition should be requested for those assets that cannot be locally purged. Included in disposition, can be emergency district training.

Missed NAR Errors: The number of condition code errors that are obviously missed NAR's. Due to time lags in inventories, we generally give the activity a month leeway in applying the NAR. In other words, in the activity's report, the error will be noted. However, if the NAR was issued within the last 15 – 20 days, then it is taken into consideration.

In summary, this report has played a vital role for our Ammunition Community. As mentioned earlier, two years ago when the Monthly Inventory Review Report was established, our activities had a substantial error rate consisting of 7,098 line items that had possible errors. Presently, this report significantly

dropped to 683 line items. This drop is due to process refinement; activity feed back, education, and communication.

MSGT Connie M. King is currently assigned MARCORSSYSCOM-PMAM-IA, and may be reached at DSN: 378-3158, e-mail: KingCM@mcs.usmc.mil

NALMEB Support of Operation Enduring Freedom - Winter 2003

CWO2 Joel Battistoni, MARFOREUR, G-4 Logistics

The “Cold War” is over, but it hardly feels that way as the icebreaker is splitting 40cm thick ice in the Norwegian fjord, preparing for our ammo movement. Norway Air Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade is a hold over from the Cold war, but is proving it's continuing utility in the 21st century.

Norway Air-Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB) concept was synthesized in 1990 in order to provide a rapid means to reinforce NATO's northern flank and protect the sea lines of communication (SLOC) in the North Sea. The operational concept changed in 2000 to focus from defending against invasion to defending against regional disputes and providing to forces for ‘Out of Norway Operations’ (NATO and UN) as an alternative or augmentation to Maritime Preposition Forces (MPF). The NALMEB encompasses a complex with Six (6) cave sites, Two (2) Fuel Depots, and two (2) C-5 capable airfields in Norway capable of supporting a 30-day Brigade-level MAGTF for in-theatre operations. It stores, maintains, and can deploy vehicles, weapons, munitions, rations and equipment through a multi-modal network rapidly anywhere within the EUCOM AOR.

Recent operational requirements demanded that munitions be withdrawn from NALMEB stocks for out of Norway use. CMC directed Marine Forces Europe (MFE) to coordinate with U.S. and Norwegian Command to make requested items available to meet transportation by mid-January 2003. Preparations were made to transport via air, but were subsequently lost due to higher strategic lift priorities. The decision was made to divert a ship to Norway to on-load the ammo.

This may sound like standard fare, but the ship had to contend with winter storms in the North Sea, and we had to move the ammo across a mountainous, frozen country with few hours of daylight each day, to meet the ship at the port. The day the first of twenty tucks was

arrive, the mile of access road and the pier had been frozen over with six inches of solid ice. Our Norwegian counterparts had it all prepared in a matter of hours, not by clearing the ice, but carving grooves in the surface with graters, and spreading a salt/sand mix over the top. The fjord took about 8 hours for the icebreaker to clear, and the tides had removed all of the broken ice out of the fjord before the ship arrived.



Making preparations at a frozen pier.

The ship had too deep a draft to pull alongside the pier, so a barge was used to transport the items from the port to the ship anchored in the fjord. A total of 11,092 items (464 short tons), including 1187 bombs were safely loaded, in adverse winter conditions in 2 days. The Norwegians contested the use of the term 'adverse', however, because they said that it was "just winter."

Although this was the first time we had moved the NALMEB stocks in winter via surface ship for an actual operation, it is not the first time NALMEB ammo has been used. Aside from use in exercises such as Battle Griffin, Arctic Warrior, Cooperative Venture Exchange, and Strong Resolve, NALMEB ammo has continued to support the Global War on Terror (GWOT), Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), and AT/FP requirements in the U.S. European Command's Area of Responsibility (AOR). Some NALMEB ammo also was transferred to the Norwegian Military through a cross servicing agreement (ACSA) in support of their efforts in the GWOT.



Loading commences at anchor as the weather continues.

This past December and February, NALMEB ammo was moved via air to support enhanced AT/FP requirements for Marines and Naval vessels. Several aircraft were tasked to pick-up ammo in Norway that was urgently needed in the AOR. This too was supported without hesitation by the NALMEB staff. Of mention, is that there are no U.S. Marines in the staff at the MEB section in Norway. All of these efforts are coordinated through the international agreements that are in place to govern the use and procedures of the NALMEB, and the unwavering support from the Norwegian Government and Military.

CWO2 Joel C. Battistoni is currently assigned to the MARFOREUR G-4 ALD and can be reached at e-mail: battistonijc@mfe.usmc.mil

The End of an Era

Mr. Bob Payne, Manager, Acquisition Support Group, NSWC Crane, IN.

The oldest Ammunition Lot Data Card that I could find active for the Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Capsule, also known as K765, is dated 1967. It is



hard to believe there are still assets in the inventory manufactured almost thirty-six years ago. I detest CS and can still remember the nasty smell, taste, and how it felt on sweaty skin. In 1984, I was stationed at the Ammunition Supply

Point (ASP), Camp Pendleton and one of my magazines contained the supply of CS. We had run out of CS in the capsule form and only had CS powder in an eight

pound bottle. We poured some of the powder into a plastic container with a metal threaded cap that screwed on the top. In the container was a small long handled plastic spoon that held the equivalent of a capsule's worth of powder. Across the road from the magazine was a modified CONEX Box. It had a window made of Plexiglas and a bench bolted to the inside of one of the walls. On those days with issues for CS, I had to grab my gas mask, zip-lock bags, and the number of M201A1 "Ready" cans I was going to need, then go to the CONEX Box and individually scoop out the powder with the spoon and pour it in the zip-lock bag. It really doesn't get that hot in southern California, but when you are closed up in a metal CONEX Box, wearing a gas mask, with sleeves down and your collar buttoned all the way up, it doesn't take too long to get pretty warm inside the box. Scoop after scoop after scoop...

Back in the early 1980's, the Marine Corps bought a massive supply of K765 and until recently, have not needed to replenish their stock. The Program Manager for Ammunition (PMAM) Office contacted the Acquisition Support Group (ASG), Marine Corps Ammunition Branch, at NSWC Crane about purchasing K765. The first step in a procurement of this nature is to research the market to check what is commercially available and find out who has the capability to produce a quality product for the Marine Corps.

During the research, it was discovered that because K765 is considered an irritant, the Department of Transportation (DOT) has some stringent requirements regarding transporting K765 over public highways. For example, "light" cans cannot be transported over public highways, only full unopened cans. "Light" cans may be transported aboard military installations, but only if a special placard is displayed on the vehicle. Those of us with an ammunition background all know how tedious it is to pour out a bunch of loose CS Capsules and count them once returned to the ASP, and it's not a good alternative to take a couple of capsules and stick them into your pocket. So...the ASG began looking for an alternative to the old packaging configuration. Mr. Donald Peace with Non-Lethal Technologies, Incorporated, located in Homer City, Pennsylvania has been involved in CS and Tear Gas since 1964. He submitted the idea of putting two CS Capsules in a plastic tube and twenty-five tubes in a metal can.

The tubes have a plastic cap that fits snugly on one end. Squeezing the tube by hand (in an attempt to separate the capsules) does no damage to capsules or tubes. Several digital photographs were submitted to

the PMAM, as well as other field representatives. Conference calls were made and the consensus was to try the plastic tube configuration. The new CS Capsule



packaging configuration will still carry the K765 Department Of Defense Identification Code (DODIC), but has already been assigned a new National Stock

Number (NSN). A new drawing is currently being created and the Technical Data Package is being updated. Funding has been received from the PMAM, and plans are to have a contract in place as soon as possible. It is anticipated that the new K765 will be in the inventory during fiscal year 2003. The images depict the NSN being located on a piece of paper inserted in the tube. Due to the suggestion of the Ammunition Technicians at the Camp Pendleton ASP, the Lot Number will also be written on the paper, in addition to the NSN. Plans are to submit the configuration to the Department of transportation (DoT) in hopes of obtaining an exemption from their new regulations.

Mr. Bob Payne is currently the Manager, Acquisition Support Group, Marine Corps Ammunition Branch, Code 4033 at NSWC Crane, IN.

Defect Codes, what are they? And why do we need them?

CWO2 Gary L Walker, MARCORSSYSCOM

A defect code is "A six-digit, alpha-numeric code that complements and/or supplements Ammunition Condition Codes by identifying specific reasons for Condition Code assignment and/or identifying specific defects or conditions" Defect Codes and their basic definitions are promulgated in DoD 5160.65-M, Appendix G.

Assigning of a proper defect code facilitates the Inventory Control Point (ICP) to determine why some stocks are in condition codes other than Alpha, and aid's the Inventory Accuracy Team in providing monthly

safety oversight through our monthly inventory error reports. This report identifies lots that have been down graded by Notice of Ammunition Re-Classification (NAR) but may have been missed by storage activities. The report also helps to filter out those bts that are legitimate local down grades and missed NAR's.

About two years ago this office began sending out and requiring feedback from our activities on the monthly inventory error report. As we began receiving feed back one point became evident, there was not good way to filter out proper locally reclassified line items from those that were errors on this report.

In some cases, scrubbing this monthly report required a great deal of effort from our storage activities. We began looking at ways to reduce this report and filter out the items that were local down grades and items that had a NAR against them. About the same time the Navel Ammunition Logistic Center (NALC) started providing the defect codes for those items they reclassified in the NAR it self. The decision was made recently to use these defect codes to improve/complement the information residing in MAARSII on our stockpile.

ROLMS version 7.0 required the ammunition record clerks to assign a defect code when the condition code of an asset is changed, or received in any condition code other then Alpha, some activities not knowing the proper defect code to use, began assigning local defect codes that do not meet the criteria for a proper defect code.

The Navy has utilized defect codes for some time, but the Marine Corps has only recently begun looking at them as a useful tool. With the upcoming migration to OIS the use of defect codes will not go away, as we began this fiscal year the Inventory Accuracy Team is moving to get everyone on one sheet of music. The assigning of a proper defect code can be done by use of appendix D from the NAVSUP P807, these codes can be a little confusing so in an effort to simplify the process we have established nineteen defect codes that can be utilized by all our Marine Corps OT COG ASP'S. These nineteen codes will not cover every type of problem or every situation, but it will bring us all on track with each other. Using appendix D of the NAVSUP P807 is relatively simplistic, and this article will begin communication and education to begin familiarization with these codes.

The suggested 19 codes developed take into account the typical way our assets are received at our ASP's, and the many of types of problems we see with these assets in mind. This list should be a starting point and not the final word on defect codes.

We are at a point in our inventory errors/safety over site program that properly assigned defect codes are a necessity. They provide a depth of visibility we have never had, and when defect codes are not made use of it merely slows down our effort to provide our ASP'S with a good inventory tool.

We suggest that the ASP's utilize the below defect codes on their assets in other then condition code alpha that have not already had a defect code applied to them during local down grades, or assigned by a current NAR. If utilized, these defect codes should apply to all lots in your inventory in other then condition code alpha for the below reasons. Please keep in mind this list should be a beginning and is in no way complete or covers every type of ammo or situation. By utilizing the following below list and using the appendix D of the NAVSUP P807 you cannot go wrong in assigning your defect codes:

CODE	DEFINITION	APPLIES TO CC
ZAAAZZ	NAR Issued	Not A
GZZZ60	Pending DEMIL. due to structural damage	J
HAAZZZ	Pending DEMIL. for an undefined reason	H, P
ZAAHZZ	Not cleared for overhead fire	ALL
ZZZZ80	Non-standard pack suitable for shipment/issue	Not A
ZAAZZZ	Turn-in serviceable	B, C
BAAZZZ	Pending surveillance test	D
ZBCZ80	Ball round non-standard pack suitable for shipment/issue	Not A
RRHZ21	Unacceptable relative humidity indication	F
ZZZZ28	Loss of lot identity	H
HZZZ60	Pending DEMIL.; structural damage	H, P
MZZZ60	Pending DISPO; structural damage	J, H, P
ZZZZ50	Not a complete round, loss of components	Not A
ZAAZ13	Hermetic seal broken	Not A
ZAAZ07	Exceeding safe drop limits	H, J
ZAAZ08	Misfire	H, J
ZGCZ60	Damaged, cracked, etc... gas check band	H
ZGRZ50	Missing grommet	B, C
ZRBZ6X	Rotating band damage	H, J

Defect codes will enable us to improve the "Monthly Inventory Errors Report", and help us with our migration to OIS. In the future defect codes may provide a means for the Item Managers at PM/AM to quickly identify certain categories of ammo or lot numbers in MAARS II.

For any additional information on defect codes, or the assigning thereof please feel free to contact me at he below:

CWO2 Gary L Walker is currently assigned to, MARCORSSYSCOM-PMAM-IA and may be reached at DSN: 378-3118, e-mail:

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Enhanced ROLMS functionality for MPF

Mr. Charles Black, MARCORSSYSCOM-PMAM-IA

The Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) was conceived to take advantage of prepositioning equipment and modernize combat readiness. Maritime prepositioning allows a commander with deployment flexibility and increased capability to rapidly respond to a crisis. Each vessel contains a specified amount of Marine Corps Class V (W) and (A) along with the other Classes of Supply to support a contingency. Accounting/managing for the different DoDIC's/NALC's, lot numbers and serial numbers is a monumental task to say the least. The Blount Island Command (BIC) and the Marine Liaison Team (MLT) Charleston work hand in hand for on-loads and off-loads of Class V while accounting for assets, which subsequently report to the Marine Corps Inventory Control Point (MCICP) and the Navy for visibility.

During April of 2002 a conference was hosted by the Inventory Management and Systems Division, PM Ammunition, Marine Corps Systems Command to discuss the importance of accountability regarding ammunition stored onboard the MPF ships and current business processes. Conference attendees covered a broad-spectrum of knowledge and direct involvement with the day-to-day process of MPF operations for Class V. Attendees included; Materiel Command, Albany, GA., Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC), Aviation Logistics Support, (ASL) HQMC, Marine Forces Atlantic (MFL), Blount Island Command (BIC), Naval Ammunition Logistics Center (NALC) and Marine Liaison Team (MLT), Charleston. The conference's specific purpose was to brief (1) the recent policy change regarding the accountable record holder, (2) established chain of custody, (3) the impact the policy change has had on NWS Charleston and Blount Island Command, and (4) the inaccuracies and inconsistencies with Department of Defense (DoD) and Marine Corps Directives that address command responsibilities regarding MPF ammunition.

The Marine Corps ICP has the responsibility to maintain 100% in-transit visibility and inventory accuracy. In-transit visibility allows the MCICP to maintain 100% transactional movement of the ammunition. The previous MPF ammunition on-load

and off-load process of having Charleston as the accountable records holder (acting as the ship's agent) for each MPF ship's ammunition did not provide in-transit asset visibility. The loss of in-transit visibility and chain of custody occurred when a ship's ammunition was off-loaded at BIC and then railed to Charleston for maintenance and vice-a-versa. In situations where ammunition was physically located at Charleston, MAARS II reflected it was still on the ship. Subsequently, there was no issue/receipt transaction indicating the ammunition had been removed from the ship. The previous process had flaws because there were no checks and balances in place and the chain of custody had been lost along with in-transit visibility.

Under the new process that was established, BIC is the accountable record holder (the ship's agent). BIC processes issue transactions and transports ammunition by rail to Charleston, and Charleston now receipts for the ammunition. MCICP records now reflect an empty ship physically and transactionally. Checks and balances are in place and the chain of custody and in-transit visibility is maintained in accordance with DoD 4000.25-2-M.

The Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS) is utilized for accounting and reporting of Class V assets. The MPF process related to ROLMS for issuing and receipting of assets is quite substantial for both MLT Charleston and BIC. Ship on-loads and off-loads are around the clock operations for both sites. A receipt or issue of one shipload could take an individual as much as 15 hours to perform. The new process implemented at BIC increased their workload significantly.

In August of 2002 a Working group was convened to define requirements for added functionality within ROLMS from a previously submitted System Change Request (SCR) 52 to attempt to reduce the workload and improve on efficiency. SCR 52 was re-worked to add functionality within the ROLMS system related to the capability to issue and receive assets by location, container or UIC for Class V (W) and (A) assets, Ownership Codes 04 and 05 (Cogs Class V (A) (2E, 2T, 4E, 6T & 8E) and (W) (0T) while subsequently producing appropriate Transaction Item Reports (TIR's) and Ammunition Transaction Reports (ATR's). Increased functionality will enhance MPF operations located at Blount Island Command (BIC) and the Charleston, Marine Liaison Team (MLT), Norway NALMEB operations, Combined Arms Exercises, Field

Ammunition Supply Points and Major on and offloads of Class V assets for both the Navy and Marine Corps.

During February of 2003 the IM&S Division of PM Ammunition hosted a two day Working Group for the Alpha testing of SCR 52 with key personnel and operators from Blount Island Command, MLT, Charleston and a ROLMS programmer. Rigorous testing of the enhanced programming was performed in several scenarios and business process rules were compiled. Issue/receipt take up time was reduced from approximately 15 hours per MPS ship to less than an hour. This reduction in time, coupled with a nearly error free environment provides the necessary efficiency to effectively transfer/account for large stockpiles of ammunition effortlessly. The Charleston and Blount Island Command ROLMS operators that tested the new applications during this two-day conference are content with the outcome of the programming changes. Additionally, this working conference served two-fold, as familiarization and as training for utilization of the new ROLMS MPS programming.

Arrangements were made for immediate installation at BIC and Charleston to reduce current workloads and enhance inventory accuracy. We would like to thank the ROLMS Staff for developing a first class MPS program for our Marines. We always look for that 80% fix and take what we can get to provide a better service to our Marines quickly, but did not expect a 100% solution on the first go around.

Mr. Charles Black is currently assigned to, MARCORSSYSCOM-PMAM-IA Team Lead and may be reached at DSN: 378-3120, e-mail: BlackCD@mcs.usmc.mil



Marine Corps Ground Ammunition School

FY 2003 MANAGERS COURSE DATES

(SNCO/OFFICER ONLY) (Attendance quotas are divided among MARFORLANT, MARFORPAC & MARCORSSYSCOM)

Class 002-03 @ Redstone Report Date 27 May, Grad Date 27 June. Warrant Officer Class. The Ammunition Managers course includes the Explosive Safety for Navy Facility Planning Course (Ammo 36).

Class 003-03 @ Redstone Report Date 24 Aug, Grad Date 26 Sep. There are 14 quotas for this class. The Ammunition Managers course includes the Explosive Safety for Navy Facility Planning Course (Ammo 36)

FY 2003 NCO MTT DATES

Class 001-03 @ CLNC Report Date 3 Oct, Grad Date 1 Nov. 25 school seats available for this class. The NCO MTT course includes the Naval Motor Vehicle and Railcar Inspection Course (Ammo 51).

Class 002-03 @ CPCA Report Date 9 Jan, Grad date 7 Feb. 25 school seats available for this class. The NCO MTT course includes the Naval Motor Vehicle and Railcar Inspection Course (Ammo 51).

Class 003-03 @ CLNC Report date 15 Apr, Grad date 13 May. 25 school seats available for this class. The NCO MTT course includes the Naval Motor Vehicle and Railcar Inspection Course (Ammo 51).

Class 004-03 @ CPCA Report date 15 Jul, Grad date 12 Aug. 25 school seats available for this class. The NCO MTT course includes the Naval Motor Vehicle and Railcar Inspection Course (Ammo 51).

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