



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

MCO 8000.8
PMAMMO
MAR 14 2012

MARINE CORPS ORDER 8000.8

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CLASS V(W) TOTAL LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT (TLCM)

Ref: (a) SECNAV M-5210.1
(b) MCO 4000.57A
(c) DOD Directive 5160.65, "Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition," August 1, 2008
(d) MCO 8000.7
(e) DOD Instruction 3000.04, "DOD Munitions Requirements Process (MRP)," September 24, 2009
(f) OPNAVINST 8011.9A
(g) DOD 4140.1-R, "DOD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003
(h) MCO 4400.39
(i) MCO 8015.3
(j) MCO P4400.150E
(k) MCO P5090.2A
(l) MCO P8020.10B
(m) MCO P8020.11
(n) MCO 8023.3B
(o) NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 1
(p) DOD Instruction 6055.16, "Explosives Safety Management Program," July 29, 2008
(q) MCO 8025.1E
(r) MCO P5102.1B

Encl: (1) Class V(W) Total Life Cycle Management (TLCM)

1. Situation. This Order outlines the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) policy for implementing and managing the TLCM framework for Class V(W). A TLCM framework will integrate and coordinate actions by process owners throughout the life cycle aimed at providing and sustaining the Marine Corps capabilities and readiness.

2. Mission. To integrate the processes that compose the total life cycle for Class V(W), including requirements development, acquisitions, fielding, sustainment, explosives safety and demilitarization, across its life cycle. These are distinct but interdependent processes, and uncoordinated changes in any of these processes can cause unintended negative consequences in others. Integrating these processes will maximize asset visibility, supportability, accountability, and ultimately, the Marine Corps warfighting capabilities and readiness.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To provide general policy and guidance on the TLMCM of Class V(W) throughout the Marine Corps.

(2) Concept of Operations. To address the strategic level of Class V(W) TLMCM with the purpose of providing a wide framework of responsibilities, policies, and guidance on Class V(W) management. Various other orders, directives, and/or publications provide detailed management processes for operational and tactical levels.

b. Subordinate Element Mission. Leaders at every echelon of command are charged with ensuring Class V(W) is managed with the utmost care and respect due to its inherent hazardous nature. Ammunition is a key enabler used by Marines to accomplish their fundamental mission to close with and destroy the enemy. Marines along the full spectrum of the chain of command should read, understand, and abide by the processes and procedures contained in this order to maximize the effective and efficient use of this valuable and critical commodity.

4. Administration and Logistics

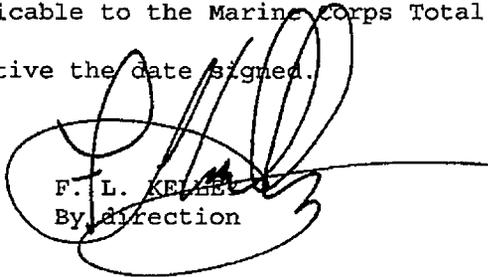
a. Recommendations concerning the contents of the Order may be forwarded to the Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command, 2200 Lester Street, Quantico, VA 22134-6050 (Attn: PM Ammo) via the appropriate chain-of-command.

b. Records created as a result of this directive shall include records management requirements to ensure the proper maintenance and use of records, regardless of format or medium, to promote accessibility and authorized retention per the approved records schedule and reference (a).

5. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.


F. L. KELLEY
By, Direction

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10210529700

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LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: CLASS V(W) TOTAL LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT (TLCM)

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Chapter 1

Overview

1. General. Class V(W) is critical in supporting the Marine Corps war fighting capabilities. As such, this commodity demands a multi-organizational management structure designed to ensure a near seamless end-to-end supply chain. From the formal requirements generation, to the research and development (R&D), procurement, distribution, surveillance, quality assurance, explosives safety oversight, and all events leading up to its end use, Class V(W) requires a Corps wide strategic management effort. When not afforded the proper safeguards of storage, transport, handling, and employment, the commodity will change from a Marine Corps asset to a liability with the potential for loss of life, property, and degradation of operational readiness of our mission. To better integrate Corps wide Class V(W) management, reference (b) assigns the Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (COMMARCORSYSCOM), and specifically the Program Manager for Ammunition (PM Ammo) within that organization, to provide Class V(W) worldwide integrated logistics support. This assignment includes operational logistics, supply chain management, distribution management, depot-level and other sustainment maintenance management, and strategic prepositioning capability in order to support the operating forces and other supported units to maximize readiness and sustainability, and to support the Marine Corps end-to-end TLMCM processes.

2. Characteristics of Marine Corps Class V(W). Class V(W) consists of over 300 individual Department of Defense Identification Codes (DODICs) that support all weapon systems (e.g., howitzers, tanks, mortar tubes, rifles, machine guns, shotguns, pistols, 40mm grenade launchers), mine clearing capabilities, pyrotechnics, and all hand emplaced demolition items.

3. Stewardship of Marine Corps Class V(W)

a. Ammunition is a tremendous cost to the Corps. It is a key enabler to Marine Forces (MARFOR) success. Class V(W) touches virtually every Marine, MOS, and organization in the Marine Corps. Live fire consumption coupled with new and emerging requirements that modernize the stockpile will always place stress on the responsiveness of the procurement process, as well as the flexibility of the stockpile. Procurement production lead-times are lengthy' averaging two-three years in duration. PM Ammo maintains a proactive program in the TLMCM of conventional ammunition; however, it is imperative that all Commanders understand and advocate the importance of efficient and effective ammunition management at all levels. There is no "excess" ammunition. The high cost and length of time to procure ammunition expenditures require prudent use of this critical commodity. All Commanders and Marines who utilize Class V(W) must adhere to the need for accountability, recoupment, and communication. Specifically:

(1) Accountability. Judicious use of munitions will help ensure that we continue to meet future requirements. Units must return unused ammunition to appropriate storage locations. All efforts should be made to prevent needless consumption. Each cartridge, projectile, grenade, missile, rocket, pyrotechnic, and demo item expended should provide value in training.

SMC & I BAM

(2) Recoupment. The more ammunition reclaimed for training, the better we will be postured to maintain sufficient levels of support. All efforts should be made to retain packing/packaging materials to prevent assets becoming unserviceable due to discarded packing/packaging material.

(3) Communication. The proper and value-added use of ammo is an all-hands mandate. By actively communicating the need for accountability and recoupment up and down the chain, Marines will raise awareness, increase knowledge sharing, and strengthen the integrated management of this asset throughout our ranks.

b. While Marine Corps Class V(W) can be acquired from various venues, the primary source of procurement is through the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) which was created in 1977 at the direction of Congress. Reference (c) assigns the SMCA mission within the Department of Defense (DOD) to the Secretary of the Army who has delegated that mission to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology). Further delegation designates the U.S. Army Program Executive Officer Ammunition as the SMCA Executor. The SMCA mission is to perform the DOD conventional ammunition mission functions to include: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Acquisition, Supply, Demilitarization and Disposal, Quality Assurance, Technical Data, Configuration Management and Control, Transportation and Handling, Safety, Security, Financial Management and Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution, Implementing Regulations and Assessment, Personnel and Unit Training, and Security Assistance. PM Ammo procures the majority of Class V(W) through the SMCA. SMCA ammunition depots are used for storage of Marine Corps Class V(W) assets and serve as the strategic level distribution points for further support to operational level ammunition supply points and ports of embarkation.

c. PM Ammo centrally manages all Class V(W) within the Marine Corps. Its apportionment throughout the Marine Corps is based on the annually published Total Munitions Requirement (TMR) for Class V(W). As such, no ammunition items are introduced into the Marine Corps or utilized, unless there is an established and defined requirement published by the Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I).

4. Implementing Changes to the Ammunition Community. The ammunition community strives to ensure units that are being supported with ammunition at the Operational and Tactical levels are supplied with the proper ammunition, in the right quantity, time, and location with the current established tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs). At times, Marines identify ways to improve these TTPs to enhance support for the customers, and for the entire Marine Corps. This could be in the form of cost savings to the Marine Corps or reduced man hours to perform a task. The Iterative Transformation Initiative (ITI) is the process to make recommended changes to current TTPs or develop new ones. The ITI process presents the recommendations formally to the entire ammunition community so they can be reviewed, evaluated, researched, and considered for potential implementation. PM Ammo serves as the Class V(W) transformation catalyst and forum for addressing and prioritizing ITIs. ITIs cannot be used to circumvent the ammunition requirement process established by the DC, CD&I, to purchase equipment or ammunition and explosives (A&E). Obtain detailed guidance for submission of ITIs from PM Ammo.

5. Responsibilities

a. Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I). The DC, CD&I has the following responsibilities:

(1) The DC, CD&I is the Marine Corps Executive Agent (EA) for the Marine Corps Munitions Requirements Process (MCMRP) and is responsible for Marine Corps policy, direction, and coordination of the process as well as providing representation for the process to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of the Navy (DON), and the Joint Staff. Responsibilities of supporting and subordinate elements are defined in the current edition of reference (d).

(2) The DC, CD&I develops, approves, and publishes the TMR for Class V(W).

b. Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG, TECOM). The CG TECOM publishes the annual ammunition training allowances prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (FY). These allowances are uploaded and distributed to each unit via the Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS).

c. Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC, P&R). Resources Class V(W) via the Procurement Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PAN&MC) appropriation at appropriate levels commensurate with Marine Corps needs.

d. Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC, PP&O). On an annual basis, publishes the Ground Ammunition (Class V(W)) Prioritization Policy to properly align Class V(W) requirements against available resources.

e. Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (COMMARCORSYSCOM). In addition to the TLMCM requirement for Class V(W), PM Ammo has the following responsibilities:

(1) Serve as the sole procurement authority, to include executing the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process for Marine Corps Class V(W) in supporting and sustaining the Marine Forces.

(2) Ensure an adequate quality assurance, quality control, and stockpile surveillance program is in place to ensure the safety and viability of ammunition products destined for Marine Corps use.

(3) Serve as the Marine Corps Principal on the Joint Ordnance Commanders Group.

(4) Serve as the Marine Corps voting member on the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board.

(5) Serve as the Marine Corps Designated Disposition Authority (DDA) and the Executive Agent (EA) for disposition of Marine Corps owned Class V(W) and Waste Munitions.

(6) Develop, implement, and provide DON/DOD executive agency management and oversight functions for the Marine Corps Explosives Safety Management Program (ESMP).

Chapter 2

Munitions Requirements Process

1. General. Reference (e), the DOD Munitions Requirements Process (MRP), establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for generating, developing, and disseminating DOD MRP products. This is further refined by the Marine Corps for Class V(W) in the current edition of reference (d), the Marine Corps Munitions Requirements Process (MCMRP). Aviation munitions (Class V(A)) requirements are developed in the Navy's Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements process described in the current edition of reference (f).

2. Total Munitions Requirement (TMR). In accordance with the DOD MRP; DC, CD&I conducts a War Reserve Munitions Requirement (WRMR) study that models capabilities against threat-specified scenarios in accordance with Strategic Planning Guidance and Contingency Planning Guidance. The WRMR is comprised of the Combat Requirement, Strategic Readiness Requirement, and the Current Operations/Forward Presence Requirement. The TMR is comprised of the WRMR and the Training and Testing Requirement (TTR) and is released each even numbered calendar year. Updates to the TMR as a result of changes to the WRMR or TTR are released as necessary throughout the two year DOD MRP cycle.

a. The TMR represents the single source Marine Corps Class V(W) munitions requirement document which, when compared to projected inventory levels, provides a basis for development of Program Objective Memorandum (POM) initiatives and subsequent procurements that support Marine Corps ground weapon systems and forces to perform their assigned missions.

b. Prospective Class V(W) requirements for both standard and non-standard munitions will need to be presented to DC, CD&I to ensure proper routing and coordination prior to being considered for inclusion into the TMR.

c. DC, CD&I oversees the MCMRP through the Capabilities Development and Integration Board (CDIB), the Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition (ESCA), and the Ammunition Working Group (AWG). The specific functions and composition of these groups are detailed in the current edition of reference (d).

d. DC, CD&I is responsible for establishing Class V(W) Combat Planning Factors (CPF's) for combat and/or contingency operations based upon results from the most recent WRMR study.

3. Class V(W) Requirements Generator. The Class V(W) Requirements Generator is a Microsoft Access-based application utilizing data that originates from the WRMR study to include CPF's and Tables of Equipment (T/E) from Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS).

a. Using the Requirements Generator, planners can inspect TFSMS data, modify plan data, view and edit user-defined units, view and override combat loads, and generate the following reports for planning purposes:

- (1) Combat load overrides.
- (2) Combat planning factors.

- (3) Day of ammunition by unit.
- (4) Detailed plan requirements.
- (5) Plan data.
- (6) Plan requirement by DODIC roll-up.
- (7) Plan requirement by DODIC/increment.
- (8) Plan requirement by increment/DODIC.
- (9) T/E for all units imported from TFSMS.
- (10) T/E for units in a plan.
- (11) T/E for user-defined units.

b. Plan data (including task-organized units and combat load overrides) can be imported into a plan directly from Time Phased Force Deployment Data or exchanged between users by means of an export/import feature.

4. Ammunition Prioritization Process. In accordance with reference (d), DC, CD&I is the Marine Corps EA for the Marine Corps Munitions Requirements Process.

a. The AWG shall evaluate the impact of the Marine Corps Class V(W) inventory to support the TMR.

b. The DC, PP&O will publish on an annual basis the Ground Ammunition (Class V(W)) Prioritization Policy, which establishes supportability priorities to ensure the existing stockpile of munitions is apportioned to the highest priority. It may become necessary to apply Constrained Supply Rates to manage the Class V(W) stockpile.

c. COMMARCORSYSCOM, PM Ammo will provide operational flexibility data necessary to ensure the Class V(W) requirement is logistically supportable.

Chapter 3

Research and Development, Acquisition, and Fielding

1. General. The research, development, acquisition and fielding of an ammunition item is derived from a validated requirement directed by the DC, CD&I. The DC, CD&I will determine requirements based on the needs of the operating forces. Once the requirements are validated, funding is obtained to perform the requisite research, development, qualification, acquisition and fielding. This process ensures the ammunition that is provided to the warfighter is safe and reliable. PM Ammo, as the primary ammunition procurement agent to the Marine Corps, is responsible for ensuring that fielded ammunition meets DOD requirements. While there are organizations that procure ammunition to conduct test and evaluation, such as the Marine Corps Warfighting Lab and the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, the procurement of ammunition with the intent of fielding and sustaining the TMR requirements is prohibited by any Marine Corps organization, other than MARCORSSYSCOM.

2. Research, Development, and Acquisition. While there are several venues that can be utilized to acquire new conventional ammunition assets, due to the commonality of land force capabilities with the U.S. Army; the Marine Corps maintains a heavy reliance and preponderance of R&D needs on the activities of the Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command. This allows for a significant leveraging of Army R&D investment; whereas the Marine Corps can adopt the required capability at minimal investment costs. In addition but to a smaller scale, MARCORSSYSCOM Program Managers are responsible for initial R&D of conventional ammunition for new and existing weapon systems, to include funding for the associated Class V(W) until the TLCM responsibility transitions to PM Ammo. Normally, the Program Manager will fund the first one or two years of the requirement until PM Ammo acquires funds through the POM process and manages all subsequent TLCM responsibilities.

a. PM Ammo procures all sustaining Class V(W) and is responsible for initiating and completing procurement actions for all requirements of the TMR. The ammunition procurement process, from initial funding to delivery, can take several years to complete.

b. On occasion, Marine Corps organizations conducting test and evaluation research will require non-standard ammunition for which there is no established requirement in the TMR. These organizations are authorized to procure non-standard ammunition for testing directly from the source but not to be fielded for Marine Corps use. PM Ammo will be consulted on the procurement, storage and/or stockpile management of non-standard ammunition.

3. Fielding

a. Materiel fielding is the process of deploying and transferring systems or equipment from the acquisition organization to the operating forces. The system/equipment must be deemed safe, environmentally friendly, operationally effective and suitable, and logistically supportable prior to fielding.

b. Certain ammunition items are fielded for use with a specific weapon system. The use of ammunition in a weapon system in which it was not fielded, or any modifications of that ammunition, is strictly prohibited.

c. Other ammunition items are fielded for individual use, e.g. smoke grenades and signal flares. Using these ammunition items other than as designed and intended is strictly prohibited..

4. Naval Munitions Qualification (NMQ)

a. NMQ is the overarching process that each ammunition item must negotiate to become a fielded item for the Marine Corps. This process may take anywhere from one to four years depending on the complexity of the item, and is critical for ensuring the fielding of safe, reliable ammunition. The NMQ process is very broad and encompasses many aspects of weapons/munitions safety, such as Naval energetic qualification of the base energetic material, software safety, fuze safety, Hazard Classification, Insensitive Munitions, laser safety, health hazards, Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance, Electrostatic Discharge, and others.

b. Although NMQ is primarily focused on munitions safety, it includes: administrative, technical and logistical tasks, such as Environmental Compliance(s), Naval Legal Review, Naval International Treaty Review, development of a Surface Danger Zone, vertical replenishment certification, air drop certification, and munitions cataloging for Class V(W) logistics.

c. During the NMQ process, the program will be required to be presented at several venues to include the Weapons System Explosives Safety Review Board (WSESRB). The WSESRB, chartered by the Chief of Naval Operations, provides independent oversight of DON weapons/munitions programs lifecycle safety efforts. It ensures adequate consideration of weapon safety requirements to prevent/mitigate death, injury, loss of property, loss of workdays, and environmental damage. WSESRB reviews are conducted in conjunction with major acquisition milestone decisions prior to fielding.

5. Surveillance

a. The proper management of the conventional ammunition stockpile enhances Marine Corps readiness and is an essential part of a responsive military force. Surveillance incorporates inspection, test, and evaluation of ammunition material to determine the current degree of serviceability and rate of deterioration. While there are numerous factors in stockpile management, the service life (time period of serviceability) of military munitions plays a critical role in both readiness and safety.

b. The objective of the Marine Corps surveillance program is to determine operational reliability and Service Life Projection (SLP) for all specified DODICs. The Service Life Accelerated Aging Test (SLAAT) program determines SLPs through the use of test data and predictive technologies to assist PM Ammo with the management of the ammunition stockpile. SLAAT incorporates five major testing categories: Improved Surveillance Testing, Failure Mechanism Investigations, Special Investigations, Accelerated Aging Testing, and Joint Service testing.

c. The ammunition DODICs in the Marine Corps inventory are reviewed annually and the output is used to update the SLAAT three year test plan. Inputs to the annual review include the TMR, the date of last test, the inventory age, the current SLP and expiring inventory data, and other Service test schedules. These inputs, along with malfunction/defect historical data, and engineering input, are used to prioritize the test DODICs.

6. Non-Standard Ammunition

a. As defined, non-standard ammunition is ammunition which has not been qualified nor fielded through the NMQ or other DOD services respective qualification processes.

b. Authorization for the use of non-standard DOD ammunition on U.S. Marine Corps facilities by Marines and/or Government civilians, must be approved by the Range and Training Area Management (RTAM) Division within CG, TECOM. Authorization to expend non-standard ammunition where contractors will be performing the test and/or demonstration must be approved by the local/base Commander and Range Safety organization. Requests for storage of non-standard DOD ammunition will be submitted via the chain of command to COMMARCORSYSCOM (Attn: PM Ammo) for approval prior to the storage of the non-standard ammunition.

c. Non-Standard ammunition for use by U.S. Marines must be procured by PM Ammo, except for special operations peculiar munitions procured by the U.S. Special Operations Command for U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command.

Chapter 4

Inventory Management and Control

1. General. Inventory management and control of the Marine Corps in-service Class V(W) inventory is a critical element of TLMCM. PM Ammo has been designated as the Marine Corps ammunition Inventory Control Point (ICP), and as such directs and coordinates accountability and transactional policies and procedures.

2. Inventory Management, Forecasting, and Positioning. PM Ammo provides optimal inventory management and positioning to support the TMR, with the goal of ensuring Marines are supplied with the proper ammunition, in the right quantity, time, and location. TMR supportability is conducted annually through the Logistics Supportability Analysis (LSA) Process. In addition, PM Ammo maintains an inventory management strategy that optimizes asset availability based on prioritizing and forecasting all available assets.

a. Inventory Management. As the ICP, Inventory Management is conducted through continuous evaluation of the stockpile. The ICP operates at the strategic level of the supply chain, which extends from production deliveries into the inventory through the distribution to the operational level. The operational level includes processing and tracking Class V(W) demands in support of Marine Corps world-wide training and war reserve requirements. In addition, the ICP develops and administers inter-service support agreements for Class V(W) Common-Item-Support with other services.

(1) Quality Control Programs. The Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR), Ammunition Information Notice (AIN), Overhead Fire Supplements (OHF), and Lot Grading processes assist the ICP with managing the stockpile, ensuring the operating forces have quality munitions that are safe, reliable and function as designed.

(a) Notice of Ammunition Reclassification/Ammunition Information Notice/Overhead Fire Supplements (NAR/AIN/OHF). PM Ammo is the process owner for NARs/AINs/OHFs that are applicable to Marine Corps owned Class V(W). This process reviews and evaluates all ammunition reclassifications, notices for technical validity on materiel condition code changes, and ammunition that is either cleared or not cleared for overhead fire that impact the Marine Corps ammunition stockpile.

(b) Lot Grading. The Lot Grading process assesses the categorized inventory against the TMR requirements/demands to ensure the best suitable ammunition is positioned appropriately. Condition codes categorize munitions as serviceable and unserviceable and the granularity afforded by condition codes, at times, precludes optimal positioning and/or selection of the best munitions in support of the TMR requirements/demands. The Lot Grading process links lot condition code (irrespective of local downgrading) with additional relevant lot-level technical data affecting serviceability and lot grade selection criteria to provide a more refined lot-level management tool. The desired end state is to purge the inventory of older, smaller lot quantities in order to achieve an optimized inventory.

(2) LSA. The LSA process categorizes and assesses the inventory to apprise the CDIB, the AWG, the ESCA, and the operating forces of impacts to TMR supportability, which is caused by production problems, serviceability issues, competing requirements, or geographic positioning. The LSA process identifies potential shortfalls so the ICP can:

(a) Initiate Inter-Service Cross-leveling efforts.

(b) Present unsourced shortfalls to the AWG for support decision.

(3) Stratification/Cross-leveling and Cross-servicing. In accordance with reference (g), the military services shall utilize the stratification process to provide a joint view of assets in long-supply position, which shall enable the military services to participate in cross-leveling activities and thereby optimize the whole DOD ammunition inventory. Cross-leveling activities should serve to off-set individual procurements of the military services and enable disposal and demilitarization of only those assets that are excess to all DOD requirements. As such, these Stratification/Cross-leveling and Cross-servicing processes facilitate the ICP's management of the stockpile for achieving the goal to right size the inventory.

(a) Stratification. In accordance with reference (g), the military services shall not procure nor dispose of ammunition assets without first attempting to acquire or donate long-supply assets from the DOD inventory, as shown on the individual military services' current year stratification report. As required annually, each military service will stratify its 30 September inventory by reviewing ammunition requirements compared to current stockpiles to determine overages that may be obtainable to fill shortfalls identified by other services. Assets are applied against the military service's TMR and per the Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures.

(b) Cross-leveling. After the military services have submitted their respective stratification reports, stratification representatives meet to perform the Quad Service Review. Cross-leveling transfers ownership of retention and potential reutilization assets between the military services (including the U.S. Coast Guard) for application against a TMR shortfall.

(c) Cross-servicing. All military services periodically execute Cross-servicing actions to meet shortfalls or unanticipated demands. Cross-servicing is different from Stratification/Cross-leveling in that stocks are typically exchanged on an item for item or fiscal basis. The Total Army Ammunition Authorization and Allocation Conference is the main forum for coordinating Cross-service stock exchanges.

(4) Quarterly Readiness and Valuation Reports

(a) Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress (QRR). Per reference (h), PM Ammo provides a Class V(W) report to DC, PP&O every 90 days that reflects a total view of our readiness posture. The QRR provides our political leaders with an overall awareness of key readiness issues and initiatives.

(b) Quarterly Valuation Report. PM Ammo provides a quarterly valuation report to DC, P&R via the data collection module of the Defense Readiness Reporting System in support of the preparation of DON financial statements.

b. Forecasting and Positioning. The ICP facilitates the positioning of Class V(W) apportionment and training assets. The ICP is authorized to reposition the inventory based upon DC, PP&O Ground Ammunition (Class V(W)) Prioritization Policy.

(1) Forecasting. In accordance with reference (g), forecasting customer demands shall be part of all DOD components inventory management decisions. The DOD components shall not stock an item that does not have any possibility of future demand.

(2) Positioning. Positioning is the physical and geographical locating of War Reserve Material Stocks in order to minimize lead times in support of the operating forces and to effectively manage investments in stocks. In accordance with reference (h), PM Ammo serves as the EA for procurement and management of the Class V(W) WRMR in order to sustain and maximize to the extent possible, the Forward Presence Requirements and Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel (LFORM) prepositioning objectives.

3. Inventory Accuracy and Accountability. In accordance with reference (i), PM Ammo manages the Marine Corps Class V(W) Physical Inventory Control Program (PICP); providing inventory accuracy and accountability guidance, policy development, compliance oversight, and trend analysis, with the goal of continually maintaining the DOD inventory accuracy standards.

4. Ammunition Automated Information Systems (AAIS) Portfolio Management. The Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC, I&L) has appointed PM Ammo as the sub-Functional Area Manager lead for the Ammunition Logistics Domain sub-Portfolio who manages the AAIS portfolio. The AAIS portfolio is made up of three Automated Information Systems (AISs): two major and one minor. The major AISs are the Ordnance Information System - Marine Corps (OIS-MC) and the Marine Ammunition Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE). The minor AIS is the PM Ammo Public Web Page.

a. OIS-MC. OIS-MC is the ICP's Total Item Property Record for Class V(W). The system processes requisitions, issues, redistributions, asset and procurement data, and provides the capability to plan, procure, position, and distribute ammunition, encompassing the pre- and post-production ammunition lifecycle.

b. MAKE. MAKE is the ICP's web based knowledge management repository and portal for business applications. MAKE serves as a central data repository to facilitate knowledge management through data mining and decision support tools.

c. Public Web Page. The Public Web page is an informational web page that is accessible to the public and provides general information about PM Ammo. The site can be accessed by using the following link:
<http://www.marcorssyscom.usmc.mil/am/ammunition/>

Chapter 5

Class V(W) Apportionment

1. General. Marine Corps ammunition is stored worldwide in U.S. Army and Navy activities, Marine Corps Ammunition Supply Points, Naval Vessels as part of the LFORM or Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF), and in foreign countries. Ammunition stored in foreign countries may be stored at U.S. Army or Navy activities or under the management of the foreign country as part of treaty obligations (e.g., Marine Corps Prepositioning Program - Norway (MCPN)). PM Ammo directs the distribution of assets at supporting establishments in order to support the activity's mission.

2. War Reserve Materiel Stocks Force-Held Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (WRMSF MARSO). The WRMSF MARSO is published annually by PM Ammo via naval message and provides Commanders the flexibility to obtain and use war reserve materiel stocks in support of contingencies and operations other than war. It also publishes the war reserve prepositioning objectives and further establishes limits of authority and coordinating instructions.

a. MPF. The MPF Class V(W) positioning objective is to sustain 30 Days of Ammunition (DOA) based upon a notional Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) T/E. Specifically, the MPF prepositions Class V(W) to increase deployment flexibility and rapidly respond to major combat operations or small scale contingencies. Each MPF vessel contains a specified amount of Marine Corps Class V(W) to support contingency operations. As a result, Blount Island Command and the Marine Corps Liaison Office, Naval Weapons Station Joint Base Charleston, along with the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) commands, work closely together in planning and executing the on-load and off-load of Class V(W) during the MPF maintenance cycles, contingency operations, and retrograde/regeneration operations.

b. MCPN. The foundation for the positioning objective of the MCPN program is based on supporting a notional MEB T/E with 30 DOA. Management of Class V(W) is bilaterally co-led by PM Ammo in support of DC, I&L(LPO-2), along with the comparable Norwegian military organization responsible for MCPN. This program provides an advantage of prepositioning supply assets which include items classified as mission essential and heavy weight/high volume items suited for extended storage that are not available through Wartime Host Nation Support.

c. LFORM. LFORM provides an additional effective prepositioning of Class V(W) on amphibious ships. The quantities of LFORM loaded upon designated amphibious ships vary depending on the Marine Expeditionary Unit and are based on 15 DOA.

d. Air Contingency Marine Air Ground Task Force (ACM). DC, CD&I develops procurement requirements for the ACM as part of the Current Operations/Forward Presence portion of the TMR through calculating the ammunition requirement of one notional infantry battalion, a combat load and five DOA at the assault rate. The commanders of Marine Corps Command and Marine Corps Forces Pacific provide air contingency forces to combatant commanders or other operational commanders and are responsible for prepositioning the Class V(W) ACM packages based on operational requirements. These requirements are allocated to the appropriate MARFOR via the WRMSF MARSO.

3. War Reserve Materiel Stocks In-Stores (WRMSI). WRMSI Class V(W) is the remaining inventory that has not been apportioned by the WRMSF MARSO in support of the operating forces. Assets are withheld from apportionment to provide flexibility in supporting any contingency requirements that are not otherwise sourced. The ICP sources all operational shortfalls from WRMSI in support of follow-on sustainment in accordance with the units' deliberate planning documents/Time Phased Force and Deployment Data. WRMSI represents a portion of the inventory which is used to support not only war reserve, but also training and testing requirements. WRMSI is globally positioned at storage activities based upon known requirements and allowances.

4. Contingency Support. PM Ammo serves as the single point of contact for supported MARFOR/Marine Component Command during contingency operations. Upon receipt of the MARFOR requirements, PM Ammo will conduct a support analysis. Upon completion, PM Ammo will work with the Joint Munitions Transportation Coordinating Activity of the Joint Munitions Command for appropriate distribution.

Chapter 6

Training Management

1. General. The CG, TECOM is responsible for developing training ammunition requirements and publishing the annual ammunition training allowances prior to the beginning of each FY. These allowances are uploaded and distributed via the TAMIS.

a. The CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch, will provide amplifying guidance for Class V(W) materiel allowances for all Marine Corps training requirements, to include, but not limited to, accession, entry-level, professional development, and sustainment training, as well as operational, security, ceremonial, and miscellaneous requirements.

b. Commanders at all echelons will review their Class V(W) training requirements for each FY based on the allowances provided by CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch.

c. Commanders have no direct programming and budgeting responsibility, or acquisition authority for Class V(W) training ammunition. Ammunition is a centrally managed commodity and procured using PAN&MC funds. Reference (j) provides guidance to Commanders at all echelons on the responsibilities for the prudent management of their training allowance and assets provided.

d. Commanders have no direct authority to allow the use of DOD owned ammunition by foreign nationals. There are procedures and processes found in United States Code that may allow for the potential use of DOD owned ammunition. Information relevant to the use of DOD owned ammunition by foreign nationals while conducting training with DOD forces may be obtained from CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch.

2. Training Allowance Development Process. The allowances for Class V(W) materiel are provided by CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch; and are listed for the specific purpose, weapon, or unit for which authorized. These allowances consist of the following five training ammunition requirements categories:

- a. Marksmanship/Common Skills.
- b. Formal Schools MOS Training.
- c. Exercise Support.
- d. Previously Established Allowances.
- e. Sustainment Requirements.

3. Special Allowances. Special allowances are intended to provide Commanders with additional ammunition to conduct training beyond the prescribed annual allowance. Prior to the submission of a Special Allowance Request, Commanders at all levels must scrutinize requests for increases to current allowances and ensure requests cannot be supported through redistribution of allowances.

a. Requests for special allowances must be submitted via the appropriate chain of command to CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch.

b. Special allowance supportability will be assessed based on inventory availability.

4. Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS)

a. TAMIS is the designated data system used Marine Corps wide for allocating, forecasting, requisitioning, expenditure reporting, redistribution, and managing all training allowances by units requiring support from ammunition storage activities.

b. TAMIS is not a custodial record, therefore, ammunition users must maintain all documentation in accordance with reference (j).

5. Forecasting. Accurate and timely forecasts of ammunition allowances are the key to a prudent ammunition management program. Forecasting will enable supporting ammunition storage activities (e.g., ammunition supply point); to exercise Capacity Management to meet forecasted demands.

a. Commanders are responsible for forecasting their ammunition allowances to supporting ammunition storage activities via TAMIS. Forecasting must be conducted at each applicable Unit Identification Code level in TAMIS, a minimum of 60 days in advance, computed using the current month plus two.

b. Allowances not forecasted to supporting ammunition storage activities in the timeframe identified above are considered "un-forecasted". These un-forecasted requests still require the submission of an Electronic DA Form 581 requisition via TAMIS, and may not be supportable based on available inventory at the supporting activity. Commanders that have unforecasted requests may also be responsible for the associated transportation costs to move the ammunition from other storage activities to meet their request.

6. Requirements Supportability. Requirements supportability is conducted annually through the LSA Process. PM Ammo will identify to CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch, those items that need to be constrained.

a. Additional constraints may be imposed as the result of reclassification action or as production delays dictate. CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch will further constrain and adjust ammunition allowances in TAMIS accordingly.

b. Redistribution of the training allowance is critical to support the Commander's needs. All Commanders must manage their annual ammunition allocations in TAMIS. Redistribution can effectively limit the requirement for submission of special allowance requests.

7. Ceremonial Allowances. All ceremonial allowances are provided on an "as required" basis.

a. Saluting Stations will be provided salute ammunition in accordance with CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch, guidance.

b. The firing of ceremonial guns is not intended for routine use such as morning colors, community events, race starts, etc. The use of saluting rounds for purposes other than rendering honors is beyond the scope of "as required." They will be considered as a special allowance request, separate and in addition to the units allowance. In those instances where ceremonial ammunition is required, saluting stations must notify CG, TECOM, RTAM Division, Ammunition Branch to have the ammunition allowance adjusted in TAMIS.

Chapter 7

Military and Waste Military Munitions

1. General. Effective TLM of ammunition is critical to ensuring the resources expended in the development, procurement, storage, handling, transportation, and maintenance of A&E are maximized to the fullest extent possible. Effective management of ammunition also minimizes negative impacts to the health and welfare of personnel and the environment regarding Waste Military Munitions (WMM). This chapter defines the types of Military and Waste Military Munitions commonly encountered on Marine Corps installations in addition to providing general guidance on the disposition process and the responsibilities of the Marine Corps EA and the DDA in the disposition process of Class V(W).

2. Executive Agent (EA) for Munitions Waste Management. PM Ammo has been designated as the EA for the life-cycle management of Marine Corps owned WMM. As the EA, PM Ammo:

- a. Develops Marine Corps waste munitions policy.
- b. Serves as the official Marine Corps representative in DOD and DON councils, boards, and committees that affect WMM.
- c. Ensures the Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) program is supported with appropriate munitions expertise.
- d. Serves as the DDA.

3. Designated Disposition Authority (DDA). The DDA is responsible for management of Marine Corps owned military munitions in Condition Code (C/C) H (unserviceable) and C/C V (waste). This management process for unserviceable and WMM includes a request for disposition instruction to the DDA and subsequent guidance from the DDA. For detailed guidance regarding the disposition process of unserviceable and WMM, contact PM Ammo. Major responsibilities of the DDA include:

- a. The DDA is the only person in the Marine Corps that can declare Marine Corps owned military munitions to be waste, C/C V. In addition, the DDA will provide all disposition instructions for WMM.
- b. Provide disposition instructions for C/C H Class V(W) with emphasis on using for alternative training or shipment for reclamation/resource recovery.
- c. Promote Marine Corps awareness of military munitions reclamation and resource recovery methods.
- d. Implement hazardous WMM management training programs for Marine Corps personnel.

4. Designated Disposition Authority Details

- a. The focus of the DDA efforts is to ensure that ammunition is used to its fullest potential by source reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment, and disposal.

MCO 8000.8

b. Disposition of Munitions at Munitions Response Program Sites. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) or discarded military munitions at Munitions Response Sites are managed by the Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Program regulations; and agreements made between installation environmental managers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and State Regulators. The Marine Corps DDA does not provide disposition instructions for UXO or discarded military munitions at Munitions Response Program Sites aboard Marine Corps installations.

c. Environmental Compliance Evaluation. An ECE is similar to an Explosive Safety Inspection; however, they are conducted every three years by DC, I&L (LFL), and focus on compliance with environmental regulations. This includes environmental rules for recycling, treatment, and disposal of ammunition. The DDA assists Marine Corps bases and stations to ensure compliance.

5. Military and Waste Military Munitions Examples

a. When Munitions are "Military Munitions". The majority of munitions used aboard Marine Corps installations can be classified as military munitions and are covered by this Order. A military munition is defined as any ammunition product or component being used by or for DOD for National Defense. A more detailed discussion of the legal definition of military munitions and its interpretation can be found in reference (k). The following is a list of some more unique types of military munitions found on Marine bases:

(1) Demonstrations. All commercial A&E used in air shows or other demonstrations that are authorized by installation commanders will be managed as military munitions.

(2) Confiscated. All A&E confiscated by any DOD law enforcement agency (e.g., Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Criminal Investigation Division, Provost Marshal's Office) operating on board a Marine Corps installation will be managed as military munitions.

(3) Bird Abatement Strike Hazard (BASH) Program. All A&E used for BASH programs will be managed as military munitions.

(4) Amnesty Program or Found on Base/Station. All A&E recovered from an Amnesty Program, or recovered as "found on base, station or installation" will be managed as military munitions.

b. Waste Military Munitions (C/C V). The most common instances on Marine Corps installations where munitions become waste are:

(1) Abandoned with Intent to Dispose. Military munitions buried or placed into trash containers, bodies of water, recycling bins or other similar containers to avoid proper turn-in to an authorized storage facility is a WMM at the time of burial or placement. It does not matter if the person responsible for such burial or placement did so without authorization or knowledge of the repercussions. These munitions will not be "unwasted" and no attempt will be made to return those munitions to the serviceable stockpile. The DDA must be confident that a clear intent to abandon or dispose of is evident before confirming the munitions are waste and classified as C/C V.

(2) Declared a Waste by the DDA. The DDA can declare Marine Corps owned military munitions a waste and communicate this declaration using a NAR. The most common circumstance is when propellant stability is below a certain threshold creating a storage and handling hazard. The DDA will contact the ammunition managers with affected stocks to ensure proper management and disposition.

Chapter 8

Explosives Safety Management Program

1. General. PM Ammo develops, implements, and provides DON/DOD executive agency management and oversight functions for the Marine Corps Explosives Safety Management Program (ESMP). Explosives safety is the process used to prevent unintentional or unauthorized initiation of explosives and devices containing explosives; and with minimizing the effects of explosions, combustion, toxicity, and any other harmful effects. Explosives safety emphasizes safe and efficient operating procedures, regardless of the operating environment, while:

a. Providing the maximum possible protection to personnel and property from the damaging effects of potential accidents involving A&E.

b. Limiting the exposure to a minimum number of persons, for a minimum time, to the minimum amount of A&E consistent with safe and efficient operations.

2. Explosives Safety Management Program (ESMP). The Marine Corps ESMP is designed to manage, control, or mitigate the risks and hazards inherent with A&E operations (e.g., storage, handling, and transportation). Explosives safety management responsibilities include:

a. The management of the Marine Corps A&E Safety Program, contained in reference (l) and the DON Explosives Safety Policy, contained in reference (m).

b. Approval authority for the storage of non-standard A&E at Marine Corps installations.

c. Approval authority for deviations to explosives safety policy as they pertain to operational requirements on Marine Corps owned installations and ranges. Deviations from explosives safety policy on non-Marine Corps controlled installations and ranges are the responsibility of the geographic commander.

d. Manage the training program for all Marine Corps Explosives Safety Officers (ESO's).

e. Review and endorse all explosives safety site plans, construction worker approvals, explosives safety exemptions and waivers, explosives safety submissions, explosives safety determinations, and explosives safety inspections.

f. Manage the Personnel Qualification and Certification Program for Class V(W), contained in reference (n), including the Electronic Qualification and Certification program.

g. Review demilitarization plans.

3. Marine Corps Explosives Safety Officers (ESO's). Each Marine Corps installation that stores A&E shall have an ESO assigned in writing by the base, station or installation Commanding Officer. The role of the ESO is to manage the installations Explosives Safety Program and is normally located in the installations safety office. The ESO provides installation Commanders

with reasoned, technical advice regarding explosive safety standards and acceptable levels of risk. All questions relating to explosives safety should be submitted through the respective chain of command up to the installation explosives safety office. ESO responsibilities are found in references (l) and (o).

4. Explosives Safety Operational Planning and Execution

a. Commanders Shall:

(1) Ensure the appropriate ESMP criteria is applied to all operational planning involving A&E. Operations involving A&E are conducted at various locations on each respective Marine Corps installation, other services installations, or in foreign countries and as such dictate the governing regulation.

(2) Appoint in writing, an Explosives Safety Representative in accordance with reference (l) to provide explosives safety support during military operations (e.g., contingencies, combat operations, and military operations other than war).

b. Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ES/MRM). Reference (p) directs that the integration of ES/MRM shall be included into all phases of contingencies, warfighting, and training. ES/MRM is an operational risk management process which includes policies, procedures, standards, engineering, and resources; that addresses potential probabilities and consequences of mishaps involving DOD military munitions or other encumbering explosives or munitions to sustain operational capabilities and readiness. It is imperative that ES/MRM be addressed early in the contingency planning process to mitigate risk.

5. Weapons and Munitions Systems Integration. PM Ammo is tasked with participating in the Weapons and Munition Systems Integration process as part of the ESMP for the Marine Corps. These responsibilities include:

a. Design and development of Insensitive Munitions and the development of the bi-annual Marine Corps Insensitive Munitions Strategic Plan.

b. Ensuring the Marine Corps complies with the NMQ process.

c. Providing Marine Corps representation to the Joint Services Insensitive Munitions Technical Panel.

d. Providing Marine Corps representation to the WSESRB.

e. Providing Marine Corps representation at Joint venues with regards to Weapons/Munitions Explosive Safety (e.g., Joint Weapons Safety Technical Advisory Panel).

f. Reviewing and providing guidance on all A&E Malfunction and Defect reporting required by reference (q).

g. Reviewing and providing guidance on all Mishap and Safety reporting involving Class V(W) required by reference (r).

Appendix A

Applicable Regulations and Directives1. Department of Defense References

- a. DOD Instruction 3000.04. DOD Munitions Requirements Process (MRP)
- b. DOD Instruction 6055.16. Explosives Safety Management Program
- c. DOD Regulation 4140.1-R. DOD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation
- d. DOD Directive 5160.65. Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA)

2. Department of the Navy References

- a. SECNAV M-5210.1. Department of The Navy Records Management Manual
- b. OPNAVINST 8011.9A. Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) Process
- c. NAVSEA Publication OP 5 Vol 1. Ammunition and Explosives Safety Ashore

3. United States Marine Corps References

- a. MCO 4000.57A. Marine Corps Total Life Cycle Management (TLCM) of Ground Weapon Systems, Equipment and Materiel
- b. MCO 4400.39. War Reserve Materiel Policy
- c. MCO P4400.150E. Consumer-Level Supply Policy Manual w/ch 1-2
- d. MCO P5090.2A. Environmental Compliance And Protection Manual
- e. MCO P5102.1B. Navy & Marine Corps Mishap and Safety Investigation, Reporting, and Record Keeping Manual
- f. MCO 8000.7. Marine Corps Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (MCCBMR) Process for Ground Ammunition (CLASS V(W))
- g. MCO 8015.3. Marine Corps Class V(W) Physical Inventory Control Program (PICP)
- h. MCO P8020.10B. Marine Corps Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program (Short Title: MARCORPSAMMOANDEXPLSAFETYPRO)
- i. MCO P8020.11. Department of The Navy Explosives Safety Policy
- i. MCO 8023.3B. Personnel Qualification and Certification Program for Class V Ammunition and Explosives
- j. MCO 8025.1E. Class V(W) Malfunction and Defect Reporting

Appendix B

Acronyms

For the purpose of this manual, the following acronyms apply:

A&E	Ammunition and Explosives
AAIS	Ammunition Automated Information System
ACM	Air Contingency Marine Air Ground Task Force
AIN	Ammunition Information Notice
AIS	Automated Information System
AWG	Ammunition Working Group
BASH	Bird Abatement Strike Hazard
C/C	Condition Code
CDIB	Capabilities Development and Integration Board
CG, TECOM	Commanding General, Training and Education Command
COMMARCORSYSCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command
CPF	Combat Planning Factor
DC, CD&I	Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration
DC, I&L	Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics
DC, PP&O	Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations
DC, P&R	Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources
DDA	Designated Disposition Authority
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIC	Department of Defense Identification Code
DON	Department of the Navy
DOA	Days of Ammunition
DOS	Days of Supply
EA	Executive Agent
ECE	Environmental Compliance Evaluation
ES/MRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management
ESCA	Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition
ESMP	Explosives Safety Management Program
ESO	Explosives Safety Officer
FY	Fiscal Year
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ITI	Iterative Transformation Initiative
LFORM	Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel
LSA	Logistics Supportability Analysis
MAKE	Marine Ammunition Knowledge Enterprise
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MARSO	Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order
MCMRP	Marine Corps Munitions Requirements Process
MCPP-N	Marine Corps Prepositioning Program - Norway
MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
MRP	Munitions Requirements Process
NAR	Notice of Ammunition Reclassification
NMQ	Naval Munitions Qualification
NNOR	Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements
OIS-MC	Ordnance Information System - Marine Corps
PAN&MC	Procurement Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps
PICP	Physical Inventory Control Program
PM AMMO	Program Manager for Ammunition
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
QRRC	Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress
RTAM	Range and Training Area Management

APPENDIX A

R&D	Research and Development
SLAAT	Service Life Accelerated Aging Test
SLP	Service Life Projection
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
T/E	Tables of Equipment
TAMIS	Total Ammunition Management Information System
TFSMS	Total Force Structure Management System
TLCM	Total Life Cycle Management
TMR	Total Munitions Requirement
TTP	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
TTR	Training and Testing Requirement
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WMM	Waste Military Munitions
WRMSF	War Reserve Materiel Stocks Force Held
WRMSI	War Reserve Materiel Stocks In-Stores
WRMR	War Reserve Munitions Requirement
WSESRB	Weapons System Explosives Safety Review Board