DoD #1600: Installation distance by JTFR

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current plus Potential Capacity
Question: By JFTR (see reference) what is the name of your installation and its distance to the following four locations:
1. The Pentagon
2. Service Center of Excellence
3. Joint Center of Excellence
4. Nearest Civilian Research Center

Source / Reference: Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR) standard for government travel http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil
Amplification: Joint and Service Centers are designated by the individual services, Combatant Commands, or DOD and have the term "Center" in the official organization name.
For Service Center of Excellence, this includes doctrine development centers, wargame simulation centers, warfare centers, and experimental Test & Evaluation centers.
Joint Center of Excellence includes doctrine development, wargame simulation centers, warfare centers, experimental labs, COCOM Headquarters, etc.
Civilian research center with affiliated programs of study to specific PME/JPME programs.
A PDE institution is one that delivers Professional Military Education (PME) or Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). The education is offered at the graduate-level, but does not necessarily confer a degree. The institution may offer PDE in a resident or non-resident format. According to the definition, service specific training is excluded from the PDE format. Army War College is a PDE institution as are the other War Colleges, including Naval Postgraduate School, AFIT, Army Command and General Staff, Naval War College, Air University (2 schools), Marine Corps University (3 schools), and National Defense University (3 schools).
Please fill in the following table(s)

Locations	Name (Text) string50	Distance (Miles) numeric
Pentagon		
Service Center of Excellence		
Joint Center of Excellence		
Nearest Civilian Research Center		

DoD #1601: JPME Graduates Produced Academic Year 2000, 2001 and 2002

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the annual number of JPME I and JPME II graduates for Academic Year 2000, 2001 and 2002?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Institution Historical Records
Amplification: Break out separate numbers by individual program to include non-resident programs.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Program Name (Text) string50	Number of JPME I Grads (Count) numeric	Number of JPME II Grads (Count) numeric

DoD #1602: Military Specific Graduate Degrees

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Grad Ed
Question: List the military specific degrees with active programs at your institution that cannot be obtained through civilian academic institutions. Provide average annual enrollment and average number of degrees granted by program for Academic Year 2000, 2001 and 2002.
Source / Reference: Graduate Institution Enrollment and Graduation Records
Amplification: Military Specific degrees are those highly technical degrees that cannot be obtained through a civilian institution. This includes similar programs if not the exact same wording. An example would be the LASAR engineering degree offered at AFIT. These military specific degrees are only offered in a DOD owned graduate program--AFIT or NPS.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Degree Program Name (Text) string50	Type of Degree (MS, PhD, etc.) (Text) string50	Avg Annual Enrollment (Count) numeric	Avg Annual Degrees Granted (Count) numeric

DoD #1603: Number of Degrees Granted by Professional Development Education Program

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the average annual number of degrees by Professional Development Education program granted for Academic Years 2000, 2001, and 2002?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Institution Historical Records
Amplification: A PDE institution is one that delivers Professional Military Education (PME) or Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). The education is offered at the graduate-level, but does not necessarily confer a degree. The institution may offer PDE in a resident or non-resident format. According to the definition, service specific training is excluded from the PDE format. Army War College is a PDE institution as are the other War Colleges, including Naval Postgraduate School, AFIT, Army Command and General Staff, Naval War College, Air University (2 schools), Marine Corps University (3 schools), and National Defense University (3 schools).
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Program Name (Text) string50	Avg # of Degrees (Count) numeric

DoD #1604: Student Body Characteristics of Professional Development Education Institution

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the % of military and civilian graduates averaged over Academic Years 2000, 2001, and 2002?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Institution Historical Records
Amplification: Number should sum to 100 percent.
A PDE institution is one that delivers Professional Military Education (PME) or Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). The education is offered at the graduate-level, but does not necessarily confer a degree. The institution may offer PDE in a resident or non-resident format. According to the definition, service specific training is excluded from the PDE format. Army War College is a PDE institution as are the other War Colleges, including Naval Postgraduate School, AFIT, Army Command and General Staff, Naval War College, Air University (2 schools), Marine Corps University (3 schools), and National Defense University (3 schools).
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Program Name (Text) string50	% Military (%) numeric	% Civilian (%) numeric

DoD #1605: Space Used by Non-resident PME Programs

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current plus Potential Capacity
Question: What are the total net square feet of existing C1 and C2 graduate or PDE institution space dedicated to non-resident programs?
Source / Reference: NAVFAC P-80, Air Force Installation Handbook 32-1084, Army Building Design Standard.
Amplification: Condition Code should be entered as 1 or 2 (Army's Green, Amber and Navy's Adequate, Substandard are equivalent to Air Force's condition code 1 and 2 respectively). A PDE institution is one that delivers Professional Military Education (PME) or Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). The education is offered at the graduate-level, but does not necessarily confer a degree. The institution may offer PDE in a resident or non-resident format. According to the definition, service specific training is excluded from the PDE format. Army War College is a PDE institution as are the other War Colleges, including Naval Postgraduate School, AFIT, Army Command and General Staff, Naval War College, Air University (2 schools), Marine Corps University (3 schools), and National Defense University (3 schools).
This question requires a single answer with units of SF and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1606: Availability of Mutual Support to PDE Institution.

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: Provide the names of the commands/organizations and other PDE programs on the installation that provide mutual and reciprocal support (not routine base support functions) to the graduate or PME institution and briefly describe the type of support.
Source / Reference: Director of PDE Program
Amplification: A PDE institution is one that delivers Professional Military Education (PME) or Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). The education is offered at the graduate-level, but does not necessarily confer a degree. The institution may offer PDE in a resident or non-resident format. According to the definition, service specific training is excluded from the PDE format. Army War College is a PDE institution as are the other War Colleges, including Naval Postgraduate School, AFIT, Army Command and General Staff, Naval War College, Air University (2 schools), Marine Corps University (3 schools), and National Defense University (3schools). Examples of support might include (but not limited to) faculty sharing, research labs, video distribution, doctrine development, simulation centers, mentoring, assessments, or combined exerciese etc.
For purposes of this question "Mutual Support" precludes any requirement for reimbursement.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Name of Supporting Organization (Text) string50	Description of Relationship (Limit to 300 Characters) (Text) string300

DoD #1607: Spaces Requiring TS Clearance

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: Provide the name (name of space, for example Warfighting Lab), number (of spaces) and size in net square feet of Military-Specific research spaces/laboratories with classification restriction of Top Secret or higher?
Source / Reference: Director of PDE Program
Amplification: Only for spaces associated with the specific PDE program.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Facility Name (Text) string50	Number (Count) numeric	Size (SF) numeric

DoD #1608: PDE Faculty (Military)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What percentage of the full-time faculty is military at your graduate or Professional Development Education institution?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Program Director
Amplification: Full-time military faculty is active duty personnel assigned to a formal instructional billet on a Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA), Table of Organization (TO), or similar manning document.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Institution/School Name (Text) string50	% full-time military faculty (%) numeric

DoD #1609: Professional Development Education Program Percentage Civilian Non-faculty Support

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the percentage of full-time civilian non-faculty support at your Professional Development Education institution?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Program Director
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Institution/School Name (Text) string50	% Civilian Non-faculty (%) numeric

DoD #1610: Professional Development Education Educational Administration Personnel

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the number of educational administrators (Administrative Support) for your Professional Development Education institution?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Program Director
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Institution/School Name (Text) string50	# Ed Admin Personnel (Count) numeric

DoD #1611: Professional Development Education Faculty Credentials

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What percentage of full-time faculty members at your Professional Development Education institution hold a PhD?
Source / Reference: PDE Program Director
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Institution/School Name (Text) string50	% Full-Time Faculty with PhDs (%) numeric

DoD #1612: Professional Development Education Faculty Turnover

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): PDE Current
Question: What is the average time on staff (to the nearest tenth of a year) in years of your civilian and military faculty over the last ten years (Academic Year 1993-2002)?
Source / Reference: Professional Development Education Program Director
Amplification: Take the number of Civilian and Military faculty staff over the 10 year period and compute the time on station. For example, Ft. X has ten military staff faculty and has maintained ten for the 10 year period, each one of these ten stayed on station for exactly 3 years, the average time on station is 3 years.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Program Name (Text) string50	Civilian Faculty Time on Staff (YR) numeric	Military Faculty Time on Staff (YR) numeric

DoD #1613: Simultaneous flight operations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: For your main airfield, give the % of time (averaged over FY-02 and FY-03) that simultaneous flight operations were conducted on more than one runway while the Control Tower was operational.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Reference is Part 139 of FAA airport code (www.faa.gov/arp/certification/part139).
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1614: Helicopter Pads

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the number of paved helicopter landing/takeoff pads (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1112) at your main and outlying auxiliary airfields (facility names and DoD codes).
Source / Reference: Base Operations, Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer, DoD Instruction 4165.3
Amplification: List number at each field separately.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Name (Text) string50	Pads (#) numeric

DoD #1615: Lighted Helicopter Pads

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the total number of lighted helicopter landing/takeoff pads (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1112 with airfield lighting code 136) at your main and outlying auxiliary airfields.
Source / Reference: Base Operations, Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer, DoD Instruction 4165.3
Amplification: List number at each field separately.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Name (Text) string50	Pads (#) numeric

DoD #1616: Runway Elevation

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the elevation (highest point) of runways at your main airfield (feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL)).
Source / Reference: IFR Supplement
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1617: Runway Condition

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of runway (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1111) at your main field complex that is rated PCI 80 or higher (should not require repair to continue operations over next 2 to 6 years).
Source / Reference: Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer
Amplification: AF/IL agreed that installations are capable of answering the existing subject area as a percentage based on a PCI grading. The answer is "total area rated PCI >=80"/"Total area".
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1618: Condition of Helo LDG/TAKEOFF PADS

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of helicopter landing/take-off pad pavement (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1111) at your main airfield complex that is rated PCI 80 or higher (should not require repair to continue operations over next 2 to 6 years).
Source / Reference: Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer
Amplification: Seek single answer (percentage) for all operational runways on the main airfield complex. AF/IL agreed that installations are capable of answering the existing subject area as a percentage based on a PCI grading. The answer is "total area rated PCI >=80"/"Total area".
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1619: Aircraft Maintenance performed

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: List the levels of aircraft maintenance conducted on your base. Specify the levels as Organizational (O-level), Intermediate (I-level), and Depot (D-level).
Source / Reference: Airfield Manager/Base Operations/Base Maintenance
Amplification: List all T/M/S for which the maintenance is conducted.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Maintenance Levels	Conducted at your installation (Yes/No) Yes/No	Aircraft Type/Model/Series (Text) string50
Organizational		
Intermediate		
Depot		

DoD #1621: Type Runway Operations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: For FY-02 and FY-03, give the percentage of runway operations that supported 1) formal undergraduate flight training, 2) formal graduate-level flight training, 3) other military flights, 4) UAV flights, and 5) non-military flights (e.g., USCG, civilian, etc.).
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Undergraduate flight training - all flight training conducted prior to training in an operational aircraft. Graduate flight training - all flight training in operational aircraft prior to the student's assignment to an operational squadron (FRS/RTU). Other military flights - Operational military flights, Non-Military flights - all flying conducted in other government contracted/owned aircraft, other than military aircraft. UAV flight training or operations – all flight operation performed by UAVs (Percents should sum to 100%)
Please fill in the following table(s)

FY	Runway Operations Supporting Undergraduate Flight Training (%) numeric	Runway Operations Supporting Graduate Flight Training (%) numeric	Runway Operations Conducted by UAV Aircraft (%) numeric	Runway Operations Conducted by Other Military Aircraft (%) numeric	Runway Operations Conducted by Non-military Aircraft (%) numeric
2002					
2003					

DoD #1622: Flight operating hours restricted by local regulations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of time during a 24 hour day that local regulations restrict air operations at your airfield (e.g., no touch-and-goes during quiet hours or after 10:00 PM).
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Restrictions include all local agreements that limit, degrade or inhibit airfield functions from maximum utilization (e.g., MOA to reduce Air Operations, environmental issues (heat, noise, air quality, etc.). This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1623: Daylight hours VFR pattern closed

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of time (FY02 and FY03) that the weather was less than 1500 feet ceiling and 3 miles visibility during daylight hours at the main operating base when the control tower is operating.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Official sunrise and sunset define daylight hours.
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1624: Nighttime VFR pattern closed

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of time during FY02 and FY03 that the weather was less than 1500 feet ceiling and 3 miles visibility during night hours at the main operating base when the control tower is operating.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Official sunset and sunrise define night hours.
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1625: Weather Attrition Planning Factors

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Provide your weather attrition planning factors (e.g., excess sorties planned in your yearly flying hour program to account for weather cancellations) for FY02 and FY03.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Please fill in the following table(s)

FY	UAV (#) numeric	Undergraduate Fixed Wing (#) numeric	Undergraduate Rotary Wing (#) numeric	Undergraduate NAV / NFO (#) numeric	Graduate Rotary/Tilt-Rotor (H-60 series, V-22) (#) numeric	Graduate Fixed Wing (JSF) (#) numeric	Graduate Operational Support Aircraft (C-12) (#) numeric	Graduate Airlift (C-130J) (#) numeric
2002								
2003								

DoD #1626: Air Quality Flight Operations Restrictions

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Have main airfield flight operations been restricted as a result of air quality requirements during FY02 and FY03?
Source / Reference: Environmental Management Office
Amplification: Restrictions include all governmental regulations that limit airfield flight functions from maximum utilization. If yes, provide detailed description of impact.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Restrictions	Answer (Yes/No) Yes/No	If yes (Text) string250
FY 2002		
FY 2003		

DoD #1627: Flight Training Restrictions

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Do Biological Opinions or Critical Habitat designations restrict flight training operations at your base?
Source / Reference: Environmental Management Office
Amplification: Restrictions include all governmental regulations that limit, degrade or inhibit airfield functions from maximum utilization.
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1628: Real Estate Disclosure for your installation

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Does the local community around your base require real estate disclosures?
Source / Reference: Community Planner/Base Engineers
Amplification: Real Estate Disclosures are statements issued that inform the purchaser of any hazardous impacts or restrictive conveniences against a piece of property. Local Area is defined as within 20 miles of the Main Operating Base.
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1629: Expansion/building restrictions

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Do existing Biological Opinions or Critical Habitat designations prohibit the expansion/building of runways at your base?
Source / Reference: Environmental Management Office
Amplification: Land classification or land use limitations that prohibit the expansion of the current or future required facilities. Prohibit – prevent the occurrence of by legal means.
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1630: ATC Delays

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Averaged over the last two years (FY02 and FY03), give the percentage of time during flight operations that flights at your airfield experienced air traffic control delays in excess of 15 minutes.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1631: Other Airfield Proximity

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the distance (mi.) from your airfield to the nearest Category 7 or higher airport (See FAA site http://atpay.faa.gov/ for list of Category 7 through Category 12 airports. On left side of the website, click on "Documents, View." Under title, select "ATC Levels and Facilities Types." Search the list and select the nearest category 7 or higher airport to your base. Do not include a TRACON or a Center.)
Source / Reference: http://atpay.faa.gov/ for list of Category 7 through Category 12 airports.
This question requires a single answer with units of Miles and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1632: Airways bisecting Operations Areas

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the number of Victor (low altitude) or Jet (high altitude) airways bisecting your base's flight training operating areas.
Source / Reference: Base Operations
Amplification: Bisecting airways are published flight routes ("V" and "J" routes located on FLIP Charts) that traverse the vertical and lateral confines of a base's assigned airspace.
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1633: % runway condition

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of runway pavement (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1111) at your outlying/auxiliary field complex that is rated PCI 70 or higher (should not require repair to continue operations over next 2 to 6 years).
Source / Reference: Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer
Amplification: If no outlying field, answer "0". AF/IL agreed that installations are capable of answering the existing subject area as a percentage based on a PCI grading. The answer is "total area rated PCI >=70"/"Total area".
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1634: % Taxiway/Apron Condition

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of taxi-ways/apron pavement (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1121, 1122, 1131, 1164) at your outlying/auxiliary field complex that is rated PCI 70 or higher (should not require repair to continue operations over next 2 to 6 years).
Source / Reference: Airfield Manager/Installation Engineer
Amplification: If no outlying field, answer "0". AF/IL agreed that installations are capable of answering the existing subject area as a percentage based on a PCI grading. The answer is "total area rated PCI >=70"/"Total area".
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1635: Distance to drop zones/landing zones

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: List the Name and distance to all Drop/Landing Zones within 25 miles of your main operating base that can support required by the C-130.
Source / Reference: Base Operations
Amplification: Measure distances from the Approach Numbers on your primary runway. Assume all certified Drop/Landing Zones meet C-130 requirements.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Name (Text) string50	Distance (Miles) numeric

DoD #1636: Distance to nearest Warning Area

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Provide the distance (nm.) from your main airfield to the nearest Warning Area.
Source / Reference: Flight Information Publications
Amplification: Measure distances from the Approach Numbers on your primary runway.
This question requires a single answer with units of Nautical Miles.
This question requires a single answer with units of Miles and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1637: % Outlying Fields with Towers

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Provide the percentage of outlying fields with a control tower that are owned, operated and controlled by the main airfield. If none, answer "0".
Source / Reference: Base Operations
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1638: Helo Landing/Takeoff Pad Condition

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of helicopter landing/take-off pad pavement (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1112) at your outlying and auxiliary field rated PCI 70 or higher (should not require repair to continue operations over next 2 to 6 years).
Source / Reference: Facility Manager/Installation Engineer
Amplification: AF/IL agreed that installations are capable of answering the existing subject area as a percentage based on a PCI grading. The answer is "total area rated PCI >=70"/"Total area".
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1639: Distance to Helo Landing Trainer (Barge)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: If your facility does Undergraduate Rotary Wing Pilot Training, provide the distance (mi.) to the nearest Helicopter Landing Trainer (e.g. barge) from your main field.
Amplification: Helo Barge is located at Pensacola NAS (N30°21.6' W87°19.1'). Measure distances from the Airport Reference Point.
This question requires a single answer with units of Miles and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1640: Number of Rotary-Wing aircraft operations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: If your facility does Undergraduate Rotary Wing Pilot Training, to determine flight-training saturation level for your airfield facilities, calculate the maximum number of rotary-wing aircraft that can operate concurrently at/from your main base(s) and outlying fields for a period of one (daylight) hour.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Outlying field – any field controlled or managed by the main installation. Given: unconstrained rotary wing aircraft fleet/instructors available for operations and using current airfield operations guidelines. Calculate the total based on maximum number of helicopters that saturate pattern(s) at the main and each outlying field (i.e. main base accommodates 6 acft and 4 outlying fields accommodate 4 acft each, then saturation level equals 22 acft).
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1641: # OLF/AUX Fields that are NVG capable

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: State the capabilities for each outlying/auxiliary fields with respect to night, night-vision-goggle, or night-vision-system training.
Source / Reference: Air Operations
Amplification: Outlying field – any field owned, controlled or operated by the main installation.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Outlying Field (Text) string50	Night (Yes/No) Yes/No	Night Vision Goggle (Yes/No) Yes/No	Night Vision System capable (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1643: % Simulator Bay condition 1

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Give the percentage of simulator bay space rated Condition Code 1 at your base. (This percentage equals the total net sq. ft. of simulator bay space rated Condition Code 1 divided by the total net sq. ft of all simulator bay space.) (DoD Facility Class and Construction Category Code 1721).
Source / Reference: Facility Engineer/Installation Manager
Amplification: Army's Green, Amber, or Red and the Navy's Adequate, Substandard, and Inadequate equate to the Air Force's 1, 2, and 3 respectively.
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1644: Special Physiology Flight Training Facility

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Indicate which of the listed dedicated special physiology flight training facilities/equipment (FAC Codes 1722, 7422) is/are located at your base.
Source / Reference: Base Operations/CE Real Property Records/CE Community Planner
Please fill in the following table(s)

Facility	On your installations (Yes/No) Yes/No
Altitude Chamber	
Swimming Pool	
Ejection Seat	
MSDD	
Centrifuges	

DoD #1645: Special Flight Training Facilities

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Flight Training
Question: Indicate which of the listed Special Flight Training Facilities (e.g., info security/classified facility) is/are located at your base.
Source / Reference: Base Operations
Please fill in the following table(s)

Facilities	On your installation (Yes/No) Yes/No
SCIF	
Weapons School	
Tactical Support Center	
Classified Simulator spaces	

DoD #1646: Range or OPAREA provide instrumentation

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, provide a yes/no response for instrumentation in the table below. Use the functions for the units of action specified in the amplification.
Source / Reference: Installation Range data records, Range log books, Airspace Volume Computations (SOURCE: Airspace Manager; Range Guide; FLIP; Local Agreements with FAA)
Amplification: Army Unit of action = Battalion; USMC = Battalion/Squadron; Air Force: = Squadron; Navy: = ESF (Carrier Battle Group) Dfn: Integrated AAR--electronic collection and display capability.

· A range is specifically bounded or designated geographic area, including Operating Areas (OPAREA), that encompasses a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace.

· Sea Space: shall include sea (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas that can be used for or involve hull, mechanical, and electrical systems for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; missiles and projectiles used in air and surface warfare; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Additionally, areas used for divers, both special warfare and special operations and marine mammal research and training are included. Sea space used for moored, bottom, or propelled mines, mine laying, mine hunting, minesweeping or mine neutralization is also included whether conducted from the sea space itself or the air. "Shallow water" is less than 100 fathoms. Sea space 100 fathoms or greater is considered "Deep Water".

· Airspace: "Airspace" shall include "Special Use" (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (ATCAA/LATN/MTR/AR) and similar areas including buffers for safety, security or other. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface–to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, and access-to-space function. Low airspace" is 17,999' MSL and below; (this is the current def, under PCA) "high airspace" is FL 180 to FL 6. Prevailing terrain elevation is the average minimum safe altitude from standard NIMA charts. Gross Airspace Volume. Gross Airspace Volume is cubic and computed in the following way. Square NM of surface under each sub-piece of distinct airspace x (vertical elevation in feet ¸ 6000 feet) = NM3. [NOTE: 6000' = 1 NM for the purposes of these computations.] Compute this volume for each distinct shadow of airspace. For example, four MOAs in a complex form a vertical column up to 14,500' MSL. Above 14,500' MSL to 17,999' MSL is another larger shadow encompassing the two additional MOAs and the previously described airspace. An ATCAA uses the same shadow as the second computation but goes from FL 180 to FL 600 in the PCA. The volumes are then added to come up with the gross airspace volume. Unusable Airspace Volume. Unusable Airspace Volume is airspace the activity cannot use because of formal agreement/direction: No fly noise sensitive areas, wildlife management area restrictions, prohibited areas, "Thunderdomes," etc. The operative word is "formal" areas the activity/higher authority formally agreed not to over fly. Use the same basic volume computations described above, area in square NM x (vertical component in feet ÷ 6000'). Net Airspace Volume. Net Airspace Volume is Gross Airspace Volume minus unusable airspace volume.

· Ground Space: Ground space shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for training of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones.

Please fill in the following table(s)

Functions	Yes/No (Yes/No) Yes/No

Equivalent to Army Battalion	
Live-Fire Exercises	
Centralized range control	
Centralized range monitoring	
Real-time data collection	
Centralized data collection	
Integrated after action reviews of ground forces	
Integrated after action reviews of sea forces	
Integrated after action reviews of air forces	
Existing permanent facilities supporting after action reviews	
Existing mobile facilities supporting after action reviews	
Air-to-air operations	
Air-to-ground operations	

DoD #1647: Range/OPAREA have permanently assigned opposing forces (OPFOR)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, do you have permanently assigned opposing forces (OPFOR)? Yes/No response
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: OPFOR (Opposing Forces) must be permanently assigned to reporting range/OPAREA. This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1648: Does your Range/OPAREA have adjacent Federal Lands

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, do you have adjacent Federal Lands (DoI (BLM, NFS, NPS), DoE, DoD, BOR, TVA, BIA) and/or other government Lands (State, Local)? If yes provide the acreage in the table below.
Source / Reference: USGS Data Base for Federal Lands, U.S. Geological Services
Amplification: DoI (Department of Interior has BLM: Bureau of Land Management; NFS: National Forest Service; National Park Service) DoD: DoE: Department of Energy; Department of Defense; BOR: Bureau of Reclamation; TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority; BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adjacent is: Contiguous to Range/OPAREA boundary. Local government owned)e.g. city, county, parish).
Please fill in the following table(s)

Land Type	Number of Acres (Acres) numeric
Dol	
BLM	
NFS	
DoD	
DoE	
BOR	
TVA	
BIA	
Local	

DoD #1650: Littoral coastline to 5 statue miles inland

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, do you have ground areas in a littoral environment. If so, provide the area from the high water mark to 5 statute miles inland in the table below.
Source / Reference: U.S. Geological survey,
Amplification: Littoral: Is a marine ecological realm that experiences the effects of tidal and long shore currents and wave action. Restricted Dfn: Areas with restrictions that affect unit's ability to maneuver or use in any fashion or way.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string350	Activity (Text) string350	# acres available for vehicle and/or foot traffic (Acres) numeric	Restricted number of acres (Acres) numeric	Hours per years budgeted for (Hrs/Yr) numeric	Hours per year actually used (Hrs/Yr) numeric

DoD #1651: Does your Range/OPAREA have a Range or Training facility operated or have schedul by another Service

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, do you have a Range or Training facility owned or operated by another Service and/or another Federal agency? Answer Yes/No in the following table.
Source / Reference: Installation / Range Real Property Inventory, MOAA of Inter-Service Support Agreement
Amplification: Each service, Army, Navy, AirForce and Marine Corps operates its own ranges as a distinct installation or as part of an installation that is assigned to each service.

In order to confirm cross-service range integration, it is important to confirm locations where a second service, that does not command and control a given installation, operates a range on that installation. For example, an Air Force range built to Air Force standards and operated by the Air Force where the footprint of the range lies within the boundary of an Army installation / range.

Question 205 asks the service that commands and controls a range / OPAREA or installation to identify each range operated by another service within that installation boundary. Similarly, question 205 seeks information concerning ranges operated by any other Federal Agency on a DoD service range, e.g., a U.S Border Patrol range located on an air force installation / base.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA Designation (Text) string50	Other Service (operated or having scheduling authority) (Yes/No) Yes/No	Other Federal Agency (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1652: Percent events support other services

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, what percent of your scheduled training events (missions) on an annual basis are in support of other services and/or other Federal agencies? Use your FY 03 data in the table below.
Source / Reference: See Amplification: AF 1 event = 1 sortie
Amplification: Answer in percentages (%). Use FY 2003 data for percentages. Other service: (e.g. Army; Navy, Air Force ; Marines). Other agency: (e.g. FBI, CIA). Add the events and sorties together for the total. Department of Navy (DON) range complexes as defined in the 366 report. Event is (training event, training mission, training exercise, etc.). A range is specifically bounded or designated geographic area, including Operating Areas (OPAREA), that encompasses a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace.

· Sea Space: shall include sea (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas that can be used for or involve hull, mechanical, and electrical systems for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; missiles and projectiles used in air and surface warfare; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Airspace: "Airspace" shall include "Special Use" (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (ATCAA/LATN/MTR/AR) and similar areas including buffers for safety, security or other. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface–to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, and access-to-space function. Low airspace" is 17,999' MSL and below; (this is the current def, under PCA) "high airspace" is FL 180 to FL 6. Prevailing terrain elevation is the average minimum safe altitude from standard NIMA charts. Gross Airspace Volume. Gross Airspace Volume is cubic and computed in the following way. Square NM of surface under each sub-piece of distinct airspace x (vertical elevation in feet ¸ 6000 feet) = NM3. [NOTE: 6000' = 1 NM for the purposes of these computations.] Compute this volume for each distinct shadow of airspace. For example, four MOAs in a complex form a vertical column up to 14,500' MSL. Above 14,500' MSL to 17,999' MSL is another larger shadow encompassing the two additional MOAs and the previously described airspace. An ATCAA uses the same shadow as the second computation but goes from FL 180 to FL 600 in the PCA. The volumes are then added to come up with the gross airspace volume. Unusable Airspace Volume. Unusable Airspace Volume is airspace the activity cannot use because of formal agreement/direction: No fly noise sensitive areas, wildlife management area restrictions, prohibited areas, "Thunderdomes," etc. The operative word is "formal" areas the activity/higher authority formally agreed not to over fly. Use the same basic volume computations described above, area in square NM x (vertical component in feet ÷ 6000'). Net Airspace Volume. Net Airspace Volume is Gross Airspace Volume minus unusable airspace volume.

· Ground Space: Ground space shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for training of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string350	Events support other services FY03 (%) numeric	Events supporting other Federal Agencies FY03 (%) numeric

DoD #1654: Percentage of events that support training/and/or testing.

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, what percent of your scheduled training events (missions) on an annual basis supported training and testing? Fill in the table below.
Source / Reference: See Amplification; Range annual training schedule
Amplification: Use FY 03 data for percent calculation. Note: Training column # 2 (+) Testing column # 3 must = 100% Use days as common denominator (365 days in year) for % calculation. Event is (training event, training mission, training exercise, etc.)
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string300	% Training on annual basis (%) numeric	% Testing on annual basis (%) numeric

DoD #1655: Encroachments

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREAs you schedule/control, are your Range/OPAREAs restricted because of encroachment constraints. Provide Yes/No responses in the table below.
Source / Reference: See Amplification; (SOURCE: Airspace Manager; Range Guide; FLIP; Local Agreements with FAA); Response by scheduling authority.
Amplification: A range is specifically bounded or designated geographic area, including Operating Areas (OPAREA), that encompasses a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace.
Sea Space: shall include sea (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas that can be used for or involve hull, mechanical, and electrical systems for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; missiles and projectiles used in air and surface warfare; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Additionally, areas used for divers, both special warfare and special operations and marine mammal research and training are included. Sea space used for moored, bottom, or propelled mines, mine laying, mine hunting, minesweeping or mine neutralization are also included whether conducted from the sea space itself or the air. "Shallow water" is less than 100 fathoms. Sea space 100 fathoms or greater is considered "Deep Water".
Airspace: "Airspace" shall include "Special Use" (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (ATCAA/LATN/MTR/AR) and similar areas including buffers for safety, security or other. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface–to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, and access-to-space function. Low airspace" is 17,999' MSL and below; (this is the current def, under PCA) "high airspace" is FL 180 to FL 6. Prevailing terrain elevation is the average minimum safe altitude from standard NIMA charts. Gross Airspace Volume. Gross Airspace Volume is cubic and computed in the following way. Square NM of surface under each sub-piece of distinct airspace x (vertical elevation in feet ¸ 6000 feet) = NM3. [NOTE: 6000' = 1 NM for the purposes of these computations.] Compute this volume for each distinct shadow of airspace. The volumes are then added to come up with the gross airspace volume. Unusable Airspace Volume. Unusable Airspace Volume is airspace the activity cannot use because of formal agreement/direction: No fly noise sensitive areas, wildlife management area restrictions, prohibited areas, "Thunderdomes," etc. The operative word is "formal" areas the activity/higher authority formally agreed not to over fly. Use the same basic volume computations described above, area in square NM x (vertical component in feet ÷ 6000'). Net Airspace Volume. Net Airspace Volume is Gross Airspace Volume minus unusable airspace volume.
Ground Space: Ground space shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for training of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones. Restrictions; Areas with restrictions that affect unit's ability to maneuver or use in any fashion or way.
Consider jurisdictional wetlands only. Only looking at present not future, if you have a wetland you will respond. We have not asked if "wetlands" can be reconstructed.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Constraints	Do Encroachment Issues restrict Training (Yes/No) Yes/No	Restrictions apply more than 90 days per year (Yes/No) Yes/No	Restriction applies to more than 50% of Range or OPAREA (Yes/No) Yes/No

Endangered Species			
Cultural			
UXO			
Frequency Spectrum			
Maritime			
Air Quality			
Wetlands			
Noise Urbanization			

DoD #1656: Urbanization/AICUZ.

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, does your Range/OPAREA have an existing RAICUZ/RCUZ (Yes/No), adopted AICUZ/FAA 150 study (Yes/No), or buffers established outside the range boundary (Yes/No)? Fill in the table below.
Source / Reference: (SOURCE: Airspace Manager; Range Guide; FLIP; Local Agreements with FAA); Range control
Amplification: Column # 2 If you have one or more the response is Yes. Buffer = (Air, Land, or Sea) buffer is established outside of range boundary. RAICUZ (Range Air Installation Compatible Use Zone); AICUZ (Air Installation Compatible Use Zone); RCUZ (Range Compatible Use Zone).

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· Sea Space: shall include sea (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas that can be used for or involve hull, mechanical, and electrical systems for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; missiles and projectiles used in air and surface warfare; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Additionally, areas used for divers, both special warfare and special operations and marine mammal research and training are included. Sea space used for moored, bottom, or propelled mines, mine laying, mine hunting, minesweeping or mine neutralization are also included whether conducted from the sea space itself or the air. "Shallow water" is less than 100 fathoms. Sea space 100 fathoms or greater is considered "Deep Water".

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Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string50	RAICUZ/RCUZ/AIC/FAA 150 Study (Yes/No) Yes/No	Buffer (outside range boundary) (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1657: Current Operating Costs.

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, provide your annual cost of ROS (Range Operating Support) operations and manpower for FY00 - FY03 in the table listed below.
Source / Reference: Installation Comptroller Office
Amplification: ROS (Range Operating Support) range operating costs and contractor support costs; Equipment: Includes the cost of end-item equipment. Includes Plant Property Equipment, Classes 3 and 4 (equipment and industrial plant equipment respectively) with a unit cost between $5,000 and $14,999.99, and those items costing in excess of $15,000 which normally qualify for O&M financing. Also includes minor property with a unit value less than $5,000 and other plant property equipment excluded from plant property reporting. Includes technical equipment designated for maintenance and operations in the department budgets; administrative equipment (includes fax machines, shredders, audiovisual equipment, safes, furniture, etc.) and computer equipment.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Fiscal Year	Military ($) numeric	Civilian ($) numeric	ROS Operations ($) numeric
FY 00			
FY 01			
FY 02			
FY 03			

DoD #1658: Environmental costs - compliance, management, and manpower

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, what are the annual environmental compliance, management, and manpower budget averages for FY01-FY03?
Source / Reference: Installation Comptroller Office
Amplification: Annual Budget = Compliance Budget (+) Management Budget (+) Manpower Budget. Response should be aggregated across the Ranges/OPAREAs your activity schedules/is responsible for. Compliance Budget: Fines, notices, violations; Management Budget: ROS (Range Operating Support); Manpower Budget: Annual Salaries Mil and Civilian
Please fill in the following table(s)

Fiscal Year	Compliance Budget ($) numeric	Management Budget ($) numeric	Manpower Budget ($) numeric	Annual Budget ($) numeric
FY 01				
FY 02				
FY 03				

DoD #1659: Environmental fines and violations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, what was the total direct cost of Environmental fines and/or notices of violation (NOV) for FY01-FY03?
Source / Reference: Installation environmental Office
Amplification: Note: If you are reporting on more than one Range/OPAREA use a separate table for each.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Fiscal Year	Environmental Fines and Notices of Violations ($) numeric
FY 01	
FY 02	
FY 03	

DoD #1660: Weapons approved for use/release on range or OPAREA

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: For Range/OPAREA you schedule/control, can your Range/OPAREA support the weapons listed in the table below.
For the Following Air Force Ranges: (Oscura; Red Rio; Centennial; McGregor; Falcon; Shoal Creek; Attebury; Jefferson Proving Grounds; Oklahoma Blair; and Yukon Range/Range Complex DO NOT ANSWER this question. Will be asked by separate question)
Source / Reference: Range Weapons Utilization Document
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.

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Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	

BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEYE	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
120mm Mortar	
155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
25mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	

MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm (AF Platform)	
25mm (AF Platform)	
30mm (AF Platform)	
40mm (AF Platform)	
105mm (AF Platform)	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	

MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1661: Special Use Airspace or Airspace for Special Use approved for supersonic operations

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: If your Range/OPAREA is responsible for Special Use Airspace or Airspace for Special Use approved for supersonic operations below 30K feet, fill out the table below for each applicable section of airspace.
Source / Reference: Airspace Volume Computations (SOURCE: Airspace Manager; Range Guide; FLIP; Local Agreements with FAA)
Amplification: When answering these questions, include all of the following: Special Use Airspace (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating Area/Prohibited Area) and Airspace for Special Use (ATCAA/LATN/MTR/AR) AND SIMILAR AREAS. List and identify each unit of airspace in accordance with DOD flight information publications and/or local/regional publications and FAA letters of agreements.

Gross Airspace Volume. Gross Airspace Volume is cubic and computed in the following way. Square NM of land under each sub-piece of distinct airspace x (vertical elevation in feet ¸ 6000 feet) = NM3. [NOTE: 6000' = 1 NM for the purposes of these computations.] Compute this volume for each distinct shadow of airspace. For example, four MOAs in a complex form a vertical column up to 14,500' MSL. Above 14,500' MSL to 17,999' MSL is another larger shadow encompassing the two additional MOAs and the previously described airspace. Use the altitude 30K as the maximum top number for all calculations even if the airspace ceiling higher.

If the supersonic footprint (shadow) can fit a 60NM by 100NM rectangle answer yes to the last column. Note: This is not the same as just having a 6000NM2 area.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string350	Airspace Published Name (Text) string350	Gross Supersonic Volume below 30K (NM^3) numeric	Supersonic Foot Print equal to or greater than 100NM x 60NM (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1662: Support live heavyweight (2000lb class) munitions drop from 30,000'

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: If your Range/OPAREA is authorized to support live heavyweight (2000lb class) munitions drop from 30,000', answer Yes in the table below.
Source / Reference: Airspace Volume Computations (SOURCE: Airspace Manager; Range Guide; FLIP; Local Agreements with FAA)
Amplification: Does your Range/OPAREA have the necessary environmental and safety documentation completed and sufficient lands and buffer zones to drop live munitions in the 2000lb class from 30,000 feet or greater.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Range/OPAREA (Text) string350	Authorized to Spt live heavyweight (2000lb class) munitions drop. (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1663: Oscura Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: If you are the scheduling activity for Oscura Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Oscura Range Do Not respond to question #207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 04) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1664: Red Rio Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Red Rio Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Red Rio Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1665: Centennial Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Centennial Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Centennial Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 04) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1666: McGregor Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for McGregor Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

McGregor Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1667: Falcon Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Carswell ARS
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Falcon Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Falcon Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1668: Shoal Creek Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Carswell ARS
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Shoal Creek Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Shoal Creek Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1669: Attebury Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Hulman Regional Airport ARS
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Attebury Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Attebury Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1670: Jefferson Proving Grounds Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Hulman Regional Airport ARS
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Jefferson Proving Grounds Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Jefferson Proving Grounds Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1671: Oklahoma, Blair Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Eielson AFB
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Oklahoma, Blair Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Oklahoma Blair Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1672: Yukon Range Complex Joint Tactical Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Eielson AFB
Question: All Installations: If you are the scheduling activity for Yukon Range Complex/OPAREA complete the following table.

Yukon Range DO Not respond to question # 207 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: Answer "Yes" if your Range Complex/OPAREA is physically capable (as of 30 Sep 03) of conducting the specified Joint Tactical Task listed for the Service indicated at the top of the column. If your Range Complex/OPAREA is NOT capable of conducting the task answer "No." If your installation/activity is not the scheduling activity for a Range Complex/OPAREA, answer "N/A."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Army (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air Force (Yes/No) Yes/No	Navy (Yes/No) Yes/No	Marines (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver				
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift				
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications				
TA1.1.4 Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations				
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines				
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault operations and Air Assault				
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations				
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operation				
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counterdrug Operations				
TA1.3 Conduct Countermine Operations				
TA1.4 Conduct Mine Operations				
TA2 Develop Intelligence				
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment				
TA3 Employ Firepower				
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support				
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support				
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction Operations				
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses				
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal Means				
TA3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations				
TA3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations				
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support				

TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services				
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling				
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)				
TA5 Exercise Command and Control				
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange				
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-up				
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations				
TA6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery				
TA6.4 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation				
TA6.5 Provide for Combat Interdiction				
TA7 Operate in CBRNE Environment				
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment				

DoD #1673: Oscura Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: For Oscura Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons you support in table below.

Oscura Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification, Authorized range weapons documentation
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1674: Red Rio Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: For Red Rio Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Red Rio Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1675: Centennial Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: For Centennial Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Centennial Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1676: McGregor Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Holloman AFB
Question: For McGregor Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

McGregor Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1677: Falcon Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Carswell ARS
Question: For Falcon Weapons Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Falcon Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1678: Shoal Creek Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Carswell ARS
Question: For Shoal Creek Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Shoalo Creek Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1679: Attebury Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Hulman Regional Airport ARS
Question: For Attebury Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Attebury Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1680: Jefferson Proving Grounds Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Hulman Regional Airport ARS
Question: For Jefferson Proving Grounds Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Jefferson Proving Grounds Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1681: Oklahoma, Blair Lake Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Eielson AFB
Question: For Oklahoma Blair Lake Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Oklahoma Blair Lake Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1682: Yukon Weapons Range Complex

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Eielson AFB
Question: For Yukon Range/OPAREA, provide a Yes/No response for the weapons supported in the table below.

Yukon Range DO Not respond to question # 215 respond in this question.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Weapons can be used and or released.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Weapon System	Weapon Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
MK-84 Conical (2000lb)	
MK-84 Air	
BLU-82 (15000lb)	
BDU-38 Practice Bomb (Shape)	
BDU-48 Practice Bomb (10lb)	
MK-106 Practice Bomb (5lb)	
GBU-10 (2000lb)	
GBU-24 LL Lased Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-27 LL Laser Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-28 Laser Guided Bomb (4000lb)	
MK-84 JDAM	
GBU-35 (v)1/B JDAM (BLU-110)	
GBU-28 (v)1/BJDAM (MK-82)	
CBU-89 Gator	
CBU-103 WCMD (CEM)	
CBU-105 WCMD (SFW)	
AGM-84 (Harpoon)	
Tomahawk	
TACTOM	
SLAM-ER	
WALLEY	
AGM-129 (ADV Cruise Missile)	
AGM-142 (HAVE NAP)	
AGM-158A JASSM	
AIM-9X (SUPERSIDEWINDER)	
B-53	
M211 Flare	
MJU-23/B Flare	
MJU-46/B Flare	
MJU-50B BOL IR Flare	
MJU-62/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
60mm Mortar	
81mm Mortar	
105mm Howitzer	
107mm Mortar	

155mm Howitzer	
Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS)	
SMAW	
AT-4	
Javelin AT Missile	
TOW AT Missile	
2.75" Rocket	
Hellfire Missile	
20mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
30mm Helicopter-Mounted Cannon	
105mm Tank Main Gun	
120mm Tank Main Gun	
24mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
30mm Ground Mounted Cannon	
MK-19 40mm Grenade Launcher	
.50 Cal Machine Gun	
.50 Cal Rifle	
7.62 Machine Gun	
7.62 Rifle	
5.56 Machine Gun	
5.56 Rifle	
Patriot ADA Missile	
Stinger ADA Missile	
MK-82 Conical (500lb)	
MK-82 Air	
Inflatable Retarder Air	
BLU-109 Hard Target Penatrator (2000lb)	
MII-7 Conical (750lb)	
BDU-33 Practice Bomb (25lb)	
GBU-12 Laser Guided Bomb	
GBU-15 TV/IIR Guided Bomb (2000lb)	
GBU-31 (v)1/B	
GBU-31 (v)3/B JDAM (BLU-109)	
GBU-32 (v)1/B JDAM (MK-83)	
CBU-87 Combined Effect Munitions (CEM)	
GBU-97 Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW)	
CBU-104 WCMD (Gator)	
AGM-65 (Maverick)	
AGM-86 (CALCM)	
AGM-88 (HARM)	
AGM-130 (Powered GBU-15)	
AGM-154A JSOW	
AIM-7 (SPARROW)	
AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER)	
AIM-120 (AMRAAM)	
20mm	
25mm	

30mm	
40mm	
105mm	
B-61	
B-83	
ALA-17 Flare	
Comet Pod	
M206 Flare	
M212 Flare	
MJU-7 Flare	
MJU-10 Flare	
MJU-39/B Flare	
MJU-40/B Flare	
MJU-48/B Flare	
MJU-51/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	
MJU-53/B Flare (AMC Aircraft)	

DoD #1683: Scheduled Activity

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges/OPAREAS
Question: Provide for your Range/OPAREA the average scheduled hours of operation for the Fiscal Years 01-03 in the table below.
Source / Reference: Range schedule for published, range log for actual
Amplification: Calculation of average hours = add FY 01 + FY 02 + FY 03 then divide by 3. 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 52 weeks = 1 year
Published hours is how many hours do you plan the use of range.
Range Closed: How many days per year is the range closed (holidays, scheduled maintenance, week ends etc.) Calculation = number days closed (x) 24 hours/day = Total hours closed.
Total Actual Hours used = Annual number of days training was actually taking place (boots on the ground) Note this is not Published this is actual. Calculation total number of days (x) 24 hours/day = total hours Monday to Friday cannot exceed 24 hrs (x) 5 days = 120 hours (x) 52 weeks = 6240 annual hours; Saturday and Sunday cannot exceed 24 hrs (x) 2 days = 48 Hours (x) 52 weeks = 2496 total hours
Published hours (+) closed hours cannot equal more than annual hours in 1 year (8736 hours) Response should be aggregated across the Ranges/OPAREAs your activity schedules/is responsible for. If possible, use a weighted average based on the size of the various ranges/OPAREA, if your activity is responsible for more than one.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Hours of Operation	Air (Hrs/Yr) numeric	Sea (Hrs/Yr) numeric	Ground (Hrs/Yr) numeric	Littoral (Hrs/Yr) numeric
Average Published Hours Mon - Fri (hrs)				
Average Published Hours Sat - Sun (hrs)				
Average Annual hours Range is Closed (per year)				
Average Actual hours Range was used (per year)				

DoD #1684: Training Simulation Center: Ability to simulate programmed future capabilities

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Do you have the ability to simulate programmed future capabilities? Yes/No. If yes, fill in the applicable areas in the following table. Please pick from the drop down list a "c" for constructive; a "v" for virtual or "b" for both where applicable in the first three columns. Enter a Yes/No for your response in the last two columns.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: If you simulate the capability ALL within your simulation center you should answer Yes/No for the "ability resident in house" box. If you get ALL of the capability listed from some other simulation center then you should answer Yes/No in the "ability accessed elsewhere" box.

A constructive simulation type is a computer model of a military capability. Several examples of constructive simulations are:

- CBS – Corps Battle Simulation
- AWSIM – Air Warfare Simulation
- JTLS- Joint Theater Level Simulation
- JCATS – Joint Conflict and Tactical Simulation
- JSAF – Joint Semi-Automated Forces

A virtual simulation type is one where a human is in the loop, meaning a simulator, a mockup or the real system. Several examples of virtual simulations are:

- Flight simulators (F-15, F-18, AC-130, EP-3, Apache, UH-60, etc)
- Virtual Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Virtual Joint Stars
- SSE – Squad Synthetic Environment.

Please fill in the following table(s)

Capability	Ability to Simulate Future Capabilities (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air (List) multiple choice[1]	Ground (List) multiple choice[2]	Sea (List) multiple choice[3]	All Ability Resident in House (Yes/No) Yes/No	All Ability Accessed Elsewhere (Yes/No) Yes/No
Weapons Systems						
Manned Systems						
Unmanned Robotic Systems						
Command and Control						
Space Assets						
Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR)						

[1] Choose a value from this list: Constructive, Virtual, Both
[2] Choose a value from this list: Constructive, Virtual, Both
[3] Choose a value from this list: Constructive, Virtual, Both

DoD #1685: Training Simulation center ability to reconfigure and expand simulation capabilities

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Does your training simulation center have the ability to reconfigure and expand training simulation capabilities to address the following areas in the table? Answer Yes/No.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Cross Service Training means inter-service, (e.g. Army-Air Force, Navy-Air Force, etc). Joint Training: Military training based on joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to strategic and operational requirements deemed necessary by combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. Multi-platform in-service training means that you can expand or reconfigure to provide training for different types of platforms belonging to a single service. For example, conducting TACAIR training for a four-ship flt of F-16s or a four-ship flt of F-16s training with a four-ship flt of F-15s and an AWACS controller.

A constructive simulation type is a computer model of a military capability. Several examples of constructive simulations are:

- CBS – Corps Battle Simulation
- AWSIM – Air Warfare Simulation
- JTLS- Joint Theater Level Simulation
- JCATS – Joint Conflict and Tactical Simulation
- JSAF – Joint Semi-Automated Forces

A virtual simulation type is one where a human is in the loop, meaning a simulator, a mockup or the real system. Several examples of virtual simulations are:

- Flight simulators (F-15, F-18, AC-130, EP-3, Apache, UH-60, etc)
- Virtual Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Virtual Joint Stars
- SSE – Squad Synthetic Environment.

Please fill in the following table(s)

Ability to Reconfigure/Expand	Expansion Capability (Yes/No) Yes/No
Support Cross Service Tng	
Support JTF Cmd & Plan/Execution Tng	
Support Multi-platform in-service Tng	
Expand from existing to 1 or more other environments	

DoD #1686: Training Simulation Center Use for Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: What is the percentage of time your training simulation center was used for each of the following tasks? Provide information, where applicable, for FY00-03. If no time spent on task enter 0%
Source / Reference: See Amplification http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/m350003.pdf.
Amplification: Potentially useful references for this item are those related to the Joint Training System. These documents provide a good discussion of what is included in and how to define "designing events", "preparing for events", "conducting events", and "conducting post-event activities". You can find this at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/m350003.pdf. If no time spent on task enter 0%. Simulation Center Training Event: "A training event is an activity or series of activities that use some form or forms of simulation to train one or more individuals to a specified training objective or objectives using a methodology that is systematic and documented."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Tasks	FY 00 (% of time used) (%) numeric	FY 01 (% of time used) (%) numeric	FY 02 (% of time used) (%) numeric	FY 03 (% of time used) (%) numeric
Designing for Training Event				
Preparing for Training Event				
Conducting Training Event				
Conducting Post-Event activities				
Non-Training Activities				

DoD #1687: Training Simulation center currently support joint cross-service training.

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Has your training simulation center supported joint cross-service training any time during the time frame during FY00 to FY03? (Cross -Service means inter-service, i.e., Army-Air Force). If Yes, annotate all that apply in the following table.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Joint Cross-Service Training means inter-service, e.g. Army-Air Force, Navy-Air Force, etc.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Service or Service Combination	Training Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines	
Air Force, Army	
Air Force, Navy	
Air Force, Marines	
Army, Navy	
Army, Marines	
Navy, Marines	

DoD #1688: Training Simulation center support cross-domain training

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Does your training simulation center support cross-domain training? Answer Yes/No in the following table
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: The "sea" domain includes surface and sub-surface and the "air" domain includes space. Cross-domain means inter-operational, e.g.., air-land, air-sea, sea-land. Note that even if you are only supporting one service, e.g. ., Marines, you may still be cross-domain, i.e., air-land.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Cross Domain Training	Training Supported (Yes/No) Yes/No
Air, Ground, Sea	
Air, Ground	
Air, Sea	
Ground, Sea	

DoD #1689: Training Simulation Center Support Cross-Service/Coalition/Inter-Agency

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: How many joint cross-service, coalition and other inter-agency training events did your simulation center support during FY00-FY03?
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Joint Cross-Service means inter-service, e.g. Army-Air Force, Navy-Air Force, etc. Coalition means events with other countries with which the U.S. conducts training. Inter-agency is federal, state, local, or non-government offices. Joint Training: Military training based on joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to strategic and operational requirements deemed necessary by combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. Simulation Center Training Event: "A training event is an activity or series of activities that use some form or forms of simulation to train one or more individuals to a specified training objective or objectives using a methodology that is systematic and documented."
Please fill in the following table(s)

Fiscal Year	# Joint Cross-Service Events (US only) (#) numeric	# Coalition Events (#) numeric	# Inter-Agency Events (#) numeric	# Joint Cross-Service Events (US only) and Coalition (#) numeric	# Joint Cross-Service Events (US only) and Inter-Agency (#) numeric	# Coalition Events and Inter-Agency (#) numeric
FY 2000						
FY 2001						
FY 2002						
FY 2003						

DoD #1690: Training Simulation center ability to perform from Joint Tactical Task List

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Has your training simulation center demonstrated the ability to support and/or evaluate performance on Joint Tactical Tasks? Yes/No.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C "Evaluate performance" means that you have a local training requirement document/reference based on or linked to the Universal Joint Task List, and you conduct training in such a manner as to formally evaluate the trainee's ability to execute the Joint Tactical Tasks listed.
Amplification: Tactical level tasks are at a lower level-of-warfare than those performed at the operational level. While there is a relationship between tactical and operational tasks they are not the same. Review CJCSM 3500.04c for the specific definition of a tactical level task and for the specific definitions for each of the tactical tasks listed in the table. In completing the table the responder should be able to identify specific instances (e.g. exercises, events) were specific tactical tasks were supported and/or evaluated. "Evaluate Performance" means that you have a local training requirement document/reference based upon or linked to the Universal Joint Task List, and you conduct training in such a manner as to formerly evaluate the trainee's ability to execute the Joint Tactical Tasks listed. Note: A live simulation type is simply the inclusion of live forces/assets in training exercises.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Tactical Tasks	Support Joint Tactical Tasks using Constructive, Live, Virtual (Yes/No) Yes/No	Evaluate tasks using Constructive, Live, Virtual (Yes/No) Yes/No
TA1.1 Deploy/Conduct Maneuver		
TA1.1.1 Conduct Tactical Airlift		
TA1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications		
TA1.1.4Conduct Sea and Air Deployment Operations		
TA1.2 Conduct Passage of Lines		
TA1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault Operations and Air Assault		
TA1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations		
TA1.2.3 Conduct Amphibious Assault and Raid Operations		
TA1.2.4 Conduct Counter-drug Operations		
TA 1.3 Conduct Counter-mine Operations		
TA 1.4 Conduct Mine Operations		
TA2 Develop Intelligence		
TA2.4 Disseminate Tactical Warning Info and Attack Assessment		
TA3 Employ Firepower		
TA3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support		
TA3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support		
TA3.2.3 Conduct Interdiction		

Operations		
TA3.2.4 Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses		
TA3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Non-lethal means		
TA 3.2.7 Conduct Air and Missile Defense Operations		
TA 3.2.8 Conduct Air to Air Operations		
TA3.3 Coordinate Battlespace maneuver and Integrate Firepower		
TA4 Perform Logistics and Combat Service Support		
TA4.2 Distribute Supplies and Provide Transport Services		
TA4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling		
TA4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over the Shore Operations (JLOTS)		
TA5 Exercise Command and Control		
TA5.2.1 Establish, Operate and Maintain Baseline Info Exchange		
TA5.5.1 Conduct Force Link-Up		
TA5.6 Employ Tactical Information Operations		
TA 6.2 Conduct Joint Personnel Recovery		
TA6.4 Conduct Non-Combatant Evacuation		
TA 6.5 Provide for Combat Identification		
TA 7 Operate in CBRNE Environment		
TA7.1 Conduct Mission Operations in a CBRNE Environment		

DoD #1691: Training Simulation center ability to support Joint Operational Tasks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Has your training simulation center demonstrated the ability to support and/or evaluate performance on Joint Operational Tasks? Respond Yes/No.
Source / Reference: CJCSM 3500.04C
Amplification: "Evaluate performance" means that you have a local training requirement document/ reference based on or linked to the Universal Joint Task List, and you conduct training in such a manner as to formally evaluate the trainees ability to execute the Joint Operational Tasks listed.
Operational level tasks are at a higher level-of-warfare than those performed at the tactical level. While tactical tasks do impact operational tasks they are not the same. Review CJCSM 3500.04c for the specific definition of an operational level task and for the specific definitions for each of the operational level tasks listed in the preceding table. In completing the table the responder should be able to identify specific instances (e.g., exercises, events) were specific operational tasks were supported and/or evaluated. It should be noted that if a sub-task under a specific task in the table was supported and/or evaluated it should be counted as the higher order task. For example, if OP 6.1.1 was supported and/or evaluated then OP 6.1 can be counted. If multiple sub-tasks were supported under a higher order task only one point will be awarded. Tasks that are identified as being supported must have been specifically in documentation (e.g., event objectives, master scenario event lists, exercise guides, data collection forms). Evaluation of performance must have a verifiable basis in existing documentation. Joint Training: Military training based on joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to strategic and operational requirements deemed necessary by combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Joint Operational Tasks	Spt Joint Operational Tasks using constructive, live, virtual (Yes/No) Yes/No	Ability to evaluate Joint Ops Tasks (Constructive, Live, Virtual) (Yes/No) Yes/No
OP 1.1 Conduct Operational Movement		
OP 1.2 Conduct Operational Maneuver and Force Positioning		
OP 1.3 Provide Operational Mobility		
OP 1.4 Provide Operational Counter-Mobility		
OP 1.5 Control Operationally Significant Areas		
OP 1.6 Conduct Patient Evacuation		
OP 2.1 Direct Operational Intelligence Activities		
OP 2.2 Collect and Share Operational Information		
OP 2.3 Process and Exploit Collected Operational Information		
OP 2.4 Produce Ops Intelligence and Prepare Intelligence Products		
OP 2.5 Disseminate and Integrate Operational Intelligence		

OP 2.6 Evaluate Intel Activities in the Joint Ops Area (JOA)		
OP 3.1 Conduct Joint Force Targeting		
OP 3.2 Attack Operational Targets		
OP 3.3 Conduct Peace Operations in the JOA		
OP 3.4 Conduct Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Ops		
OP 4.1 Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equip in the JOA		
OP 4.2 Synchronize Supply of Fuel in the JOA		
OP 4.3 Provide for Maintenance of Equipment in the JOA		
OP 4.4 Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA		
OP 4.5 Manage Logistic Support in the JOA		
OP 4.6 Build and Maintain Sustainment in the JOA		
OP 4.7 Pol-Mil Spt to Other Nations, Groups, and Govt Agencies		
OP 5.1 Acquire and Communicate Ops Level Info and Maintain Status		
OP 5.2 Assess Operational Situation		
OP 5.3 Prepare Plans and Orders		
OP 5.4 Command Subordinate Operational Forces		
OP 5.5 Establish, Organize, and Operate a Joint Force HQs		
OP 5.6 Coordinate Operational Information Operations		
OP 5.7 Coord/Integrate Joint/Multinational and Interagency Spt		
OP 5.8 Provide Public Affairs in the JOA		
OP 6.1 Provide Operational Air, Space and Missile Defense		
OP 6.2 Provide Protect for Ops Forces, Means, and Non cbts		
OP 6.3 Protect Systems and Capabilities in the JOA		
OP 6.4 Conduct Mil Decept in Spt of Sub Campaigns/Major Ops		
OP 6.5 Provide Security for		

Operational Forces and Means		
OP 6.6 Conduct Defensive Countermeasure Ops		
OP 7 Counter CBRNE Weapons in the JOA		

DoD #1692: Training Simulation ability to distribute and connect (Part 1)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Answer the following questions regarding your Training Simulation Centers ability to distribute and connect. Provide Yes/No response.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Ability of a simulation center to distribute means does your simulation center provide training/M&S (Modeling and Training) capability to other simulation centers/training facilities via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc. Ability of a simulation center to receive means does your simulation center receive training/M&S capability from other simulation centers/training facilities via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc. Permanent connection to other internal training facilities means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) to other simulation centers/training facilities on your installation. Permanent connection to other external training facilities means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) to other simulation centers/training facilities outside your installation. Permanent connection with a range or ranges within your installation means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) with a range or ranges on your installation. Permanent connection with a range or ranges external to your installation - is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) with a range or ranges outside your installation. Connection to other simulation centers/training facilities on an event by event bases means do you connect to other simulation centers/training facilities by simply leasing a communications connection (T-1 line, etc) whenever the training event occurs vice having a permanent communications connection to a range or ranges on an event-by-event bases means do you connect to a range or ranges by simply leasing a communications connection (T-1 line, etc) whenever the training event occurs vice having a permanent communications connection.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Training Simulation Center Ability	Receive model and sim inputs in spt of Tng events? (Yes/No) Yes/No	Distribute modeling and sim capabilities in spt of Tng events? (Yes/No) Yes/No	Permanent dedicated connectivity with other sim Ctr internal (Yes/No) Yes/No
Training Simulation Centers			

DoD #1693: Training Simulation ability to distribute and connect (Part 2)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Answer the following questions regarding your Training Simulation Centers ability to distribute and connect. Provide Yes/No response.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Ability of a simulation center to distribute means does your simulation center provide training/M&S (Modeling and Training) capability to other simulation centers/training facilities via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc. Ability of a simulation center to receive means does your simulation center receive training/M&S capability from other simulation centers/training facilities via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc. Permanent connection to other internal training facilities means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) to other simulation centers/training facilities on your installation. Permanent connection to other external training facilities means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) to other simulation centers/training facilities outside your installation. Permanent connection with a range or ranges within your installation means is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) with a range or ranges on your installation. Permanent connection with a range or ranges external to your installation - is your simulation center permanently connected (via LAN, WAN, T-1, SIPRNET, etc.) with a range or ranges outside your installation. Connection to other simulation centers/training facilities on an event by event bases means do you connect to other simulation centers/training facilities by simply leasing a communications connection (T-1 line, etc) whenever the training event occurs vice having a permanent communications connection to a range or ranges on an event-by-event bases means do you connect to a range or ranges by simply leasing a communications connection (T-1 line, etc) whenever the training event occurs vice having a permanent communications connection.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Training Simulation Center Ability	Permanent connectivity with range internal (Yes/No) Yes/No	Permanent dedicated connectivity with other sim Ctr external (Yes/No) Yes/No	Permanent connectivity with range external (Yes/No) Yes/No	Connect with other sim Ctr on event by event basis (Yes/No) Yes/No	Connect with other ranges on event by event basis (Yes/No) Yes/No
Training Simulation Centers					

DoD #1694: Training Simulation ability to support real-world mission rehearsals

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Provide Yes/No responses regarding your training simulation center's mission rehearsal training, in table below. If "NO" in column #1, Columns 2,3, and 4 must also contain a "NO"!
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Mission rehearsal training in support of real-world missions is a critical DoD training capability. The goal of Mission Rehearsal is to provide an environment where the participants experience the circumstances (realistic training) they will encounter in real-world scenarios while performing mission-oriented training. Joint Cross-Service means inter-service, e.g. Army-Air Force, Navy-Air Force, etc. Coalition means events with other countries with which the U.S. conducts training. Inter-agency is federal, state, local, or non government offices. Joint Training: Military training based on joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to strategic and operational requirements deemed necessary by combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Training Simulation Center Ability	If column 2 is Yes, are msn rehearsals single service (Yes/No) Yes/No	Does your sim ctr support real-world mission rehearsal training (Yes/No) Yes/No	If yes to Column 2, are mission rehearsals Joint Cross-Service? (Yes/No) Yes/No	If "Yes" to are any msn rehearsals Joint /Coalition/Inter-agency? (Yes/No) Yes/No
Training Simulation Centers				

DoD #1695: Training Simulation Type (constructive, live, virtual).

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: Designate the capabilities provided by your Training Simulation Center in the following table with a Yes or No entry.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: A constructive simulation type is a computer model of a military capability. Several examples of constructive simulations are: CBS – Corps Battle Simulation AWSIM – Air Warfare Simulation JTLS- Joint Theater Level Simulation JCATS – Joint Conflict and Tactical Simulation JSAF – Joint Semi-Automated Forces
Identify whether your simulation center has constructive simulation capability at the tactical or operational level and whether you can simulate air & space capabilities, ground capabilities, sea capabilities (surface and subsurface) and finally if you can simulate Joint/coalition or other agency capabilities.

A virtual simulation type is one where a human is in the loop, meaning a simulator, a mockup or the real system. Several examples of virtual simulations are: Flight simulators (F-15, F-18, AC-130, EP-3, Apache, UH-60, etc) Virtual Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Virtual Joint Stars SSE – Squad Synthetic Environment
Identify whether your simulation center has virtual simulation capability at the tactical or operational level, what training domains, air, ground or sea, it trains, and also if it can support joint/coalition training. A live simulation type is simply the inclusion of live forces/assets in training exercises. Joint/Coalition/Inter-Agency means inter-service, e.g. Army-Air Force, Navy-Air Force, etc., coalition events with other countries with which the U.S. conducts training, and/or Inter-agency events with federal, state, local, or non-govt offices.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Design Capability	Air (Yes/No) Yes/No	Ground (Yes/No) Yes/No	Sea (Yes/No) Yes/No	Joint/Coalition/Inter-Agency (Yes/No) Yes/No
Constructive Tactical				
Virtual				
On Installation Live tng integration (constructive or virtual				
Distribute live tng integration Constructive or Virtual				

DoD #1696: Training Simulation Center Utilization (constructive, live, virtual).

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges-Simulation Centers
Question: How many Service-Specific training simulation events have you supported or conducted during fiscal years FY2000 to FY2003.
Source / Reference: See Amplification
Amplification: Identify the number of training events that your facility either supported or conducted during each of the fiscal years. This can be a virtual, constructive or live event. It can be conducted in your facility or in support of an event in another facility. Simulation Center Training Event: "A training event is an activity or series of activities that use some form or forms of simulation to train one or more individuals to a specified training objective or objectives using a methodology that is systematic and documented."
Please fill in the following table(s)

FY Year	# of service-specific Tng events conducted (#) numeric
FY 2000	
FY 2001	
FY 2002	
FY 2003	

DoD #1697: Open-air Range or Training Range Military Personnel Test & Evaluation experience

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: How many of the open air range (OAR) or training range military personnel fall into the following T&E experience categories in FY03, less than 5 years, 5 to 30 years, and more than 30 years? Complete the table for each OAR.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of OARs or training ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs." Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or may be reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, sea space, defined as follows:

Airspace: shall include Special Use Airspace (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (SR/MTR/AR/LATN) and similar areas; as well as associated land impact or drop zones, and emergency landing areas. For purposes of this analysis, airspace operations will also include those performed in exo-atmospheric or orbital space that is not a specifically bounded or designated geographic area, and will include the facilities supporting T&E of in-orbit and on-orbit systems. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface-to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and access-to-space functions for manned and unmanned vehicles, armaments and munitions, electronic combat, etc.

Ground Space: shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for T&E of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones.

Sea Space: includes open ocean (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas (less than 100 fathoms), as well as land-based water areas (ponds, rivers, etc) that can be used for or involve T&E of hull, mechanical, electrical systems, or other components for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Sea space also includes associated live fire impact zones.

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Military Less than 5 Years (#) numeric	Military 5 to 30 years (#) numeric	Military Greater than 30 Years (#) numeric

DoD #1698: Open-air Range or Training Range DoD Civilian Personnel Test & Evaluation experience

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: How many of the open-air range (OAR) or training government civilian personnel fall into the following T&E experience categories in FY03, less than 5 years, 5 to 30 years, and more than 30 years? Complete the table for each OAR.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of OAR's or training ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs." Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or may be reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, sea space, defined as follows:

Airspace: shall include Special Use Airspace (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (SR/MTR/AR/LATN) and similar areas; as well as associated land impact or drop zones, and emergency landing areas. For purposes of this analysis, airspace operations will also include those performed in exo-atmospheric or orbital space that is not a specifically bounded or designated geographic area, and will include the facilities supporting T&E of in-orbit and on-orbit systems. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface-to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and access-to-space functions for manned and unmanned vehicles, armaments and munitions, electronic combat, etc.

Ground Space: shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for T&E of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones.

Sea Space: includes open ocean (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas (less than 100 fathoms), as well as land-based water areas (ponds, rivers, etc) that can be used for or involve T&E of hull, mechanical, electrical systems, or other components for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Sea space also includes associated live fire impact zones.

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Government Civilian Less than 5 Years (#) numeric	Government Civilian 5 to 30 years (#) numeric	Government Civilian Greater than 30 Years (#) numeric

DoD #1699: Open-air Range or Training Range government personnel salaries

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: Complete the table below with the total salary (payroll) for military and DoD government civilian employees for each open-air range or training range during FY03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of OARs or training ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Civilian Pay: Includes personnel compensation, such as regular salaries and wages, additional compensation such as overtime, severance pay, incentive awards, special and miscellaneous payment of personal services; personnel benefits, such as allowances to employees and payments to other funds such as retirement funds; and benefits for former personnel.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs." Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or may be reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier (Text) string100	Salary of Military Personnel ($K) numeric	Salary of DoD civilian government employees ($K) numeric

DoD #1700: Open-air Range or Training Range operations and support contract costs

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: Identify and provide the cost of all open-air range (OAR) operations and support contract(s) for each open-air range or training range during FY 03. Complete the table for each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Installation contracting officer or range control office
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of OARs or training ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation (as defined above) of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pits, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or may be reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, sea space, defined as follows:

Airspace: shall include Special Use Airspace (Restricted/Alert/Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas) and airspace for Special Use (SR/MTR/AR/LATN) and similar areas; as well as associated land impact or drop zones, and emergency landing areas. For purposes of this analysis, airspace operations will also include those performed in exo-atmospheric or orbital space that is not a specifically bounded or designated geographic area, and will include the facilities supporting T&E of in-orbit and on-orbit systems. Airspace uses may include air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface-to-air, surface-to-air-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and access-to-space functions for manned and unmanned vehicles, armaments and munitions, electronic combat, etc.

Ground Space: shall include all land mass areas, including Restricted/Alert, Warning/Military Operating and Prohibited Areas, that are used for T&E of land combat systems and operations such as chemical, biological and/or radiological warfare, the dismounted warrior (including clothing, human specific assistance systems, medical support, nutritional support, safety/survival and weather protection), tactical and/or non-tactical vehicles (including tanks, personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, trucks, automobiles, trailers and unmanned remotely operated land vehicles) and all support equipment necessary to support land operations. Ground space also includes live fire impact zones.

Sea Space: includes open ocean (surface and sub-surface) and shallow water areas (less than 100 fathoms), as well as land-based water areas (ponds, rivers, etc) that can be used for or involve T&E of hull, mechanical, electrical systems, or other components for ships, submarines, and undersea-unmanned vehicles and signature and silencing systems; all sea-based combat systems for the conduct of anti-submarine, anti-surface, and anti-air warfare including those used for self-defense, strike, and theater air defense; and torpedoes and other anti-submarine projectiles, both air and ship launched. Sea space also includes associated live fire impact zones.

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Contract Purpose (Text) string4000	Amount ($K) numeric

DoD #1701: Open-air Range or Training Range communication infrastructure (DREN)

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For all Open Air Ranges (OAR) or training ranges, do they have access to the Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN)? Complete the following table for each OAR or training range.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Definition of the Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN):
The DREN is a robust, high-capacity, low-latency nation-wide network that provides connectivity between and among the High Performance Computing Modernization Program's (HPCMP) geographically dispersed High Performance Computing (HPC) user sites, HPC Centers, and other networks. The DREN provides digital, imaging, video, and audio data transfer services between defined service delivery points (SDPs). SDPs are specified in terms of Wide Area Networking (WAN) bandwidth access, supported network protocols [Multi Protocol Label Switching, Internet Protocol (IP), Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)], and local connection interfaces. DREN currently supports bandwidths from DS-3 (45 Mbps) at user sites up to OC-12c (622Mbps) at selected HPC Centers. The sites connected by DREN services may be at virtually any location in the continental United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, and at OCONUS sites. DREN is the official DoD long-haul network for computational scientific research, engineering, and testing in support of DoD's S&T and T&E communities. DREN enables over 4,300 scientists and engineers at DoD and other government laboratories, test centers, universities, and industrial locations to use HPCMP computing resources.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation (as defined above) of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Does your OAR have access/connected to DREN? (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1702: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Travel

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Travel cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Travel: Includes transportation such as commercial transportation costs, rental passenger vehicles, mileage allowances and tolls, subsistence for travelers such as per diem allowances, and incidental travel expenses.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1703: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Transportation

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Transportation cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Transportation: Includes the cost of transportation of things, via Military Airlift Command, Military Sealift Command (includes inland shipment via rail, truck, or other inland transportation), commercial air, QUICKTRANS (when shipment is via commercial contract hire aircraft), or other means of transportation.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1704: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Utilities/Rental

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Utilities/Rental cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Source / Reference: Installation Comptroller office
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Utilities/Rentals: Includes the cost of heat, power, water, gas, electricity, and other utility services (except transportation and communication services). Includes the costs of leases/rentals of land, structures, and equipment (other than transportation equipment). Should indicate individual types of utilities and leases.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1705: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Communications

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Communications cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Communications: Includes the cost of communication services, such as charges for the transmission of messages from place to place, contractual telephone and facsimile services/equipment, pagers, cellular phones, and telephone installation charges. Computer access charges, network, and VTC are also included.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1706: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Purchased Equipment Maintenance

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Purchased Equipment Maintenance cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Purchased Equipment Maintenance (Commercial): Includes the cost of purchased maintenance, overhauls, rework and repair of equipment and vehicles when purchased from commercial sources or organizations outside the Department of Defense (i.e., computer/ADP maintenance, DEC maintenance, etc.).

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1707: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations - Printing and Reproduction

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Printing and Reproduction cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Printing and Reproduction: Includes the cost of contractual printing and reproduction work (such as work done on printing presses, lithographing, and other duplication efforts), related binding operations, Photostatting, blueprinting, photography, and microfilming services.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1708: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Other Purchased Service

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Other Purchased Services (less range operating and support contract costs) cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Other Purchased Services: Includes the cost of services (except of purchased equipment maintenance) purchased from the private sector, within the Department of Defense, or other Federal agencies. Supplies and materials furnished by the contractor in conjunction with such services are included even though they may be separately itemized on the contractor's invoice/voucher. Contract consultants, studies and analyses, professional and management services, engineering technical services, and contractor operated and maintained resources and equipment are covered in this element of expense.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1709: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Supplies

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Supplies cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Supplies: Includes the cost of all consumable technical and administrative items. Technical items includes consumables or material designated as maintenance and operations items in the department budgets; and administrative supplies are such items as paper, pencils, pens, computer supplies, etc.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1710: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations -Equipment

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Equipment cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Equipment: Includes the cost of end-item equipment. Includes Plant Property Equipment, Classes 3 and 4 (equipment and industrial plant equipment respectively) with a unit cost between $5,000 and $14,999.99., and those items costing in excess of $15,000 which normally qualify for O&M. Also includes minor property with a unit value of less than $5,000 and other plant property equipment excluded from plant property reporting. Includes technical equipment designated for maintenance and operations in the department budgets; administrative equipment (includes fax machines, shredders, audiovisual equipment, safes, furniture, etc.) and computer equipment.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1711: Open-air Range or Training Range Cost of operations - Other Expenses

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each open-air range (OAR) or training range complete the table below using the Other Expenses cost data to operate and maintain the OAR or training range in FY01-03.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges. This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Other Expenses: Includes the costs of other type resources not otherwise provided for, and special interest items, such as General and Administrative (G&A) support, FECA, etc.

Definition of Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Open-air ranges will include a fixed, reconfigurable, and/or mobile physical plant for range operations or support and may include personnel and equipment for command and control, scoring, debriefing, radio frequency management, security, traffic control and deconfliction, safety, fixed targets, fixed threat simulators, buildings and other real property, natural topography, and interconnectivity and interoperability with other ranges and facilities. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs. Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately. Report OARs and training ranges separately, even if contiguous. Training ranges differ from OARs in the lack of T&E workload (reported in Test Hours). Open-air ranges and training ranges both include fixed or geographically designated airspace, ground space, and sea space.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	FY01 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY02 Cost Data ($K) numeric	FY03 Cost Data ($K) numeric

DoD #1712: Open-air Range or Training Range Synergy with other DoD facilities/laboratories

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each Open Air Range (OAR) or training range indicate the presence of other DOD Test Resource Category facilities, Science and Technology (S&T) laboratories, Development and Acquisition infrastructure (e.g. in-service engineering) listed in the table below at that site.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges.

Test Resource Categories:

1. Digital Modeling and Simulation (DMS) Facility (or Digital Models and Computer Simulations):
Simulation facilities are used to evaluate weapon system requirements and concept feasibility, define the technical limits of system performance, plan tests, assess risks, interpolate or extrapolate test results, support analyses and evaluations, and to refine combat doctrine, tactics, and procedures. A digital model is a physical, mathematical, or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. Computer simulations are a method for implementing digital models over time. Computer simulations may drive simulators, and may also be networked with other M&S and live and virtual resources to provide a fuller and more stressful operational-like environment. Simulation facilities include manned simulators.
2. Hardware in the Loop (HITL) Facility:
HITL facilities are used to evaluate actual or proposed system hardware elements. This process can examine the performance of those elements during the acquisition phases of Concept Refinement, Technology Development, and System Development and Demonstration phases before an entire system is available, or when a specific capability cannot be tested or produced from actual hardware. Such test events are conducted indoors in a secure, controlled environment and provide repeatable measurements of test hardware performance. Threat systems, against which the test hardware performance is measured, can be actual hardware or simulations, or a combination.
3. Integration Laboratory (IL):
Integration laboratories test the interaction of subsystems of software and hardware system components with each other and with other systems and environments. These laboratories usually employ and integrate a variety of digital models and computer simulations. Integration laboratories are most often used to support hardware and software development and to assess a complete range of subsystem performance.
4. Installed System Test Facility (ISTF):
ISTFs provide capabilities to evaluate developing systems installed on, and integrated with, their intended host platform, as well as to test the whole platform. ISTFs provide simulated natural environments coupled with high-density threats and secure signal generation capabilities that are not feasible or affordable in an open-air test environment. Simulation of test conditions relies on M&S. An example of a robust ISTF may consist of integrating an aircraft under test with a number of computer simulations, authentic threat signals and supporting HITL laboratories.
5. Measurement Facility (MF):
Measurement facilities provide a controlled environment for precise technical measurement of unique characteristics of a system or component. These facilities range in size from large climatic chambers to small laboratories and open-air facilities that perform measurements of material properties. Examples include radar cross-section measurement facilities that collect spherical spectral reflectivity data from military aircraft, live fire test and evaluation facilities and propulsion test cells.
6. Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat

systems. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately.

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Digital Modeling and Simulation Facility (Yes/No) Yes/No	Hardware in the Loop Facility (Yes/No) Yes/No	Integration Laboratory (Yes/No) Yes/No	Installed System Test System (Yes/No) Yes/No	Measurement Facility (Yes/No) Yes/No	S&T Laboratory (Yes/No) Yes/No	Development & Acquisition Facility (Yes/No) Yes/No

DoD #1713: Open-air Range or Training Range Synergy with other Government Technical Facilities

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For each Open Air Range (OAR) or training range indicate the presence of any other Government technical facilities located at the same installation/site with this range.
Amplification: Report the same consistent list of ranges.

Test Resource Categories:

1. Digital Modeling and Simulation (DMS) Facility (or Digital Models and Computer Simulations): Simulation facilities are used to evaluate weapon system requirements and concept feasibility, define the technical limits of system performance, plan tests, assess risks, interpolate or extrapolate test results, support analyses and evaluations, and to refine combat doctrine, tactics, and procedures. A digital model is a physical, mathematical, or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. Computer simulations are a method for implementing digital models over time. Computer simulations may drive simulators, and may also be networked with other M&S and live and virtual resources to provide a fuller and more stressful operational-like environment. Simulation facilities include manned simulators.
2. Hardware in the Loop (HITL) Facility: HITL facilities are used to evaluate actual or proposed system hardware elements. This process can examine the performance of those elements during the acquisition phases of Concept Refinement, Technology Development, and System Development and Demonstration phases before an entire system is available, or when a specific capability cannot be tested or produced from actual hardware. Such test events are conducted indoors in a secure, controlled environment and provide repeatable measurements of test hardware performance. Threat systems, against which the test hardware performance is measured, can be actual hardware or simulations, or a combination.
3. Integration Laboratory (IL): Integration laboratories test the interaction of subsystems of software and hardware system components with each other and with other systems and environments. These laboratories usually employ and integrate a variety of digital models and computer simulations. Integration laboratories are most often used to support hardware and software development and to assess a complete range of subsystem performance.
4. Installed System Test Facility (ISTF): ISTFs provide capabilities to evaluate developing systems installed on, and integrated with, their intended host platform, as well as to test the whole platform. ISTFs provide simulated natural environments coupled with high-density threats and secure signal generation capabilities that are not feasible or affordable in an open-air test environment. Simulation of test conditions relies on M&S. An example of a robust ISTF may consist of integrating an aircraft under test with a number of computer simulations, authentic threat signals and supporting HITL laboratories.
5. Measurement Facility (MF): Measurement facilities provide a controlled environment for precise technical measurement of unique characteristics of a system or component. These facilities range in size from large climatic chambers to small laboratories and open-air facilities that perform measurements of material properties. Examples include radar cross-section measurement facilities that collect spherical spectral reflectivity data from military aircraft, live fire test and evaluation facilities and propulsion test cells.
6. Open Air Range (OAR): Specifically bounded or designated geographic areas, including Operating Areas (OPAREAs), that encompass a landmass, body of water (above and below surface), and/or airspace used to conduct test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. Airfields/Aerodromes that are used for specific T&E events (e.g. hover and load tests, catapult and

arresting gear events, sloped landing pads, etc.) should be reported as OARs Multiple contiguous open-air ranges (e.g., a range complex) may be considered a single range or reported individually if designed or equipped for specific missions; however, non-contiguous ranges must be identified separately.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Other Government Technical Facility (Yes/No) Yes/No	If Yes provide agency & facility (Text) string1000

DoD #1714: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Endangered Species

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Endangered Species/Critical habitat limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function(s) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Endangered species is the constraint placed on open-air or training range by threatened/endanger species and critical habitat.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[4]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[5]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[6]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[7]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[8]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[9]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[10]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[11]

[4] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[5] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[6] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[7] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[8] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[9] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[10] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[11] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1715: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Cultural Resources

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For limitations due to Cultural Resources complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function(s) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Cultural is the constraint placed on the use of an open-air or training range by the presence of national historical sites, archeological sites and Native American asserted interest.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[12]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[13]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[14]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[15]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[16]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[17]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[18]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[19]

[12] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[13] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[14] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[15] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[16] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[17] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[18] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[19] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1716: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Unexploded Ordnance

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Unexploded Ordnance limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function(s) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Unexploded ordnance is the constraint placed on the use of an open-air or training range by the presence or generation of unexploded ordnance.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[20]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[21]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice [22]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[23]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[24]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[25]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[26]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice [27]

[20] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[21] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[22] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[23] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[24] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[25] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[26] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[27] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1717: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Frequency Spectrum

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Frequency Spectrum limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function(s) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Frequency spectrum constraint placed on electromagnetic radiation and emissions for an open-air or training range.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[28]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[29]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice [30]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[31]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[32]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[33]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[34]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice [35]

[28] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[29] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[30] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[31] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[32] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[33] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[34] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[35] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact`, N/A

DoD #1718: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Maritime Sustainability

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Maritime Sustainability limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Maritime Sustainability is the constraint resulting from Marine Mammal Protection Act, Marine Sanctuaries, presence of marine animals or other marine restrictions and regulatory laws.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[36]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[37]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[38]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[39]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[40]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[41]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[42]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[43]

[36] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[37] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[38] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[39] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[40] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[41] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[42] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[43] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1719: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Air Quality

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Air Quality limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Air Quality is the constraint placed on an open-air or training ranges based on the Clean Air Act for air quality relating controls, emissions, or permits.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[44]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[45]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[46]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[47]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[48]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[49]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[50]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[51]

[44] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[45] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[46] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[47] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[48] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[49] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[50] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[51] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1720: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Restrictions

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For limitations due to Restrictions complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Restrictions are the constraint placed on an open-air or training range by local authority to include military, state, county or other local entity's enforceable laws, regulations and policies.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[52]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[53]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[54]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[55]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[56]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[57]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[58]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[59]

[52] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[53] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[54] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[55] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[56] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[57] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[58] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[59] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1721: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Wetlands

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Wetlands limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit normal training and testing.

Wetlands is the constraint resulting from jurisdictional wetlands.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[60]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[61]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[62]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[63]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[64]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[65]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[66]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[67]

[60] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[61] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[62] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[63] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[64] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[65] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[66] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[67] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1722: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Clean Water Act

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Clean Water Act limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Clean Water is the constraint resulting from Federal Clean Water Act Legislation..
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[68]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[69]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice [70]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[71]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[72]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[73]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[74]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice [75]

[68] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[69] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[70] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[71] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[72] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[73] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[74] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[75] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1723: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitation due to Urbanization

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Urbanization/Urban Sprawl limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Urbanization is the constraint place on the use of open-air or training ranges by urban growth and sprawl which prohibit, limit, delay, alter, or cause modification to range procedures to accommodate.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[76]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[77]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[78]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[79]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[80]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[81]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[82]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[83]

[76] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[77] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[78] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[79] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[80] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[81] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[82] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[83] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1724: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations due to Noise

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For Noise limitations complete the table from the menu (drop-down list (Totally Precludes, Can do with limitations, No Impact) for both the Test Function's) currently performed and any other Test Function's) that "could be" performed at each OAR or training range.
Source / Reference: Each range should have an Encroachment Mitigation Plan, which should be their starting point in answering this question. See DODD 3200.15 Sustainment of Ranges and Operating Areas and http://jcs.mil/paxSG/RCCSGDEF.htm
Amplification: This question does not apply to test resources like digital modeling and simulation, hardware in the loop, integration laboratory, installed system test, and measurement facilities.

Encroachment is the cumulative result of any and all external pressures or influences that inhibit military training and testing.

Noise is the constraint place on the use of open-air or training ranges by noise abatement laws and regulations or pressure from local, regional and state levels, which prohibit, limit, delay, alter, or cause modification of T&E or training procedures. Urbanization is the constraint place on the use of open-air or training ranges by urban growth and sprawl which prohibit, limit, delay, alter, or cause modification to range procedures to accommodate. Cultural resources include “historic properties” as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Title 16. United States Code, section 470, et seq., (16 U.S.C. §470, et seq.; “cultural items” as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. §§3001-3013; “archaeological resources” as defined in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. §§470aa-470mm; and “sacred sites” as defined in Executive Order (E.O.) 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996. Cultural resources are often generally referred to as "heritage resources." "Historic properties" are cultural resources that are eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register)."
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Air Combat/Air Platforms (List) multiple choice[84]	Chemical & Biological Defense (List) multiple choice[85]	C4ISR (List) multiple choice[86]	Land Combat/Land Vehicles (List) multiple choice[87]	Sea Combat/Sea Vehicles (List) multiple choice[88]	Sensors/Electronics & Electronic Warfare (List) multiple choice[89]	Weapons Munitions, Armaments, Directed Energy (List) multiple choice[90]	Space Combat and Ballistic Missiles (List) multiple choice[91]

[84] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[85] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[86] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[87] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[88] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[89] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[90] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A
[91] Choose a value from this list: Totally Precludes, Can Do With Limitations, No Impact, N/A

DoD #1725: Open-air Range or Training Range Encroachment Limitations Cost

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: Provide the cost(s) of encroachment compliance (e.g. environmental compliance expenses, any fines imposed, UXO clearance, critical habitat maintenance and preservation, etc.) for FY2003 in the table below by Open Air Range (OAR) or training range.
Source / Reference: FY'03 executed budget records, records of environmental compliance and conservation expenditures, fines to state or Federal environmental agencies.
Amplification: Itemized environmental compliance and stewardship costs on ranges or OPAREAS for FY03. Itemize the following major cost categories: 1) Records of specific fines, 2) compliance driven costs (e.g. NEPA), 3) additional conservation and / or restoration costs (e.g. Threatened and Endangered Species Management), 4) General environmental management costs (e.g.general personnel and overhead costs), 5) Equipment costs, 6) UXO cleanup costs.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier) (Text) string100	Type of Expense (Text) string2000	FY03 Cost ($K) numeric	Amplification (Text) string4000

DoD #1726: Open-air Range or Training Range Comm/IT External Connectivity

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Ranges: Open-air or Training Ranges
Question: For installation/facility commanders. Identify Communications/IT connectivity to other ranges and facilities external to parent installation.
Source / Reference: Range configuration control documentation / drawings
Amplification: Interconnecting medium would include items such as: microwave, satellite, fiber optic cable. Standard phone connections / lines or internet connectivity are not a valid medium and should not be included in response to this question. Respond to this question with the same/identical set of ranges, OPAREAs and/or OARs as used by your base/installation throughout this data call.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

OAR name or description (include unique identifier (Text) string75	Other Installation's facility or range (Text) string50	Connecting Medium (Text) string200

DoD #1727: Distance to primary airport

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current plus Potential Capacity
Question: What is the distance (miles) from your training facility to the nearest large or medium primary airport (classified by the FAA)?
Source / Reference: http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil www.faa.gov/arp/planning/stats/2002/cy02passboardall.xls
Amplification: Installation should use the Defense Table of Official Distances http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil to determine miles. Use the POV mileage category. FAA large or medium primary airport definition at www.faa.gov/arp/planning/stats/2002/cy02passboardall.xls refer only to airports listed as "L" or "M" in the hub column (column H) in the table presented.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Distance to primary airport	Airport Name (Text) string50	Distance (Miles) numeric
Nearest Airport		

DoD #1728: Lost training days

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Report the average number of training days per year lost in your specialized skills training due to weather.
Source / Reference: Installation/schoolhouse historical data.
Amplification: How many days per year was training curtailed due to weather? If training was curtailed for greater than 4 hours, count as a lost day. Average the number of lost days over the last three year period; FY01/FY02/FY03. Answer should be to the nearest tenth of a day. If training is conducted but is degraded due to weather, do not count as a lost day.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
This question requires a single answer with units of Days/yr and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1729: Percentage of courses requiring a particular climate

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Report percentage of specialized skills training courses that require the particular climate afforded by this location.
Source / Reference: Program of Instruction (POI) or syllabus
Amplification: Percentage of courses that require a particular climate for mandatory PT, drill, other outdoor instruction or exercises. Break out percentage by initial skills, skills progression and functional training. Answer should be in a percentage of the courses at your installation by sub-function that need a particular climate. For example, If you have 100 courses in initial skill training on your installation and 10 of these courses need a particular climate, report ten percent against initial skills training. If any portion of a course requires a particular climate, count that course. Figure the percentage based upon each sub-function (initial skills, skills progress, and functional) separately. For example, you could have 50% under initial skills, 50% under skills progression and 70% under functional.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Percentage (%) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1730: Percentage of training courses that depend on a particular geographic feature

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Report percentage of specialized skill training courses that depend on the geographic features at your location (e.g. terrain, altitude, surf, etc).
Source / Reference: Program of Instruction (POI) or syllabus
Amplification: Percentage of courses that have tasks/objectives that require geographic features for completion. For example, Air Force Survival, Escape, Resistance, and Evasion requires mountain terrain for completion and Marine Corps Amphibious Recon requires a beach. If a course requires proximity to water, but the course POI calls for a pool, this course does not depend on geographic features. Break out courses by initial skills, skills progression, and functional training. For example, 50% of initial skills courses require a geographic feature, 30% skills progression, and 80% functional.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Percentage (%) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1731: Percentage of specialized skills courses that train students for/from collocated operational units

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Report the percentage of Specialized Skills Training courses at your location that train students for/from collocated operational units.
Source / Reference: Official distance http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil. Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Operational units must be within 30 miles (according to the Defense Table of Official Distances (http:..dtod1.sddc.army.mil) of your installation to be considered collocated). Example: A Navy course that trains sailors assigned to/pending assignment to homeport ships would qualify. Only provide a percentage of specialized skills courses that train students for/from collocated operational units. For example, if you have 100 initial skills courses and 5 of the courses train students for collocated operational units, answer 5%. You may have 60% for skills progression and 55% for functional.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Percentage of Courses (%) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1732: Percentage of specialized skills training courses within 30 miles of technical community

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Report percentage of skills progression and functional training courses that make use of a related technical community (equipment Development Center/proponent school/Systems Commands) within 30 miles of your installation.
Source / Reference: http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil. Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Technical Community must be within 30 miles of your installation where Specialized Skills Training is conducted (according to the Defense Table of Official Distances (http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil)). Example: If a Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation activity nearby a course contributes to the course, the course would qualify. Only count courses that receive support from related technical communities/proponent schools. Do not count initial skills courses.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skill Training	Percentage of courses (%) numeric
Skill Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1733: Population density of installation county

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What is the population density of the county where your installation is located?
Source / Reference: www.census.gov/population/censusdata/90den_stco.txt.
Amplification: Report population density of your county by using: www.census.gov/population/censusdata/90den_stco.txt. Report data as population per square mile for the county/state where your installation is located. If your installation crosses one or more counties, report the average population density for the counties (add the population density for all the counties and then divide by the number of counties).
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1734: VTC capable classrooms

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many VTC-capable classrooms does your installation have that are used for Specialized Skills Training (minimum 15-person classrooms)?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director from installation records.
Amplification: Answer in number of VTC-capable classrooms based upon sub-function. If classroom is used for more than one sub-function, answer only for the sub-function that uses the classroom the most (i.e. do not count the same classroom under initial skills and skills progression). Count those classrooms that have one or two way video and two way audio teleconferencing with audio bridge. Do not count mobile VTC units against multiple classrooms.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	number of classrooms (#) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1735: Percent of Specialized Skills Training facilities for single purpose/special use

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What percent of Specialized Skills Training facilities (net sq ft) are used for single purpose/special use (e.g. chem/bio, firefighting, hangar, paraloft)?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: If single purpose/special use facilities are used for more than one purpose, do not include. Answer should be in percentage of total net sq/ft. Count facilities that are single purpose but may be used by multiple customers. However, facilities must be primary for SST.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
This question requires a single answer with units of % and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1736: Current faculty with degrees

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: List percentage of your current Specialized Skills Training faculty who have a 4 year (or more degree), 2 year degree, or high school diploma.
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Total should add up to 100% for each sub-function. List percent for total (military/civilian/contractor) faculty who have a 4 year degree (baccalaureate or higher), 2 year degree (associates), high school diploma (or GED), or no high school diploma/GED. As of date for faculty data is 1 June 2004. Only count faculty with an instructor qualification identifier. If an instructor teaches across sub-functions, count instructor in each sub-function. Only count an instructor in one degree category (instructor with 4 year degree should not be counted as also having a high school diploma and 2 year degree).
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Four year degree or more (%) numeric	Two year degree (%) numeric	High school diploma or GED (%) numeric	No high school diploma or GED (%) numeric
Initial Skill Training				
Skills Progression Training				
Functional Training				

DoD #1737: Faculty's relevant operational experience

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: List the average number of month's operational experience (relevant to course content) your Specialized Skills Training faculty has over a three year period (FY01-FY03)
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: What is your faculty's average number of month's operational experience (working in occupational specialty/career relevant assignment). Provide by sub-function. If an instructor teaches across sub-functions, count for each sub-function. If 20 initial skills faculty have 10 months operational experience over the past 3 years and 20 initial skills faculty have 20 months operational experience over the same period, the average number of months is 15 months.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialize Skills Training	Average months (#) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1738: Learning resource centers

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many Specialized Skills Training learning resource centers do you have by sub-function at your installation?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Learning resource centers are defined as dedicated centers where Specialized Skills Training students have access to learning resources (on-line (internet), CD, multi-media). Do not count learning resource centers or VTCs dedicated to permanent party. If a learning resource center is used for students across several sub-functions (or across function like flight training or Professional Development Education, count that learning resource center under the sub-function where the preponderance of students come from (i.e. if primarily used by initial skills students, count in this category). Do not count more than once.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Learning resource centers (#) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1739: Miles of paved troop walks

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many miles of paved troop walks do you have on your installation for Specialized Skills Training?
Source / Reference: Installation facility manager (or Army DPTM)
Amplification: Troop walks are defined as walkways (no 4 wheel vehicle traffic) dedicated for marching troops to/from class/dining etc. Report in nearest tenth of a mile (for example, 2.3 miles).
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
This question requires a single answer with units of Miles and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1740: Weeks training facilities used by Guard/Reserves

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many weeks per year are Specialized Skills Training facilities used by Reserve or Guard schools/units.
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Add the number of days (include individual duty for training (IDT), annual training (AT), and active duty for training (ADT)) and divide by 5 to determine number of weeks. Average the number of weeks over the last three year period; FY01/FY02/FY03. Answer should be to the nearest tenth of a week. Report by sub-function. If Reserve or Guard use initial skills facilities, count under this category. If facilities are multi-use, select one sub-function to annotate. Intent is to capture classrooms and other facilities the Reserve or Guard uses. If one Reserve member uses an SST facility on an annual tour, do not count.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Weeks (#) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1741: Training Facilities allocated for specialized skills training used for other training

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many net square feet of training facilities allocated for specialized skills training are also used for other training?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Consider all other training that might use facilities allocated for specialized skills training. If training facilities are not allocated for specialized skills training, answer 0. Answer by sub-function. If facilities are used one time for other training, count that square feet. Physical measurement required by the using activity.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Net Training Facilities Area (SF) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1742: Facilities supporting homeland security or disaster relief

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Do specialized skills training instructors/facilities support homeland security or disaster relief?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: If installation has a support agreement indicating specialized skills training sub-functions supports homeland security or disaster relief, answer yes. If no support agreement (by sub-function), answer no.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Supports (Yes/No) Yes/No	Date of support agreement (YYYY/MM/DD) date
Initial Skills Training		
Skills Progression Training		
Functional Training		

DoD #1743: Number of NECs/MOSs/AFSCs Trained

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many different Specialized Skills Training NECs/MOSs/AFSCs are trained at your installation?
Source / Reference: School commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Report the number of different ratings by sub-function. Do not count multiple skill levels of the same NEC/MOS/AFSC. Count officer/warrant officer/and enlisted NECs/MOSs/AFSCs from your service catalog.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	NECs/MOSs/AFSCs (#) numeric
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1744: Percentage of courses by sub-function

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What percentage of your specialized skills training courses are initial skills, what percentage are skills progression, and what percentage are functional.
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Total must add up to 100 percent. If a course is a segment/strand leading to an occupational specialty, only count that course once although it may be used in both initial skills and skills progression.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-functions of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Percentage of courses (%) numeric
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1745: Courses that are degraded by environmental constraints

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many Specialized Skills Training courses at your installation are degraded by environmental constraints?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director. Environmental office.
Amplification: Provide the number of courses by sub-function that are degraded by current environmental constraints. If any part of a course is degraded, count the course. Degraded means reduced in scope because of constraints or restrictions. Environmental is defined as designated wetlands, superfund issues, etc. Do not include endangered species as an environmental factor that might degrade courses.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Number of Constrained Courses (#) numeric
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1746: Additional on-post/base student population that can be supported by current infrastructure

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What additional on-post/base student population can be supported by current infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage)?
Source / Reference: Installation Civil Engineer
Amplification: How many more specialized skills students can reside and be taught at your installation without expanding the current infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage). Identify the additional number of students who can be supported by the current infrastructure category up to a maximum of 1000. For example, if your installation is already at the maximum limit for water availability, the answer under water would be 0. If your installation can support 2000 more students with the current electricity and sewage infrastructure, answer 1000. Assume additional student population resides in the dormitory/barracks, training is in a classroom, and the training does not put a large demand on the specific infrastructure (i.e. firefighting creates large demand for water).
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Water (Pers) numeric	Electricity (Pers) numeric	Sewage (Pers) numeric
Additional number of students			

DoD #1747: Courses degraded by encroachment and development

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many specialized skills training courses (by sub-function) are degraded by encroachment and development at your installation?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director. Installation/facility manager/environmental office.
Amplification: Provide the number of courses by sub-function (initial skills training, skills progression, and functional) that are degraded by encroachment and development. If any part of a course is degraded, count the course. Encroachment or development is defined as any development that would degrade training; for example, development within artillary safe zones.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Number of Courses (#) numeric	Type of encroachment/development (Text) string50
Initial Skills Training		
Skills Progression Training		
Functional Training		

DoD #1748: Amount of off-base/post acreage that can be developed

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What is the amount of adjacent off-base/post acreage that can be developed to expand specialized skills training?
Source / Reference: Installation Civil Engineer
Amplification: Only count off-base/post acres that can be used for rapid expansion (buildable acres). Buildable acres are not already being used (no commercial or residental buildings) and are available to support new construction. A buildable acre must be free of environmental constraints to its use, e.g., historical use restrictions, contamination, wetlands, incompatible encroachment, and other constraints such as distance to housing, schools, etc. Buildable acreas must also be free of the following constraints: Anti-terrorism/Force Protection setbacks, airfield imaginary surfaces and other airfield criteria such as lateral setbacks, graded portion of the clear zone, etc. as defined in UFC 3-260-01, safety zones such as areas within ESQD arcs, electromagnetic clear zones, Clear Zones or Accident Potential Zones, Jurisdictional wetlands, critical habitats, and archeological sites. Exclude acres that are designated wetlands, superfund, and easements/buffers. Acres must be immediately adjacent to base/post. Regardless of price, or ownership; all acres adjacent to the installation can be developed under eminent domain. The maximum answer is 500 acress. If the installation is in a major metropolitian area and off-base commercial or residental construction surrounds the entire installation, the answer would be 0. If the installation is in a rural setting and there are 4000 buildable acreas adjacent to the installation, the answer would be 500 (maximum answer).
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
This question requires a single answer with units of Acres and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1749: Courses degraded by endangered species

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: How many specialized skills training courses conducted at your installation are degraded by endangered species?
Source / Reference: http://endangered.fws.gov/wildlife.html#species. Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Provide the number of courses by sub-function (initial skills, skills progression, and functional) that are degraded by endangered species. If any part of a course is degraded, count the course. Degraded means reduced in scope because of endangered species. Do not count environmental restrictions such as wetland, superfund, etc. Only count courses that are restricted because of plant and animal species that have been placed on the Federal list of endanged and threatened wildlife and plants. The list can be found at http://endangered.fws.gov/wildlife.tml#species. Threatened and endangered species habitats can also constrain courses. If this is the case, count the course as degraded.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Number of Courses (#) numeric
Initial Skill Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1750: Capacity - Physical Capacity Constraints

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Identify the physical capacity constraint(s) at your installation that prevent increasing the average daily student (specialized skills training) population by 250 additional students (disregard course specific equipment).
Source / Reference: Installation Civil Engineer/Installation Commander/School Commandant
Amplification: Intent is to determine specifically what prevents increasing average daily student population. If something prevents increasing the average daily student population, answer yes next to the physical capacity constraint. If there are no physical capacity constraints, answer no. For example, if student dorms/barracks constrain increase, answer yes. If not, answer no. Answer yes or no for each possible constraint by sub-function. Base your physical capacity on an "as of" date of 30 Sept 2003. If FY04 appropriated MILCON is obligated, include in your physical capacity.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Student billeting (dorms/barracks) (Yes/No) Yes/No	On-base lodging (Yes/No) Yes/No	Classrooms (Yes/No) Yes/No	SST ranges (Yes/No) Yes/No	Dining facilities (Yes/No) Yes/No
Initial Skill Training					
Skills Progression Training					
Functional Training					

DoD #1751: Student billeting/dorms/barracks rooms with more beds than design capacity

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: At installations that conduct specialized skills training, identify how many student billeting (dorm/barracks) rooms have more beds than the design capacity standard.
Source / Reference: DOD facility standard. Installation Civil Engineer.
Amplification: Intent is to find out how many rooms have more beds than design capacity out of necessity to accommodate throughput (i.e. rooms designed for two beds but have three beds in the room based upon need). Initial skills training generally require students to live in dorms/barracks on the installation. Skills progression and functional students generally reside off the installation. However some installations may have available quarters for these skills progress or functional students. Identify those rooms where design standards are exceeded. If rooms are designed for two desks, two lockers, and two beds, but three or more beds are in the room, then count the number of rooms.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Number of Rooms (#) numeric
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1752: Daily maximum number of specialized skills training students that can be housed

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What is the maximum daily number of students attending Specialized Skills Training at your installation that can be housed in student dorms/barracks (based upon design capacity)?
Source / Reference: Installation Civil Engineer/services
Amplification: By sub-function. As of date is 30 Sept 2003. If FY04 appropriated MILCON is obligated, include in your physical capacity. Only count the number of students that the dorms/barracks were designed to house, not the number actually able to house with extra beds, lockers, etc.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized skills training	Number of students (Students) numeric
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1753: Classroom usage rate

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: What is the classroom usage rate for each category of Specialized Skills Training classrooms broken down by size (small, medium, and large)?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Standard training day is 8 hour day, standard training week is 40 hours. If classroom is used for more than one shift, answer may be higher than 40 hours per week.
Small classroom = 25 or less seats, medium classroom=26-50 seats, large classroom =51 to 100 seats.
1. Calculate DAILY SEAT USAGE: Answer is DAILY SEAT HOURS.
Use the maximum class capacity per the Program of Instruction (POI) times the number of hours a classroom is used by that course for each day of the week.
2. Calculate WEEKLY SEAT USAGE: Answer is WEEKLY SEAT HOURS. If a classroom is shared by different courses or is used different numbers of hours each day by a class, add the daily seat usage for a typical week during the peak training season of the year.
3. Calculate TOTAL WEEKLY SEAT USAGE by classroom size category. Answer is TOTAL WEEKLY SEAT HOURS for small classrooms, TOTAL WEEKLY SEAT HOURS for medium classrooms, and TOTAL WEEKLY SEAT HOURS for large classrooms. Add all WEEKLY SEAT USAGE for small classroom, etc.
Calculate WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY for each classroom: Answer is WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY in SEAT HOURS. Multiply each rated classroom capacity by 40.
5. Calculate total WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY by size category (S,M,L): Answer is TOTAL WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY in SEAT HOURS by size category as previously explained. Add all small classroom WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITIES. Add all medium classroom WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITIES. Add all large classroom WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITIES.
6. Calculate TOTAL CLASSROOM USAGE RATES by classroom size category. Divide TOTAL WEEKLY USAGE by TOTAL WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY for all small classrooms. Divide TOTAL WEEKLY USAGE by TOTAL WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY for all medium classrooms. Divide TOTAL WEEKLY USAGE by TOTAL WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY for all large classrooms.
Example for small classrooms:

$$\frac{\text{TOTAL WEEKLY SEAT USAGE}}{\text{TOTAL WEEKLY CLASSROOM CAPACITY}} = \text{TOT. WEEKLY USAGE RATE}$$

Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Classroom usage rate	Small classrooms (#)	medium classrooms (#)	Large classrooms (#)

	numeric	numeric	numeric
Daily Usage			
Weekly Usage			
Total Weekly Capacity			
Total classroom usage rate			

DoD #1754: QOL - Other on-base/post dining options

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: For Specialized Skills Training students who are attending training at your installation, are there any other dining options (AAFES food court, commercial franchise, etc) within one mile of student billeting (other than government messing)?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Dining options are defined as on base/post establishments only. If any SST student billeting/dorms are within one mile of dining options, answer "yes." Answer for each sub-function. Dining options may be available within one mile for initial skills students, but not for functional students.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Dining Options (Yes/No) Yes/No
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1755: QOL - Is there an on-base/post hospital, or a clinic

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current; Flight Training
Question: Is there a hospital, or is there a clinic on your installation that supports flight training, professional development education, or specialized skills training?
Source / Reference: Installation Medical Facility Commander
Amplification: Intent is to identify whether the military installation has a hospital, a clinic, or neither where training occurs. If an installation doesn't have a clinic or hospital, but another installation in the same town does; the answer would be "no." If installation has an on-base/post contract clinic, answer yes. Clinic/hospital must support flight training, professional development education, or specialized skills training students to answer yes.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Military Treatment Facility	Installation has hospital or clinic (Yes/No) Yes/No
Hospital	
Clinic	

DoD #1756: QOL - Is there an on-base/post dental clinic

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current
Question: Do you have a dental clinic at your installation that supports professional development education or specialized skills training?
Source / Reference: Installation Dental Facility Commander
Amplification: Intent is to identify if there is a dental clinic on the military installation where training occurs. If installation doesn't have a dental clinic, but another installation in the same town does, the answer would be "no."
If your installation has a contract dental clinic that supports professional development or specialized skills training, answer yes.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1757: QOL - Is there an on-base/post recreation/community center

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Is there a recreation/community center on your installation within one mile of student billeting/dorms that supports specialized skills training students?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: Recreation/community center is defined as a place on base/post for students to relax and recreate (ping pong/billiards/game room/TV) not in the immediate billeting/dorm area. If recreation/community center is within one mile of any specialized skills training student billeting/dorm, answer "yes." Answer for each sub-function. Recreation/community center may be one mile from skills progression dorm but not within one mile of initial skills dorm.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Recreation/community center (Yes/No) Yes/No
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1758: QOL - Is there an on-base/post theater

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Is there an on-base/post movie theater within one mile of specialized skills training student billeting/dorms?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: If military installation has an on-base movie theater within one mile of student billeting/dorms, answer "yes." Answer for each sub-function. Movie theater may be within one mile of initial skills students, but not within one mile of functional students.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	On-base Theater (Yes/No) Yes/No
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1759: QOL - Is there an on-base/post mini-mart/shopette

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training
Question: Is there a mini-mart/shopette on your installation within one mile of specialized skills training student billeting?
Source / Reference: Installation commandant/commander/director.
Amplification: If military installation has a mini-mart/shopette within one mile of student billeting/dorms, answer "yes." Answer by sub-function. Functional training billeting may be within mile of the shopette, but initial skills training billeting may not. If commissary or Exchange is within one mile of student dorms, answer yes.
Installations and processes in the Specialized Skill Training category include all institutional training that provide officer and enlisted personnel with new or higher-level skills in military specialties or functional areas to match specific job requirements and include the sub-categories of initial skill, skill progression, and functional training. Medical officer and enlisted education and training is not included under Specialized Skills Training and should not be considered when answering this question.
Initial skills training is instruction in a specific skill leading to the award of a military occupational specialty or rating/classification at the lowest level; completion qualifies the individual for a position in the job structure (Air Force Specialty Code, Military Occupational Specialty, Naval Enlisted Classification awarding courses.
Skills Progression Training is instruction for personnel after Initial Skill Training, and usually some experience working in their specialty, to increase job knowledge and proficiency and to qualify individuals for more advanced job duties.
Functional Training is instruction for personnel in various Military Occupational Specialties who require specific, additional skills or qualifications without changing their primary specialty or skill level.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Specialized Skills Training	Mini-mart/shopette (Yes/No) Yes/No
Initial Skills Training	
Skills Progression Training	
Functional Training	

DoD #1760: QOL - Civilian higher educational opportunities

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current; Flight Training
Question: Are there civilian higher educational opportunities (two- or four year degree granting institutions other than distance learning) for personnel and family members within 30 miles of the installation?
Source / Reference: http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil. Installation Education Officer/Director
Amplification: Installation must be within 30 miles according to the Defense Table of Official Distances (http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil) of any civilian institution of higher education
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1761: QOL - Average wait time for family housing

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current; Flight Training
Question: What is the average wait time (in weeks) for family housing (includes privatized family housing) on your installation (do not include temporary lodging facilities)?
Source / Reference: Installation Housing Officer/Director
Amplification: Use average wait time in weeks based upon FY01/FY02/FY03. Combine the wait times for the various rank categories into one average wait time for the installation. Answer should be in weeks to the nearest tenth of a week.
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1762: QOL - Average wait time for on-base child development center

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current; Flight Training
Question: List the average wait time (in weeks) for on-base child development center (includes base licensed in-home providers).
Source / Reference: Installation Child Development Center Director
Amplification: Use average wait time in weeks based upon FY01/FY02/FY03. Combine the wait times for the various rank categories into one average wait time for the installation. Answer should be in weeks to the nearest tenth of a week.
This question requires a single answer with units of # and a data type of numeric.
Answer:

DoD #1763: QOL - Commissary/exchange

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current
Question: Is there a commissary/exchange on or within 15 miles of your installation?
Source / Reference: http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil. Installation Commander
Amplification: Commissary/exchange must be within 15 miles of the installation according to the Defense Table of Official Distances (http://dtod1.sddc.army.mil). If either a commissary or exchange is within 15 miles of your installation, answer "yes."
This question requires a single answer with units of Yes/No and a data type of Yes/No.
Answer:

DoD #1764: Percent of student billeting/dorms/barracks facilities to DoD standards

JCSG: Education and Training
Function(s): Specialized Skills Training; PDE Current; Flight Training
Question: What is the percentage of student billeting/dorms/barracks facilities that meet current DoD standards?
Source / Reference: Installation Civil Engineer based on the current DOD facility standards.
Amplification: Intent of the question is to ascertain the percentage of billeting/dorms/barracks for student population that meet standards (separate from general housing and residences for permanent personnel and other base functions). Although billeting may house more students exceeding design standard, the intent is to determine physical standard and condition, not overcrowding due to increased requirements. Based upon student rank and standard, are billeting facilities within DoD standard. For example based upon rank, if standard is two people to a room with a restroom for every 4 occupants and facility was built for four people to a room with common latrines, this facility would not meet current DoD standard. Additionally, if condition code is less than Army Green, Navy Adequate or Air Force 1, do not count as being within standard. If you have 10 buildings housing students and 8 meet standards, report 80%.
Please fill in the following table(s)

Training Function	Percent Meets DoD Req. (%) numeric
Flight training	
Professional Development Education	
Specialized Skills Training	