

Training

The Army Sustainable Range Program

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
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UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 350-19

The Army Sustainable Range Program

This new regulation, dated 30 August 2005--

- o Consolidates AR 210-21, dated 1 May 1997, and AR 350-4, dated 8 May 1998.
- o Assigns new responsibilities for integrating program functions to ensure the capability, accessibility, and availability of ranges and training lands (throughout document).
- o Changes the name of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, Training Simulations Division (DAMO-TRS) to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS).

Effective 30 September 2005

Training

The Army Sustainable Range Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



SANDRA R. RILEY
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This is a new Department of the Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation assigns responsibilities and provides policy and guidance for managing and operating U.S. Army ranges and training lands to support their long-term viability and utility to meet the National defense mission; planning, programming, funding, and executing the core programs comprising the Army's Sustainable Range Program, the Range and Training Land Program, and the Integrated Training Area Management Program; integrating program functions to support sustainable ranges; assessing range sustainability; and managing the automated and manual systems that support sustainable ranges.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the United States Military Academy, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, the United States Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees; all Army controlled operational

training ranges and training land; test ranges under the control of the Army Test and Evaluation Command that are executing the Integrated Training Area Management Program; any person or organization utilizing and/or training on Army controlled ranges and training land; personnel utilizing and/or training on Army controlled ranges and training land outside the United States. This regulation applies during partial mobilization. During full mobilization, chapters and policies contained in this regulation may be modified or suspended by Executive Order. This regulation is advisory for deployed units engaged in combat operations.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 may delegate this approval authority in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency, or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process.

This regulation contains management control provisions but does not contain key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without approval from Headquarters Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, ATTN: DAMO-TRS, 450 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements using the electronic version of DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms). Anyone without Internet access should submit comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 directly to Headquarters, Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, ATTN: DAMO-TRS, 450 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/the Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 210-21, dated 1 May 1997, and AR 350-4, dated 8 May 1998.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Section I General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation defines responsibilities and prescribes policies for implementing the Sustainable Range Program (SRP) on Army controlled training ranges and training lands located in the Continental United States (CONUS) and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS).

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in section II of this chapter.

1–5. The Sustainable Range Program

a. Goal. The SRP goal is to maximize the capability, availability, and accessibility of ranges and training lands to support doctrinal requirements, mobilization, and deployments under normal and surge conditions. Within SRP—

(1) Capability refers to the SRP core programs (the Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP) and Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program) and the continuing capacity of ranges to meet the demands dictated by the characteristics of its weapons systems and doctrinal requirements.

(2) Availability refers to the nonenvironmental facility management functions and the continuous availability of the infrastructure that is essential for safely operating the range complex.

(3) Accessibility refers to the environmental compliance and management functions and the continuous access to the land for realistic military training and testing.

b. Tenets. The SRA is founded on three tenets:

(1) *Information excellence.* Information excellence ensures that the Army has the best available data and science to support the operational, environmental, and infrastructure characteristics of its ranges and training land assets. This includes the environmental impacts of live-fire and the doctrinal implications associated with transformation.

(2) *Integrated management.* Integrated management ensures that the major management functions (operations, facilities, and environment) directly affecting ranges and training land assets are integrated to support the training mission.

(3) *Dedicated outreach program.* A dedicated outreach program, which is coordinated with Public Affairs, educates the public on the need for live-fire training and improves the Army's understanding of public concerns related to Army training and range operations.

c. Objectives. The objectives of the SRA are to—

(1) Modernize training range facilities to sustain live training execution in accordance with operational tempo, Flying Hours Program, Standards in Training Commission, combined arms training strategies, and other training strategy requirements through military construction (MILCON) investments, New Mission, Revitalization, and the Army Facility Strategy (AFS).

(2) Resource sustainable range and training land operations.

(3) Sustain range and training facilities.

(4) Maximize the accessibility of ranges and training land by minimizing restrictions brought about by encroachment factors.

(5) Focus the capability of the environmental program to fully support force readiness by sustaining the accessibility of ranges and training land.

(6) Develop and implement the Sustainable Range Outreach Program to improve public and stakeholder understanding of the Army's live training requirements and clearly articulate and underscore activities supporting national security (see chap 7).

(7) Establish, at all echelons of the Army, an interdisciplinary approach for sustaining ranges that integrates range safety, operations, facilities, and environmental management functions.

(8) Establish a multidisciplinary career program for range operations personnel that supports sustainable range management (see para 4–1).

d. SRP core programs. The SRP includes two core programs under the direction of the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (ODCS, G–3/5/7):

(1) The RTLP, which provides for the central management, programming, and policy for modernization of the Army's ranges and their day-to-day operations.

(2) The ITAM program, which provides Army range officers with the capability to manage and maintain training and testing land by integrating mission requirements with environmental requirements and sound land management practices.

e. Programs that support the SRP core programs.

(1) Programs under the direction of Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) that support the SRP core programs include—

(a) The Army's Environmental Program, which includes Army-wide policies, procedures, and standards for—

1. Environmental sustainability and stewardship.
2. Analysis of Army actions impacting the environment.

(b) Facilities management requirements, which include policies, procedures, and standards for—

1. Integrating the planning, programming, and execution phases of the Army MILCON process.
2. Quantifying shortfalls to improve the quality of facilities.
3. Sustaining facilities.

(2) Programs under the direction of the Director of Army Safety (DASAF) that support the SRP core programs include—

(a) Range safety (see AR 385–63 and DA Pam 385–63), which includes policies, procedures, and standards for firing ammunition, lasers, guided missiles, and rockets and provides guidance for risk management in range operations.

(b) Explosives safety (see AR 385–64 and DA Pam 385–64), which includes Army-wide safety policies, responsibilities, standards, and procedures for commanders with an ammunition and/or explosives mission.

(3) Responsibilities for munitions management and munitions life cycle program functions are under the direction of the following:

(a) The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (ASA(ALT)) and Commander, Army Materiel Command (AMC), who provide for—

1. The acquisition of ammunition to include nonstandard items used with Army weapons systems in both operations and training.

2. The acquisition of conventional munitions and missiles.

3. The Army's industrial base for munitions.

4. Munitions logistics.

5. Operational management of munitions and missiles.

6. The research and development, acquisition, storage, transportation, maintenance, and demilitarization of the missile stockpile.

7. Material and equipment developer.

(b) The Commander, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command, who is responsible for the storage, transportation, maintenance, and demilitarization of the conventional munitions stockpile.

(c) The Commander, U.S. Aviation and Missiles Research, Development and Engineering Center, who is responsible for research, development, and sustainment engineering of current and future missile systems.

(d) The Director of Training, ODCS, G–3/5/7 and the Commander, Army Training Support Center (ATSC), who manage—

1. The process by which the Army authorizes training ammunition to units.

2. The forecasting and authorizing of munitions to meet mission commanders' training requirements.

(e) The Director of Training, ODCS, G—3/5/7 and the Commander, ATSC, who validate all training ammunition requirements.

(f) The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) branch proponents, who develop requirements for ammunition items to include requirements for green ammunition.

(g) The Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC), who tests and evaluates munitions of all types in support of the agencies identified in 1–5e(3).

Section II Responsibilities

1–6. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) (ASA(M&RA)) will approve training requirements that generate new land purchases and provides oversight and guidance that ensures capabilities and access to training ranges, lands, and other live training facilities to support national security objectives.

1–7. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment) (ASA(I&E)) will be responsible for matters related

to installations, real estate (to include new land purchases), military construction, and environment, safety, and occupational health. The ASA(I&E) will co-chair the Installation Program Evaluation Group (II PEG) of the Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process and serve as the proponent for the Army Strategy for the Environment.

1–8. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

The ASA(ALT) will provide environmental quality technology (EQT) policy for sustainable ranges and is responsible for matters related to acquisition, logistics, technology, and procurement of weapons systems research, development, test, and evaluation.

1–9. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) will be responsible for developing and coordinating policy, programs, and initiatives to achieve directed levels of training readiness for the Army and serves as the overall integrator of Army Transformation. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Serve as the focal point for spectrum activities encompassing force development, combat development, training development, resource management, and prioritization.

b. Establish priorities and requirements for Army ranges and training lands.

c. Exercise overall supervision, direction, and management oversight for the SRP. Specific responsibility for SRP will reside with the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), who will—

(1) Serve as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) functional proponent for SRP and its core programs.

(2) Formulate policies and issue administrative programmatic guidance and instructions for implementing and sustaining the core programs within major Army commands (MACOMs), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and Headquarters (HQ), Installation Management Agency (IMA).

(3) Formulate policies for planning, programming, operating, and managing ranges and training lands that specify how the Army will—

(a) Resource range operations and modernization through the RTLP, and land management and maintenance through the ITAM Program.

(b) Formulate and justify funding for Army-wide implementation of the RTLP and the ITAM programs—

1. Within the training program execution group (TT PEG).

2. In accordance with the PPBE process (see AR 1–1).

3. Through management of an applicable management decision evaluation package (MDEP).

(c) Integrate range requirements into the overall Army infrastructure investment strategy in conjunction with the Office of the ACSIM (OACSIM).

(d) Resource range modernization and major land acquisition proposals determined to be a New Mission requirement in accordance with existing project approval limits and processes (AR 415–15, AR 420–10, and AR 140–483; Field Manual (FM) 100–22; and National Guard Regulation (NGR) 415–5 and NG Pamphlet (Pam) 420–10).

(e) Centrally fund unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance for range modernization projects.

(f) Centrally fund the preparation of NEPA documentation for range modernization projects and major training land acquisitions.

(g) Determine personnel resources required to operate and maintain training ranges and training lands (AR 570–4 and AR 570–5).

(h) Coordinate matters affecting and/or related to the SRP and its core programs with the Army Staff (ARSTAF), the Army Secretariat, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and appropriate Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps commands.

(i) Coordinate and synchronize range and training land policy to preclude conflicts between range operations and military training, natural and cultural resources management, environmental management, facilities management, and master planning activities.

(j) Provide direction to the following SRP core program management entities:

1. ATSC, which serves as the SRP agent for SRP core programs.

2. HQ, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) elements, primarily the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville RTLP Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX).

3. AMC elements, primarily the Tank Automotive and Armaments Command—Rock Island Arsenal (TACOM–RIA).

4. The PEO, Simulations and Training Instrumentation (STRI).

5. The PEO, Enterprise Information System (EIS) elements, primarily those affiliated with the development and maintenance of SRP core program automated systems and information technology (IT), notably the Range Facility Management Support System.

(4) Provide oversight and guidance for completing NEPA analysis for range modernization and land acquisition projects approved by the Requirements Review and Prioritization Board (RRPB).

(5) Work with IMA, MACOMs, and installations to determine which SRP actions require NEPA analysis and assign responsibilities to the appropriate level.

(6) Staff appropriate NEPA documents with HQDA and HQ IMA, as required.

d. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) or a designated representative, will serve as the co-chair of the Army Range Sustainment Integration Council (ARSIC).

e. The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division will—

(1) Serve as the co-chair of the SRP Executive Board and the RRPB.

(2) Provide guidance to the SRP management working group(s) and configuration control board(s) (CCB(s)).

(3) Provide a Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) SRP project officer to—

(a) Serve as the co-chair of the Range Operations management working group, ITAM management working group, and range modernization and facilities CCB.

(b) Serve as the team lead on the range modernization technical team for programmatic support.

1–10. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4) is the proponent for munitions logistics and distribution of the Army’s munitions stockpile and will be responsible for managing readiness throughout the life cycle management process for new and legacy systems. This includes oversight of policy, plans, and resources for conventional ammunition, missiles, demilitarization, ammunition surveillance, munitions environmental compliance, and toxic chemical storage. Specific responsibility for issues related to sustainable ranges resides within the Munitions Division (DALO–SMA). The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Manage Army training ammunition assets using a life cycle approach.

b. Serve as the co-chair of the Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support.

c. Provide the U.S. Army board member on the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board.

d. Serve as the Army staff proponent for implementing the Military Munitions Rule (Part II, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260 (40 CFR 260))

e. Provide a representative to serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

f. Provide updated Department of Defense (DOD) identification code(s) to the PEO EIS for inclusion into RFMSS and the Munitions Expenditure Recording System.

1–11. The Chief Information Officer/G–6

The Chief Information Officer/G–6 (CIO/G–6) will serve as the CIO for the Department of the Army, will be assigned the role of Army Enterprise Architect, and will manage the overall IT infrastructure for the department (see AR 25–1). The CIO/G–6 will also—

a. Provide functional policy and guidance on command, control, communications, and computer information management systems to include the Internet and official Army Web sites.

b. Develop and maintain a comprehensive, integrated IT systems blueprint.

c. Direct and provide oversight for the Army (electro-magnetic/frequency) spectrum management program.

d. Perform spectrum planning to satisfy Army warfighter requirements for spectrum resources during peacetime and wartime, and advises the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) on spectrum matters.

e. Provide technical advice to the RRPB.

f. Provide a representative to serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

g. Provide a representative to serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.

h. In coordination with the U.S. Army Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC), IMA, and Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM)/9th Army Signal Command, review and program telecommunications infrastructure requirements and unfinanced requirements for ranges and training facilities not captured in the scope and funding of Military Construction, Army (MCA) projects for ranges and training facilities.

1–12. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management

The ACSIM will provide policy guidance, planning, and program management for installation management, military construction, housing, and environmental stewardship and sustainability. Within the OACSIM, environmental programs, base operations (BASOPS), and real property management and planning responsibilities are carried out to support the SRP.

a. The Director of Environmental Programs, OACSIM (DAIM–ED) will be responsible for providing implementation guidance for the management of the Army’s Environmental Program. The Director of Environmental Programs will—

(1) Identify, support, and defend resource requirements for environmental programs and projects within the II PEG, in accordance with the PPBE (AR 1–1), and through management of applicable MDEPs to support range sustainability.

(2) Provide recommendations to the Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), ODCS, G–3/5/7 regarding environmental policy and compliance issues related to range operations, modernization, and land management and maintenance actions.

(3) Integrate environmental data management requirements with those of the SRP core programs and standard environmental geospatial data into installation and the Army enterprise geographic information system (GIS).

(4) Provide program oversight to the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) regarding technical support to the Army Environmental Program and technology transfer to support SRP core programs.

(5) In coordination with the ASA (ALT), incorporate SRP requirements into individual Research and Development programs, through the EQT process.

(6) Incorporate SRP goals, objectives, and requirements with Army environmental policy, as appropriate.

(7) Serve as the co-chair of the ARSIC.

(8) Provide representatives to participate in the program management review (PMR) meetings.

(9) Serve as the proponent of the Army Compatible Use Buffer Program.

b. The Chief, Plans & Operations Division, OACSIM (DAIM–MD) will be responsible for establishing requirements for BASOPS; integrating BASOPS guidance across the ARSTAF; developing BASOPS doctrine, strategies, and training; and promoting efficiencies and economies at installations, and will—

(1) Manage installation strategic and master planning systems to identify installation estimates for facilities maintenance and repair.

(2) Oversee Army real property management policy to ensure SRP development and integration.

(3) Ensure that range and land facilities are accurately reflected in the Army real property accountability system (see AR 405–45, DA PAM 405–45, and DA PAM 415–28) and in the installation status report (ISR) part I (infrastructure) and ISR, part III (services) (see AR 210–14).

(4) Assess the SRP core programs for consistency with Army real property management policy and provide recommendations to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS).

(5) Ensure that range operations are reflected in the standard table of distribution and allowances centralized documentation process.

(6) Consider range requirements when developing the AFS.

(7) Ensure range and land program requirements are included in geographic information system standards, enterprise support, foundation data acquisitions, and enterprise applications.

(8) Integrate real property data management requirements with SRP requirements.

(9) Serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

c. The Chief, Facilities Division, OACSIM (DAIM–FD) will be responsible for developing guidance concerning real property management policy and will—

(1) Manage execution of the AFS.

(2) Manage programs and budgets for the revitalization MILCON range projects.

(3) Ensure programming of sustainment, revitalization, and maintenance (SRM) requirements to support ranges and training land.

(4) Integrate New Mission MILCON range projects funded by the Office of the DCS, G–3/5/7 (ODCS, G–3/5/7) (DAMO–TRS) into the Army’s overall MILCON program.

(5) Provide MILCON and operations and maintenance, Army (OMA) programming guidance, based on prioritized projects in the Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) and in coordination with the ODCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).

(6) Serve as the chair of the ACSIM Project Review Board (PRB).

(7) Serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

(8) Provide representative(s) to attend the RRPB.

d. The Director, HQ IMA will be responsible for executing SRP core program responsibilities to support mission requirements and will—

(1) Direct, prioritize, and execute installation management and the SRP core programs at CONUS Active Army and United States Army Reserve (AR) mission locations.

(2) Execute the SRP core programs in accordance with the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) resource allocations and directions in CONUS, and ensure that RTLP and ITAM Program resources are provided directly to installations.

(3) Provide guidance, procedures, standards, and direction for standard BASOPS services in areas directly supporting the SRP core programs.

(4) Coordinate and prioritize standard BASOPS services, which support the platform for the SRP core programs.

(5) Maintain program coordination with SRP core program agencies and MACOMs related to environmental, facility management and funding issues impacting ranges and training readiness.

(6) Coordinate with the RTLP MCX program manager on all range modernization design and construction issues.

(7) Provide regional staff to provide technical expertise to the installations, mission commanders, and MACOMs.

(8) Coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) on all range, training land, and associated environmental issues.

(9) Serve as member of the RRPB.

(10) Provide representatives to participate in PMR meetings.

e. The IMA Regions will be responsible for providing regional staff at the installation and MACOM levels that supplements the expertise of the garrison staff and provide technical support to the mission commanders. The IMA Regions will also—

(1) Coordinate and prioritize standard BASOPS services to support the RTLP and ITAM Program.

(2) Maintain program coordination with the MACOMs and SRP core program management agencies regarding their unique missions, environmental issues directly impacting their respective missions, and facilities management issues related to SRP.

(3) Coordinate with the RTLP MCX program manager on all range modernization design and construction issues.

(4) Designate garrison staff who will—

(a) Provide technical support.

(b) Participate in PMR meetings.

(c) Execute aspects of the SRP core program components in coordination with the MACOM lead agency.

1-13. The Director, Army Safety

The Director, Army Safety (DASAF), Office of the CSA, administers and directs the Range Safety and Explosives Safety programs and will—

a. Develop, coordinate, and provide oversight and program management for range and explosives safety on Army ranges.

b. Establish and promulgate Army-wide range safety policy and guidance for both Army and United States Marine Corps (USMC) operational ranges and serve as the focal point for coordinating range safety matters within HQDA and the USMC. This is normally accomplished through the TRADOC Command Safety Office.

c. Be responsible for—

(1) The integration of range safety and risk management into Army range operations, policies, and procedures.

(2) The identification and resolution of range safety issues that affect Army training and readiness.

d. Provide a representative to serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

e. Provide a representative to provide technical advice to the RRPB.

1-14. The Chief of Public Affairs

The Chief of Public Affairs (CPA) is responsible for fulfilling the Army's obligation to keep the American people and the Army informed (see AR 360-1) and will—

a. Approve all DA-level communication strategies, themes, and messages developed for internal and external audiences.

b. Execute DA information strategies, communication plans, policies, and other associated programs for communication with the public and internal and external audiences through print, video, and audio products, branding products, and services across the full spectrum of distribution systems.

1-15. The Director, Test and Evaluation Management Agency

The Director, Test and Evaluation Management Agency (TEMA) coordinates with ASA(ALT) to establish weapons system testing and evaluation policies. AR 73-1 defines responsibilities and prescribes policies for implementing the SRP for testing ranges that are under the control of TEMA and will—

a. Provide policy and guidance for developing sustainable range programs for Army test and evaluation ranges.

b. Oversee SRP for test ranges.

c. Designate the Commanding General, ATEC to—

(1) Implement the SRP at ATEC test ranges.

(2) Receive, distribute, manage, and monitor the obligation of ITAM funds at ATEC test centers.

(3) Provide a representative to serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.

(4) Provide representative(s) on other boards and working groups that the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) deems appropriate to ensure a smooth cohesion of efforts between the training and testing communities.

(5) Represent the test range community at all PMR and other meetings and conferences held to discuss range issues.

1-16. Major Army commands

a. SRP core program responsibilities at MACOM HQs reside with the MACOM DCS, G-3/5/7 or equivalent staff and include—

(1) The National Guard Bureau (NGB), where MACOM and installation-level responsibilities reside with the NGB Training Division (NGB-ART). (For the purposes of this regulation, the NGB is considered a MACOM.)

- (2) U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), where the MACOM and installation-level responsibilities reside with the MACOM DCS, G-3/5/7.
- (3) Eighth U.S. Army, where MACOM and installation-level responsibilities reside with the MACOM DCS, G-3/5/7.
- (4) U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), where MACOM and installation level responsibilities for major training areas and local training areas reside with the USAREUR Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 Commander, 7th Army Training Command under the Regional Training Support Center concept.
- (5) Medical command (MEDCOM), where MACOM and installation-level responsibilities reside with the Commander, MEDCOM, Camp Bullis.
- (6) ATEC, where ITAM and test range modernization responsibilities reside with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Engineering, Logistics, and the Environment.
- b.* The SRP function is executed only on select installations, as determined by the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) in conjunction with MACOMs, and where the following MACOM missions are present:
- (1) Operational forces: Forces Command (FORSCOM), USARPAC, Eighth U.S. Army, USAREUR, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), Military District of Washington (MDW), and U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC).
- (2) Service school base: TRADOC, MEDCOM, USASOC, U.S. Military Academy (USMA).
- c.* SRP in USAREUR, Eighth U.S. Army, and USARPAC are MACOM mission functions resourced directly from the ODCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS).
- d.* The NGB, through the Adjutants General of the States and Territories, manages all SRP functions in and on ARNG installations.
- e.* SRP for ATEC is a mission function, managed and resourced directly to HQ ATEC from the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). ATEC maintains test range complexes, which may also be used for training, as a MACOM mission.
- f.* The CONUS MACOM mission commanders elements having SRP responsibility will—
- (1) Coordinate with HQ IMA and appropriate IMA Regions to ensure that—
- (a) MACOM mission commanders' SRP core program requirements are met.
- (b) Proper coordination of SRP NEPA environmental assessment (EA) and EIS documents, or their equivalents, for range modernization projects of national concern.
- (2) Monitor installation-level execution of the SRP.
- (3) Integrate, validate, and prioritize SRP requirements received from mission commanders, in accordance with the MACOM commander's guidance.
- (4) Coordinate with the RTLP MCX program manager on all range modernization design and construction issues.
- (5) Identify, validate, and prioritize unfinanced requirements (UFR)s during the year of execution and for program objective memorandum (POM) development in coordination with HQ IMA and IMA Regions.
- (6) Provide MACOM SRP requirements to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) through the PMR and RRPB processes.
- (7) Manage and execute SRP resources provided by the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) in coordination with HQ IMA and IMA Regions.
- (8) Manage and support functional staff oversight of the SRP Program.
- (9) Support unfunded SRP requirements.
- (10) Provide functional staff oversight of SRP.
- (11) Identify and prioritize encroachment impacts, in accordance with the ODCS, G-3/5/7 SRP Guidance.
- (12) Evaluate range and training land requirements for consistency with Army investment guidance.
- (13) Oversee the MACOM SRP core programs by—
- (a) Participating in RRPB and PMR meetings, as required.
- (b) Maintaining program coordination with the IMA to include their environmental, resources, and facilities management staff in order to—
1. Support mission and environmental compliance and stewardship responsibilities.
2. Provide technical support.
3. Coordinate and staff SRP, NEPA, EA, and EIS documents.
4. Participate in the PMR meetings.
5. Execute aspects of the SRP core programs in coordination with the MACOM environmental and facilities' staffs.
- (14) Establish and maintain an interdisciplinary, integrated management capability and business process, such as an ARSIC-like structure or other management structure that allows for integrated decision making across the functions that support SRP.
- g.* The OCONUS MACOM element in USARPAC, Eighth U.S. Army, USAREUR, and other designated elements having SRP responsibility will:

- (1) Designate responsibility for central management, program execution, and coordination of all ranges, training lands, and related support requirements.
- (2) Manage centralized execution for the SRP.
- (3) Integrate, validate, and prioritize SRP Program requirements received from Mission Commanders, in accordance with MACOM commanders' guidance.
- (4) Coordinate with the RTLP MCX program manager on all range modernization design and construction issues.
- (5) Identify, validate, and prioritize UFRs, during the year of execution and for POM development.
- (6) Provide MACOM SRP requirements to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) through the PMR process.
- (7) Evaluate range and training land requirements for consistency with Army investment guidance.
- (8) Manage the MACOM SRP core programs by—
 - (a) Participating in RRPB and PMR meetings as required.
 - (b) Obtaining, in advance, host nation approval—
 1. To develop new dud-producing impact areas on ranges used by USAREUR and the Eighth U.S. Army
 2. For the recreational use of Army ranges and training lands in USAREUR and the Eighth U.S. Army.
 - (c) Maintaining program coordination with the IMA Regions to include their environmental and facilities management staff.
 - (d) Coordinating with the IMA Region to designate an environmental staff that will—
 1. Support mission and environmental compliance and stewardship responsibilities.
 2. Provide technical support.
 3. Coordinate and staff SRP NEPA EA and EIS documents for USARPAC.
 4. Participate in PMR meetings.
 5. Execute aspects of the SRP core programs.
- (9) Establish and maintain an interdisciplinary, integrated management capability and business process with the IMA that allows for integrated decision making across the functions that support SRP.

1-17. The Commander, U.S. Army Training Support Center

The Commander, ATSC will serve as the SRP agent for the SRP core programs. Under the guidance of the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), the Commander, ATSC serves as the Army proponent for the standardization of ranges, targetry, and range instrumentation and operating systems. The Commander, ATSC or a designated project officer will—

- a. Integrate the RTLP and ITAM Program procedures and management tools into cohesive procedures.
- b. Develop doctrinal standards and requirements for range designs, range technology, targetry, and instrumentation.
- c. Manage the development of standard ranges and integrate requirements for targetry and instrumentation systems across the Army and for joint applications.
- d. Oversee and track the execution of range modernization for the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS).
- e. Support range project planning, programming, design, and construction by:
 - (1) Participating in the pre-design and preconstruction conferences for range modernization projects and providing special design instructions as required.
 - (2) Reviewing range designs at the 35, 65, and 95 percent stages and final design stages.
 - (3) Analyzing and validating the line of sight (LOS) and surface danger zone (SDZ) data along with the project training capability during design.
 - (4) Conducting construction compliance inspections (CCI) and target interface inspections (TII) for projects in conjunction with the RTLP MCX where the Remoted Target System (RETS) or New Generation Targetry System (NGATS) is used.
 - (5) Advising the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) when the application of design guidance does not support training requirements, or when an exception to the standard design is requested.
 - (6) Advising the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) on range, training land, and support facility engineering and design requirements during the development of force modernization and new weapons systems initiatives.
 - (7) Assisting the HQ IMA, IMA Regions, MACOMs, and installation garrison staff with the planning, programming, design, construction, and maintenance of range modernization projects.
- f. Manage the Army-wide professional development curriculum for range operations and modernization, land management and sustainment, and other training related functions within the SRP core programs.
- g. Consolidate MACOM resource requirement submissions for the—
 - (1) Live-fire training investment strategy.
 - (2) Training budget.

- (3) ITAM Installation and MACOM work plan analysis module.
- h.* Develop and maintain the database of record for the AMRP, in coordination with the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS).
- i.* Serve as the functional proponent and training user representative for—
 - (1) Training Circular (TC) 25–1, TC 25–8, and TC 25–8–1.
 - (2) Related automated systems, including the RFMSS.
 - (3) Operational needs impacting the EQT process and other USACE research and development programs related to ranges and training land.
 - (4) Weapons systems, targetry, instrumentation, and range-related devices.
- j.* Serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.
- k.* Assist the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) with program management for the Army’s SRP core programs by—
 - (1) Serving as a co-chair for the—
 - (a) SRP Executive Board.
 - (b) RRPB.
 - (c) Range Operations management working group.
 - (d) ITAM management working group.
 - (e) Range Modernization and Facilities CCB.
 - (f) IT/IM CCB.
 - (2) Serving as the lead of the range modernization technical team.
 - (3) Participating in all range modernization design reviews.
 - (4) Assessing implications of ranges and training land user requirements on overall Army training, doctrine, and programs.
- l.* Sponsor and conduct an annual range symposium.
- m.* Assist MACOMs, HQ IMA, IMA Regions, and installations by—
 - (1) Conducting range and training land assistance visits.
 - (2) Identifying mission requirements, based on doctrinal requirements.

1–18. The Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) is a field operating agency (FOA) of the OACSIM. The Commander, USAEC will be responsible for providing and managing environmental technical support for the SRP Program and will—

- a.* Provide and manage environmental technical support for the SRP that includes the environmental technology applications and resources required to fulfill validated environmental user requirements.
- b.* Provide environmental technical support to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), MACOMs, and installations based on approved requirements resourced by the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS).
- c.* Coordinate with technology developers to review, prioritize, design, develop, test, and/or validate the capabilities of new and/or existing environmental technologies applicable to ranges and training land, in cooperation with the SRP agent.
- d.* Develop and submit, through the ITAM management working group to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), an annual work plan that describes the requirements associated with environmental technical support for the ITAM Program.
- e.* Provide quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC) for NEPA support of the AMRP.
- f.* Recommend the types and levels of environmental technical support and conservation related research and development, through the ITAM management working group to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS).
- g.* Provide technical support for the SRP GIS Program (see chap 5).
- h.* Manage the Operational Range Inventory Sustainment effort.
- i.* Provide a project officer to—
 - (1) Participate in the PMR meetings.
 - (2) Serve as a co-chair for the IT/IM CCB.
 - (3) Provide technical advice to the RRPB.
 - (4) Serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.
 - (5) Serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.

1–19. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will execute the MCA funded MILCON Program, to include design and construction of facilities for the Army, and will—

- a. Ensure that resource requirements to support the RTLP are included in the HQ USACE POM submission to DCS, G-3/5/7.
- b. Provide RDT&E support and enhanced science and engineering research, technology development, and application to support the SRP through the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC).
- c. Provide spatial data standards and support through the Computer Aided Drafting and Design (CADD) GIS Technology Center.
- d. Coordinate directly with the SRP agent and assist the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) in developing Army training investment strategies and program objectives.
- e. Ensure that all planning documentation and actions necessary to implement real estate acquisitions are met.
- f. Serve as a principal member of the ARSIC.
- g. Maintain the training facility program office to provide programmatic management of the RTLP MCX for the Army, which will—
 - (1) Serve as the USACE technical representative at the RRPB and participate at PMR meetings.
 - (2) Support Army range modernization and standardization by—
 - (a) Developing and updating standard range designs for live fire and simulated live fire ranges to meet training requirements.
 - (b) Assisting USACE in program formulation, technology transfer, program coordination, and publication of documents related to range design and construction.
 - (c) Monitoring technological advancements from industry and USACE laboratories for possible adoption into applicable aspects of range design and construction and coordinating with ATSC and USACE before adoption.
 - (d) Developing and coordinating UXO survey and removal processes for Chief, Training Support Systems (DAMO-TRS) Division funded projects.
 - (e) Developing and managing standardization of ODCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) funded MILCON activities (Department of Defense (DD) Form 1391 (FY, Military Construction Project Data).
 - (f) Supporting the SRP agent planning charrettes for Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) funded range projects.
 - (g) Participating as a member of the range modernization technical team.
 - (h) Developing, updating, and documenting RTLP MILCON business processes.
 - (i) Establishing and maintaining archives of USACE standard design manuals.
 - (3) Support range project planning, programming, design and construction by—
 - (a) Providing centralized support for preparation, review, and validation of MILCON DD Forms 1390 (FY, Military Construction Program)/1391 before projects are included in MILCON program.
 - (b) Serving as the primary point of contact for RTLP MILCON project management and execution issues, in coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS), OACSIM, HQ IMA, and the SRP agent.
 - (c) Performing program management functions for the RTLP planning, programming, and construction programs.
 - (d) Maintaining guide specifications for design and construction of DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) funded RTLP MILCON projects.
 - (e) Participating in predesign and preconstruction conferences for RTLP MILCON projects and providing special design instructions as required.
 - (f) Reviewing DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) funded RTLP MILCON range design documentation at prescribed design phases, which include the 35, 65, and 95 percent stages and final design stages.
 - (g) Providing USACE districts with LOS criteria to analyze and validate the training capability during project design.
 - (h) Conducting LOS analysis during range construction and in accordance with QA criteria.
 - (i) Conducting CCI and TII inspections for projects where RETS or NGATS are used, and in conjunction with the SRP agent.
 - (j) Providing technical consulting services to USACE districts during design and construction of range modernization projects.
 - (k) Participating in project commissioning compliance and providing central archives for RTLP project commissioning and lessons learned documentation.
 - (l) Advising DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) and the SRP agent when the application of design guidance does not appear to support training requirements.
 - (m) Developing and managing RTLP MCX funding.
 - (n) Advising DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) on range, training land, and support facility engineering and design requirements, during the development of force modernization and new weapons systems initiatives.
 - (o) Assisting DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) with the development of MILCON project cost data, for inclusion in the AMRP.

(p) Assisting the HQ IMA, IMA Regions, MACOMs, and installation garrison staff with the planning, programming, design, construction, and maintenance of range modernization projects. Specific assistance includes working with the Ordnance and the Explosive Center of Expertise (OE CX) to—

1. Serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.
2. Review and provide comments on all range design and project specifications.
3. Ensure a thorough review of a contract advertisement package occurs before its release.

h. Through the ERDC, provide RDT&E and science and engineering technical support to the SRP in the following areas:

- (1) Mapping, terrain analysis, and remote sensing.
- (2) Infrastructure design, construction, operations, and maintenance.
- (3) Structural engineering, to include force protection.
- (4) Cold regions and ice engineering.
- (5) Coastal and hydraulic engineering.
- (6) Environmental quality and environmental engineering.
- (7) Geotechnical engineering.
- (8) High performance computing and knowledge management.
- (9) Technology transfer operations.

i. Through the United States Army Construction and Research Engineering Laboratory, present environmental technology management plans that support the SRP and provide input, review, approval, and coordination of progress reports for approval by SRP management working group(s) and CCB(s).

1–20. The Commanding General, Army Materiel Command Tank Automotive and Armaments Command, Rock Island Arsenal

The Commanding General, AMC, TACOM–RIA will provide materiel readiness for the Army in the areas of technology support, materiel development, and logistics power projection and will—

- a. Acquire targetry devices to support training strategies and standards established by the SRP agent.
- b. Participate in TIIs that are conducted before installing targetry and related support equipment.
- c. Coordinate programmatic logistics and supply support with the SRP agent for targetry and related support equipment.
- d. Participate in SRP meetings and conferences.
- e. Provide technical advice to the RRPB.
- f. Serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.

1–21. The Program Executive Officer, Simulations and Training Instrumentation

The PEO STRI will provide management of the Army’s technology initiatives in major instrumentation systems, simulation, modeling, and training and will—

- a. Serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.
- b. Provide technical advice to the RRPB.
- c. Acquire targetry devices to support training strategies and standards established by the SRP agent.
- d. Program and budget for the development and acquisition of range instrumentation and targetry.
- e. Participate in TIIs that are conducted before installing targetry and related support equipment.
- f. Coordinate programmatic logistics and supply support with the SRP agent for targetry and related support equipment.
- g. Participate in SRP meetings and conferences.
- h. Notify the RTLP MCX of all technical requirements for targetry and range instrumentation.

1–22. The Program Executive Officer, Enterprise Information Systems

The PEO EIS provides support for acquiring, fielding, and sustaining Army-based information systems that support sustainable range operations. Within SRP, PEO EIS has specific responsibility for developing and sustaining the RFMSS.

1–23. The Commander, U.S. Army Information Systems Engineering Command

The Commander, Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC) serves as the Army’s engineer and integrator for the infrastructure and force projection information systems that support MACOMs; combatant commands; and sustaining base information requirements. The Commander, ISEC will—

- a. Serve as a member of the range modernization technical team.
- b. Provide matrix support to the PEO and program management (PM) structure for systems engineering and integration of assigned information systems. Matrix support includes the design, engineering, integration, development, sustainment, installation, testing, and acceptance of information systems.

c. Provide technical assistance to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), IMA, and NET-COM personnel to develop, review, and program, through the CIO/G–6, the telecommunications infrastructure requirements and UFRs for those telecommunications requirements that are not captured in the scope and funding of MCA projects for ranges and associated training facilities.

1–24. Senior mission commanders

a. The CONUS installation senior mission commanders will—

(1) Develop, establish, and prioritize RTLP and ITAM Program requirements for ranges and training land to include range operations, safety requirements, and land management needed to support mission readiness and the mission essential task list (METL).

(2) Integrate and prioritize the RTLP and ITAM Program requirements of other tenants and returning users of the installation range and training lands complex.

(3) Identify and communicate RTLP and ITAM Program requirements to the senior mission commander’s MACOM and supporting garrison commander.

(4) Identify and communicate RTLP and ITAM Program UFRs to the senior mission commander’s MACOM and supporting garrison commander.

(5) Coordinate with the garrison commanders to support the completion of NEPA analysis and documentation.

(6) In addition to the garrison commander, sign and approve all EA, EIS, and supporting NEPA documents for all SRP projects and activities.

(7) Coordinate with the garrison commanders to—

(a) Submit requests to close an operational range jointly through the senior mission commander’s MACOM to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) and copy furnish the request through the IMA chain of command.

(b) Support the implementation of an SRP outreach campaign, in coordination with Public Affairs and in accordance with the installation training support package (TSP) and IMA guidance.

b. The OCONUS senior mission commanders will—

(1) Develop, establish, and prioritize RTLP and ITAM Program requirements for ranges and training land that include range operations, safety requirements, and land management to support mission readiness and the METL.

(2) Integrate and prioritize the RTLP and ITAM Program requirements of tenants and returning users of the installation range and training land complex.

(3) Identify all RTLP and ITAM Program requirements and UFRs to the MACOM.

(4) Submit requests to close an operational range jointly through the MACOM to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) and copy furnish the request through the IMA chain of command.

c. USARPAC senior mission commanders will—

(1) Coordinate with the garrison commander to support the completion of NEPA analysis and documentation.

(2) In addition to the garrison commander, sign and provide approval authority for EA, EIS, and supporting NEPA documentation for SRP projects and activities.

1–25. Garrison commanders

As used in this regulation, CONUS IMA garrison commanders include the State Adjutants General relative to the concept of the State as an installation. CONUS IMA garrison commanders will—

a. Execute the SRP core programs in accordance with this regulation, subsequent DCS, G–3/5/7 SRP Guidance, and ACSIM, DASAF, and DCS, G–4 guidance.

b. Increase the doctrinal capability of ranges and training land to meet the urgent needs of senior mission commanders.

c. Develop RTLP and ITAM Program requirements to reflect senior mission commanders’ requirements and ensure reporting of UFRs.

d. Execute RTLP and ITAM Program resources in accordance with DCS, G–3/5/7 SRP Guidance, as allocated to the installation allotment serial number level of detail, and in accordance with OACSIM direction and resources for environmental and facilities management.

e. Coordinate with the RTLP MCX program manager on all range modernization design and construction issues.

f. Provide standard BASOPS services in areas directly supporting the SRP and in accordance with OACSIM direction and resources for environmental, facilities management, and EIS, including RFMSS, GIS, and the ITAM Regional Support Center GIS Repository.

g. Designate a point of contact to serve as the central manager for—

(1) Program execution of all range, training land, and related support requirements.

(2) Coordination with the corresponding MACOM, IMA Region, and Regional CIO and the SRP agent, RTLP MCX program manager, and the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS).

- h.* Establish and maintain an interdisciplinary process management team to integrate and coordinate all SRP planning and management actions.
- i.* Ensure that all installation planning requirements impacting ranges are integrated with the range complex master plan (RCMP).
- j.* Ensure that environmental compliance and management requirements are mitigated, if possible, and do not restrict doctrinal training.
- k.* Ensure that environmental compliance and stewardship requirements and responsibilities that support the installation's training mission are embedded in range operations and range modernization projects.
- l.* Support the completion of SRP NEPA analysis by—
 - (1) Providing timelines, milestones, and required inputs for SRP actions that require EA or EIS documents.
 - (2) Preparing a delegation of authority request in accordance with 32 CFR 651 for SRP actions that require an EIS document, when directed by the ASA(I&E).
 - (3) Preparing a Record of Environmental Consideration for SRP projects, as required.
- m.* Serve as an official with signature and approval authority for all EA and EIS documents that support SRP projects and activities to verify the correctness of the documents and ensure the execution of any proposed mitigation.
- n.* Identify and document environmental compliance and management projects for ranges through the Environmental Program Requirements process.
- o.* Ensure that the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS) and Directorate of Public Works staffs identify and assess current and future encroachment factors and work with the senior mission commander to raise attention to encroachment factors that may impact training readiness.
- p.* Implement the SRP outreach communications strategy in coordination with public affairs and in accordance with the DCS, G-3/5/7 SRP outreach installation training support package and IMA guidance.
- q.* Plan and coordinate staff training and professional development, including range safety training, to support SRP.

Chapter 2

Program Execution and Management

2-1. Program execution

- a.* Responsibility assignments for executing the SRP in CONUS are described below.
 - (1) Senior mission commanders will be responsible for SRP management as follows:
 - (a)* The NGB, through the Adjutants General of the States and Territories, will manage all SRP functions in and on ARNG installations.
 - (b)* Test ranges, under the command and control of ATEC, are mission functions. This includes the ITAM core SRP function on test ranges.
 - (2) The SRP on IMA Installations will be managed as follows:
 - (a)* On installations where FORSCOM, USARC, TRADOC, MDW, USMA, and MEDCOM commanders are the senior mission commanders, the DPTMS, which reports to the garrison commander, will execute SRP core program functions.
 - (b)* The garrison commander operates under the direction of the CONUS IMA Region, which in turn operates under the direction of HQ IMA. Because the Army's training missions are the responsibility of the MACOMs, the commanders and training staff at FORSCOM, USARC, TRADOC, USASOC, MDW, USMA, and MEDCOM will participate in establishing SRP core program requirements to support CONUS installations' training missions.
 - (3) Core program requirements and resourcing are as follows:
 - (a)* For the SRP core programs, the garrison commander will forward requirements to the senior mission commander. The senior mission commander will validate the requirements and forward them through the MACOM to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). Requirements will simultaneously be forwarded by garrison commanders through IMA channels to ensure continuous coordination between the installation and the MACOM; among the MACOM, HQ IMA, and the IMA Regions; and among the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), the ACSIM, and the IMA.
 - (b)* Resources for the SRP core programs will pass from the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) through the IMA to the installation for execution. For test ranges, resources will pass directly from the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) to ATEC to the Test Centers for execution. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will provide direction and guidance to HQ IMA and ATEC on funding allocation and execution for the SRP core programs. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will allocate SRP core program funds to the installation level of detail.
 - (c)* Resources for the SRP core programs will pass from the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) to the NGB.

b. SRP will be executed OCONUS as described below.

(1) *Core programs.* To support mission training responsibilities, SRP core program functions will be centrally managed by the following OCONUS MACOMs:

- (a) USAREUR.
- (b) USARPAC.
- (c) Eighth U.S. Army.
- (d) Other designated elements.

(2) *Programs that support the SRP core programs.* To ensure direct support to the SRP core functions and senior mission commanders, the Europe, Pacific, and Korea IMA Regions will execute the programs that support the SRP core programs. SRP supporting functions are executed by the Europe, Pacific, and Korea IMA Regions to provide direct support to the SRP core functions and senior mission commanders.

(3) *Core program requirements and resourcing.* For the SRP core programs, the USAREUR, Eighth U.S. Army, and USARPAC MACOM training staffs will forward requirements to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). To ensure unity of effort for these MACOM Sustainable Range Programs, coordination will occur between these MACOMs and their supporting IMA Regions and the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), as well as between the ACSIM and IMA. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will pass core program resources directly to the OCONUS MACOMs. These MACOMs will distribute resources in accordance with MACOM mission priorities.

(4) *Other requirements and resourcing.* Requirements for programs that support SRP core programs and that primarily include standard BASOPS and SRM services will be forwarded by the garrison or area support group/base support battalion commander through the IMA Region to the IMA, and by the IMA to the garrisons in accordance with ACSIM priorities and procedures.

2-2. Program management

a. The SRP Executive Board consists of the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) and a representative of the SRP agent. The main functions of the SRP Executive Board are to—

- (1) Approve the recommendations of the SRP management working groups and Configuration Control Boards.
- (2) Approve the agenda for RTLP and ITAM portions of the PMR and act on recommendations for programs, actions, and resources; and assign followup tasks.
- (3) In coordination with the Office of the Director, Environmental Programs (ODEP) and USAEC representatives, approve the SRP general session agenda for the PMR.
- (4) Conduct the SRP PMR general session, in coordination with ODEP. Act on recommendations for programs, actions, and resources and assign follow-up tasks.
- (5) Determine issues to present to the Army home station/deployed Council of Colonels (COC).
- (6) Provide a prioritized list of MCA range modernization projects to the program budget committee during development of the POM.
- (7) Determine issues to present to the ARSIC.

b. The purpose of the SRP management working groups and CCBs is to identify issues and requirements and formulate recommended courses of actions and management practices in the areas of ITAM, range operations, range modernization and facilities, and information technology and management. The recommendations generated by these groups are reviewed and validated by the SRP Executive Board. Membership rosters for the working groups and CCBs will be maintained on the SRP Web site (<http://srp.army.mil>). Access to the membership rosters is controlled through the automated Army Knowledge Online user login and authentication process.

(1) The ITAM management working group is co-chaired by the ITAM Program manager (DAMO-TRS) and the SRP agent. The ITAM management working group operates under the direction of the SRP Executive Board, represents the action officer level, and includes representatives from ODEP and the USAEC. The main functions of the ITAM management working group are to—

- (a) Conduct the ITAM sessions that occur during the semi-annual PMR meetings.
- (b) Review and validate actions resulting from the PMR meetings.
- (c) Recommend ITAM user requirements for approval to the SRP Executive Board.
- (d) Make recommendations to the ARSIC on actions affecting ITAM Program policy, resources, technical support, research and development, and execution.
- (e) Coordinate central funding for the ITAM core capability.
- (f) Recommend new scoring methods, criteria, and categories as required.
- (g) Manage the ITAM Program to implement validated user requirements.
- (h) Validate ITAM Installation Steering Committee (IISC) recommendations.

(2) The Range Operations management working group is co-chaired by a representative of the Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) and the SRP agent. The main functions of the Range Operations management working group are to—

- (a) Conduct the RTLP sessions that occur during the semi-annual PMR meetings.
- (b) Make recommendations to the SRP Executive Board that include, but are not limited to the following areas:
 - 1. Range organization composition and personnel requirements, including the range officer professional development (ROPD) curriculum.
 - 2. Range safety, munitions management, and standard range operations procedures.
- (3) The information technology/ information management CCB (IT/IM CCB) is co-chaired by the SRP agent and USAEC. The main functions of the IT/IM CCB are to—
 - (a) Ensure IT related programs and solutions are evaluated, developed, implemented, and used effectively to support the SRP goals specified in paragraph 1–4.
 - (b) Provide centralized requirements management for all the automated systems and tools supporting the SRP.
 - (c) Ensure IT solutions are synchronized, integrated, prioritized, and standardized across the SRP program, where appropriate, and support SRP business functions.
- (4) The range modernization and facilities CCB is co-chaired by the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) and the SRP agent. The main functions of the range modernization and facilities CCB are to—
 - (a) Provide centralized coordination and requirements management for range facility technology, to include but not be limited to targetry and instrumentation, range design reviews, ISR, part I (infrastructure), and range project certification.
 - (b) Assist ATSC with establishing and coordinating standard range design definitions.
- c. The Range Sustainment Integration Group (RSIG) provides user input for the identification of range-related environmental technology requirements, development, testing, and implementation to the EQT program. The RSIG is chaired by the SRP agent. The co-chairs for the RSIG are the RTLP MCX program manager and USAEC EQT requirements managers. The main functions of the RSIG are to—
 - (1) Review and update range-related environmental technology user requirements.
 - (2) Review and approve the technology management plan and progress report.
- d. Two separate and distinct HQDA boards review range modernization projects for funding prioritization. These are the RRPB and the OACSIM PRB.
 - (1) The Requirements Review and Prioritization Board (RRPB) validates, and recommends for design New Mission range and training land acquisition projects, in coordination with the MACOMs, HQ IMA, and IMA Regions. The RRPB operates under the direction of the home station/deployed Council of Colonels.
 - (a) *Membership.* The RRPB consists of principal and technical members. Principal members include the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) (co-chair), the SRP agent (co-chair), MACOM range managers, and HQ IMA. Members that provide technical advice to the RRPB include—
 - 1. RTLP MCX.
 - 2. PEO STRI, specifically PM Training Devices (TRADE); PM Instrumentation Targets and Threat Simulators (PM ITTS); and TACOM–RIA.
 - 3. USAEC.
 - 4. ISEC.
 - 5. ASO.
 - (b) *Main functions.* The main functions of the RRPB are to—
 - 1. Technically review and validate range modernization projects, recommend range projects for design, and approve training land acquisition projects.
 - 2. Issue a planning directive to the range modernization technical team to begin the initial HQDA project-development process.
 - 3. Review the range modernization technical team recommendations resulting from initial planning charrettes.
 - 4. Review out-of-cycle project submissions and project changes for fiscal years indicated in the annual G–3/5/7 Range and Training Land Program guidance, to include other procurement, Army (OPA) resource requirements and changes in priorities to meet out-of-cycle requirements identified by the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS).
 - 5. Review and approve prioritized recommendations.
 - 6. Approve the recommended priorities developed by the RSIG, based upon input from the installations. In addition, the board approves and provides guidance to the RDT&E Agent on how funded projects are defined and developed.
 - (2) The Project Review Board (PRB) is convened and chaired by the OACSIM and recommends Revitalization projects for design. The main functions of the PRB are to—
 - (a) Technically review and validate range modernization projects classified as Revitalization.
 - (b) Develop the Army’s MILCON program based on RRPB validated and prioritized projects contained in the AMRP.
 - (c) Provide range modernization and land acquisition recommendations to the

ASA(I&E).

(d) Provide a prioritized list of MCA projects to the Program Budget Committee, during development of the POM.

(e) The PRB does not approve range modernization projects funded by the TT PEG.

e. The ARSIC is an HQDA-level COC and is chartered as the ARSTAF integrated process team (IPT) that supports the SRP, oversees the integration of environment, facilities management, and safety functions, and supports the SRP through coordinated actions among the ARSTAF. This ARSTAF-level management structure encourages enhanced integrated management and program execution at the MACOM, HQ IMA, and the IMA Regions.

(1) *Principal members.* Principal members of the ARSIC include—

(a) The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), who serves as the chair.

(b) The Director, Environmental Programs, OACSIM (DAIM–ED), who serves as the co-chair.

(c) The Chief, Munitions Division, DCS, G–4 (DALO–SMA).

(d) The Chief, Plans & Operations Division, OACSIM (DAIM–MD).

(e) The Chief, Facilities Division, OACSIM (DAIM–FD).

(f) The Director, TRADOC Program Integration Office-Live, ATSC.

(g) The Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC).

(h) The representative, Military Programs, USACE.

(i) The representative, ATEC, who is designated to represent TEMA.

(j) The representative, DASAF.

(2) *Main functions.* The main functions of the ARSIC are to—

(a) Serve as the instrument for developing and executing policies, procedures, and resources related to sustainable ranges.

(b) Facilitate the integration of range operations, environmental compliance and management, facilities management, munitions management, and range safety through coordinated actions among the ARSTAF.

(c) Endorse integrated management and program execution at IMA, MACOM, and installation levels.

f. The SRP Program Management Review (PMR) meetings are the DCS, G–3/5/7 semi-annual business forums conducted with the MACOMs, HQ IMA, and IMA Regions. The PMR meetings are co-chaired by the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS), and the SRP agent. The PMR meetings will typically include separate RTLP, ITAM, and SRP sessions.

(1) *PMR 01.* The primary purpose of PMR 01 is to provide a forum for MACOM presentations of RTLP and ITAM requirements. PMR 01 includes an RTLP and ITAM session.

(a) The purpose of RTLP PMR 01 session is to—

1. Review the status of range requirements and identify additional requirements.

2. Discuss MACOM LF–TIS submission and user requirements before submitting to the RRPB.

3. Revise the AMRP to meet current mission and doctrinal training needs.

4. Ensure integration of SRP core and support programs.

(b) The purpose the ITAM PMR 01 session is to—

1. Submit and review the status of user requirements and identify additional requirements from MACOM representatives and members of the ITAM management working group.

2. Discuss budget submission and user requirements through review of the annual work plan submissions.

3. Discuss ITAM Program initiatives and projects having Army-wide impact.

4. Ensure integration of SRP core and support programs.

(2) *PMR 02.* The primary purpose of PMR 02 is to provide a forum for the exchange of information and requirements related to general SRP topics, the integration of the SRP core programs with the SRP support programs, and to discuss other initiatives.

2–3. Integrated management

Integration of the programs that impact ranges and training lands is essential to the success of the SRP. An integrated product team approach at all echelons from HQ down to the installation-level will focus attention on sustainable range issues, improve mission support, and enhance overall readiness.

a. At the HQDA senior Army leader level, the actions of the Training Leader Development General Officer Steering Committee, chaired by the DCS, G–3/5/7, and the Installation Management Board of Directors, chaired by the Vice Chief of Staff, Army, will support integrated management.

b. At the HQDA ARSTAF level, the ARSIC will support integrated management.

c. At MACOMs and the IMA, integrated management will be supported by an integrated process team or a team with an ARSIC-like structure that will require the MACOM element with SRP responsibility to:

(1) Coordinate with the IMA Region environmental and facilities management staff.

(2) Plan for, manage, and execute resources that support MACOM commanders' funded and unfunded mission requirements.

- (3) Resolve issues that may have an impact on training readiness.
- d.* At installations, an IPT or ARSIC-like structure will be implemented to support integrated management. The IPT or ARSIC-like group will—
 - (1) Support the range modernization planning process by analyzing the adequacy of ranges and training lands to support mission commanders' METL requirements and identifying range modernization project and resource requirements.
 - (2) Ensure that environmental compliance and stewardship requirements and responsibilities support the installation's training mission and are embedded in range operations, range modernization projects, and training land management projects.
 - (3) Ensure that environmental compliance and management risks are appropriately mitigated so that they will not restrict doctrinal training.
 - (4) Identify and assess current and future encroachment factors.
 - (5) Raise impending encroachment issues through mission and ACSIM channels to ensure that appropriate coordination takes place at all levels.

Chapter 3

Range Modernization

Section I

Overview

3-1. Range modernization

Developing and improving Army ranges are a continuous and challenging processes that require integrated management and comprehensive planning.

a. Range modernization integrates three primary considerations: mission support, environmental stewardship, and economic feasibility. Range modernization is a coordinated effort at the installation, MACOM, IMA, and HQDA levels.

(1) Installations will identify doctrinal and operational requirements that form the basis for range modernization and land acquisition project requirements.

(2) MACOMs and the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will review all range modernization project requirements to—

- (*a*) Ensure that projects meet Army standards.
- (*b*) Validate range modernization requirements.
- (*c*) Confirm total project costs.

b. The range modernization planning process occurs annually.

(1) Installation-level range modernization planning includes macro and microplanning.

(*a*) Macroplanning identifies the requirements for the RCMP and the Range Development Plan (RDP) (see para 3-4).

(*b*) Microplanning defines projects, confirms site locations, and confirms parameters of the projects nominated in the RDP (paras 3-5 through 3-7).

(2) MACOM-level planning will include validation and inclusion of range modernization projects within the live-fire training investment strategy (LF-TIS), coordination with the SRP agent, and presentation to the Range Requirements Review Board (paras 3-11 and 3-14).

(3) HQDA-level planning will include approval, QA and QC, technical reviews, and programming of funds, to include—

- (*a*) The project engineering design (para 3-21).
- (*b*) Project execution, to include construction, UXO clearance, and technology systems installation (para 3-23).
- (4) MACOMs and the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will coordinate with the IMA throughout the range modernization process.

3-2. Integrated installation planning

a. Installations will be responsible for ensuring that required management plans at the installation or responsible activity level include planning for sustainable range use and are reviewed or updated at least every 5 years. Additionally, installation planning, at a minimum, must address long-term sustainable use, hydrology and hydrogeology, management procedures, record keeping, standards, monitoring, public outreach and public participation programs, any necessary technology requirements to ensure sustainable range management, and integration with other installation planning processes and resources.

b. Installations must integrate all installation planning requirements that impact ranges and training land with the installation's RCMP. The RCMP, which is graphically displayed on the installation's operational overlay, is a tool that supports the integrated sustainable range planning process. The RCMP allows trainers and other garrison staff to view doctrinal requirements with other requirements and constraints that impact the range and training land assets. These include, at a minimum, conservation, environmental, safety, munitions, and facility management requirements. Ultimately, the information from the sustainable range planning process provides input to the installation Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) and valuable information for developing other installation plans.

Section II

The Installation Range Modernization Planning Process

3-3. Overview

a. Installation range modernization planning requires continuous coordination among members of the garrison staff and tenant elements. Installations will establish an interdisciplinary planning team to support range modernization. This IPT will include the range officer and/or the DPTMS (or an equivalent official in the ARNG, USARPAC, USAREUR, Eighth U.S. Army, or other designated OCONUS elements), the ITAM coordinator, and other personnel from the range organization, environmental, master planning, safety, telecommunication staffs, and tenant activities. The senior mission commander will ensure that all subordinate units and installation tenant elements play an integral part in building the requirements for range modernization.

b. Range modernization planning begins at the installation-level with the creation of the RCMP followed by development of the RDP. The interdisciplinary range modernization planning team follows the standard range modernization planning process for building the installation-level range modernization requirements used to create and annually update the RCMP and RDP.

c. The range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official will implement the standard range modernization planning process to identify the installation's unconstrained requirement. The unconstrained requirement is the total doctrinal requirement for range and training lands depicted on the operational overlay. The installation will develop an installation GIS operational overlay to depict the unconstrained requirement spatially and to create and annually update the RCMP and RDP. At a minimum this will consist of the following standardized spatial layers acquired at an appropriate scale: installation boundary, current ranges with facility category codes, water bodies, streams and rivers, roads, railroads, demographics, proposed range footprints with planned start dates, land ownership, elevation, firing points, target locations, limit markers, key facilities such as barracks, and worse case SDZs.

(1) The RCMP will be depicted on the operational overlay and provide snapshots of an installation's current and future range and training land requirements in addition to other installation requirements that might impact ranges and training land.

(2) The RDP is the list of the installation's prioritized range modernization and land acquisition projects for the DCS, G-3/5/7 designated project year (PY). Each project in the RDP will be accompanied by an analysis of alternatives study (AAS).

d. Range modernization and land acquisition projects included in the installation RDP will undergo a refined (micro) level of integrated planning that includes members of the garrison staff led by the range officer.

e. The senior mission commander will validate the RDP and forward it to his/her MACOM.

3-4. Range and training land modernization requirements analysis process

a. *Doctrinal analysis.* Development of the RCMP and the RDP starts with doctrinal analysis. The range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official will calculate the installation load and apply drivers and standards to determine the total doctrinal requirement for assigned, tenant, and routine Army units and mission activities associated with Active Army, AR, and National Guard users.

(1) The installation load or throughput will be determined from Army standards specified in TC 25-1, TC 25-8, and TC 25-8-1 and area support responsibilities specified in AR 5-9, mission statements, and other official policies. Consideration may be given to other DOD users, when calculating load.

(2) Drivers will include the combined arms training strategy, service school programs of instruction (POI), standards in training commission, and commanders' METL for all assigned, tenant, and routine users.

b. *Operational analysis.* The range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official will perform an operational analysis to determine the unconstrained operational requirements for ranges and training land on the installation. The analysis is performed by applying the doctrinal requirement to the current range and training land assets, the utilization rate of the assets, and other factors. The army range requirements model (ARRM) provides an automated capability to calculate doctrinal requirements and determine approximate live training throughput capacities and throughput requirements.

(1) *Identification of assets.* The total number of temporary and permanent range and training land assets using standard Facility Category Codes (FCCs) and the Integrated Facility System (IFS) (DA Pam 415-28) will be determined. The assets will include noncontiguous land holdings, controlled air space, lands used, but not owned by, the

U.S. Army, and other land such as Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, or other land used by special agreement.

(2) *Condition.* The condition of the range and training land assets by using information from ISR, part I (infrastructure) (AR 210–14) will be identified.

(3) *Utilization.* The utilization of assets, using range operations data from the Range Facility Management Support System, including the number of actual days that a specific asset was available to support the mission, will be determined using historical records to account for fluctuations in the usage rate over time.

(4) *Assets delta.* The assets delta represents the difference, in terms of overages or shortages, between the total doctrinal requirement, the total current range and training land assets, the condition of those assets, and their utilization rate. Using the operational overlay, the range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official will analyze operational factors in relation to the overall configuration of the range complex to determine the unconstrained operational requirement and key facilities, such as ammunition supply point, unit motor pools, and barracks.

(a) Operational factors include, but are not limited to, safety, SDZs, impact areas, time and distance between planned and existing ranges, and key facilities such as unit motor pools and barracks.

(b) The overall configuration of the range complex includes, but is not limited to, maneuver versus live-fire areas and dud-producing crew and multipurpose ranges versus small-arms ranges.

(c) The unconstrained operational requirement will identify potential range modernization and land acquisition projects.

c. *Sustainability analysis.* Once the range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official has defined the unconstrained operational requirement, other garrison staff will participate in an integrated planning process, using the operational overlay to analyze elements that were not considered during the doctrinal or operational analyses, but that have the potential to affect range and training land requirements.

(1) Specific considerations will include requirements generated from environmental, safety, munitions, and facility management plans such as—

(a) The RPMP.

(b) The Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), to include the Forest Management Plan and/or Agricultural/Grazing Program and/or the Fish and Wildlife Program, if applicable.

(c) Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species Management Plan.

(d) The ICRMP.

(e) Range security assessments.

(f) Economic impacts.

(2) Other considerations will include, but not be limited to—

(a) Information technology.

(b) Range security.

(c) Encroachment.

(d) Utility and infrastructure.

(e) Economic impacts.

3–5. The range complex master plan

a. The RCMP depicts an installation's current range and training land assets, general siting of future range complex project requirements, and an installation's requirements and constraints that may impact ranges or training lands.

b. The RCMP will—

(1) Include both contiguous and noncontiguous land parcels that an installation will try to acquire.

(2) Consider the footprint for any non-Army ranges required by other services or agencies to address their training requirements, as agreed to by the mission and IMA chain-of-command.

(3) Be graphically displayed on the installation's operational overlay, which displays the unconstrained operational requirement and the constrained requirement.

(4) Allow trainers and other staff to view current range and training land assets and uses the doctrinal requirements for ranges and training lands; the environmental, natural resources, IT, and other requirements and constraints that impact the range and training land assets; and future range development and land acquisition projects.

(5) Support AASs.

(6) Provide source data for the installation RPMP and the RDP.

(7) Be used annually to review and update range and training land assets and category codes reflected in the installation's real property database, the range and training land requirements in the installation Army Stationing and Installation Plan, and the Real Property Planning and Analysis System.

(8) Aid in defining projects and developing the RDP (para 3–7).

3–6. Analysis of alternatives study

a. To ensure that existing training assets are utilized fully before initiating or attempting to justify new requirements,

an AAS will be conducted for each range modernization and land acquisition project identified in the unconstrained operational requirement.

b. The purpose of an AAS is to—

- (1) Evaluate alternatives to new construction and land acquisition.
- (2) Correct overages and shortages through the development of new procedures, operations, upgrades, conversions, and/or modifications and through inactivation.

c. Each AAS will—

- (1) Describe the proposed action, including the purpose and need for the action.
- (2) Include a preliminary list of alternatives to the proposed action, including the “no action” alternative.
- (3) Evaluate the economic feasibility, mission impact, and environmental impact for each alternative.
- (4) Identify the preferred alternative.

d. When a preferred alternative involves MILCON or real property actions, the AAS must comply with project approval limits and processes (see AR 415–15, DA Pam 415–15, AR 405–10, AR 420–10, AR 200 series, 32 CFR 651, and AR 140–483; for National Guard projects, see NGR 5–3, NGR 415–5, and NGR 420–10).

e. An AAS will be prepared separately for land acquisition projects. In addition to the required contents listed in 3–6c(2), each AAS for land acquisition projects will include—

(1) An explanation of funding requirements, including cost estimates and how they will be met (see DD Form 1391).

(2) A brief description of potential issues of concern or controversy, including any issues of potential Army-wide impact.

(3) A timeline with milestones for all actions.

(4) A map of the proposed acquisition project.

(5) If the proposed land acquisition project exceeds one million dollars in cost or is greater than one thousand acres in size, then the range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official will prepare and coordinate a military land acquisition proposal (MLAP). Appendix B provides a sample format and information for preparing and coordinating the MLAP.

(a) The RCMP, AAS, and MLAP concept approval package will be forwarded to the MACOM and coordinated with the appropriate IMA Region. The MACOM will forward the information to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) for staffing, coordination, and approval by the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installation and Housing) (DASA (I&H)). Final concept approval of the MLAP must be provided by USD(AT&L), before and installation issues any official notices to the public, including a notice of intent or a finding of no significant Impact.

(b) Upon final approval of the MLAP, the installation will prepare an environmental baseline survey, appropriate NEPA analysis and documentation, and a real estate planning report or lease planning report. The appropriate USACE district will prepare the report. The final real estate package will be forwarded to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) , in accordance with procedures for the MLAP concept approval package.

3–7. The range development plan

An RDP is the installation’s prioritized list of range modernization and land acquisition projects derived from the RCMP.

a. An RDP will include range modernization projects for the specific PY defined in the annual DCS, G–3/5/7 Range and Training Land Program guidance.

b. An RDP will list new construction and upgrade projects in order by fiscal year, priority, standard range type, estimated cost, and project number. For projects that meet MCA program funding thresholds, the RDP will specify the funding classification as either New Mission or Revitalization.

c. An RDP will include targetry, SDZs, and related equipment cost estimates submitted by installations. SDZs necessary to support the project will be validated.

d. Every range modernization and land acquisition project in an RDP will include an AAS.

e. Figure 3–1 illustrates the path of an RDP as it proceeds through mission channels for validation and approval.

(1) The installation senior mission commander will approve the RDP and forward it to the senior mission commander’s MACOM for review and validation. For the ARNG, the State Adjutants General will approve the RDP and forward it to the NGB for review and validation.

(2) MACOMs will validate installation RDPs, consolidate them into the LF–TIS, and forward the LF–TIS to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) through mission channels (see paras 3–10 and 3–11).

(3) Garrison commanders of IMA installations will forward the approved RDP through the appropriate IMA Region to HQ IMA for—

(a) Informational purposes.

(b) MILCON project tracking.

(c) Consideration of range projects classified as Revitalization by the PRB.

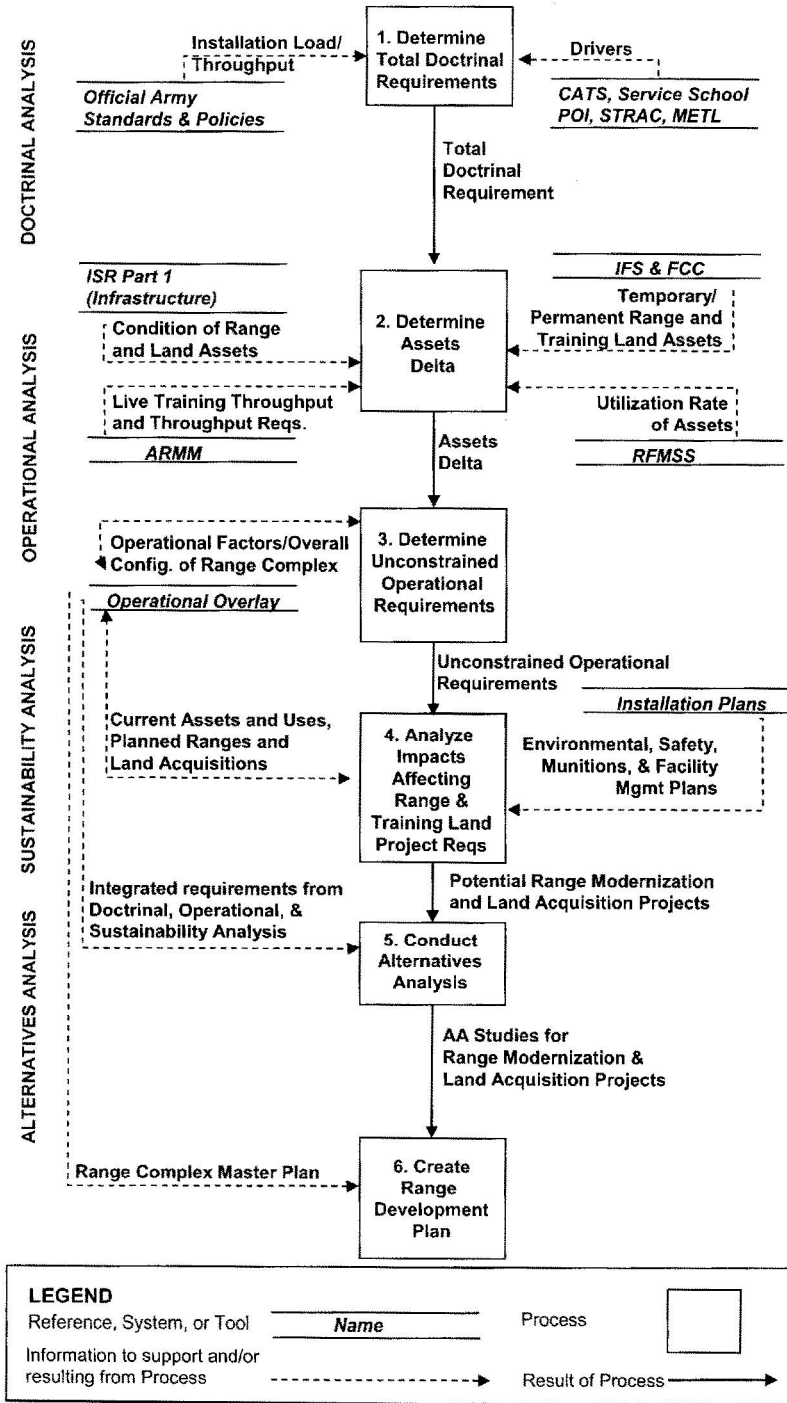


Figure 3-1. The RDP formal approval process

3–8. Project funding classification

Installations must determine the funding classification and funding source (see para 2–19) for all range modernization projects listed in the RDP that meet the MCA dollar threshold. MCA requirements that require validation in the AMRP are classified as either New Mission or Revitalization and are allocated against one of two PEGs for funding.

a. New Mission requirements. If an installation has no current capability to support the type of training related to a given project requirement, then the project will be classified as New Mission and will be considered for funding by the TT PEG (see chap 8).

(1) If the New Mission is the result of a unit stationing or new training doctrine, then the TT PEG will fund the requirement.

(2) New Mission project funding must be synchronized with the fielding of a major weapon system in accordance with unit fielding and to ensure availability of funding and facilities to support units. The Army must ensure New Mission ranges are planned, designed, and constructed before arrival of the weapon system.

b. Revitalization. If an installation currently has the capability to perform the same activity that underlies the training requirement(s) associated with the range modernization project requirement(s), then the project will be classified as Revitalization. Revitalization projects are funded by the II PEG.

3–9. Cost estimates for unexploded ordnance clearance

The RTLP MCX will provide cost estimates for UXO clearance associated with range modernization projects as part of the planning charrette process (see paras 3–17 and 3–18).

Section III

Major Army Command Range Modernization Planning Process

3–10. Overview

MACOMs will review, assess, and validate range projects included in an installation RDP. On installations with multiple MACOM tenants and routine users, the senior mission commander's MACOM will coordinate the RDP with other affected MACOMs. The senior mission commander's MACOM will validate RDPs and forward them to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) in accordance with the process described in para 3–11.

3–11. Planning process

a. MACOMs will consolidate the RDPs into their MACOM LF–TIS. The LF–TIS is the means by which the MACOMs will—

(1) Prioritize and convey installation range modernization requirements to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS),.

(2) Apply annual DCS, G–3/5/7 Range and Training Land Program guidance and the MACOM commander's training guidance and priorities.

(3) Verify the New Mission or Revitalization funding classification for range modernization projects classified by the installation.

b. The MACOMs will forward their LF–TIS with specific PY submissions to the SRP agent for technical review no later than one month before the RRPB convenes.

c. MACOMs will submit out-of-cycle requests (those not presented at PMR 01) to the SRP agent for forwarding to the RRPB for consideration.

Section IV

Headquarters, Department of the Army Range Modernization Planning

3–12. Army Master Range Plan

a. The AMRP is the master repository for the DCS, G–3/5/7 validated, prioritized, and funded range modernization and training land acquisition projects. It serves as the Army's database of record for all Army-approved range projects in all resourcing categories.

(1) The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) will use the AMRP to manage range modernization project cycle information and to support HQDA planning, budgeting, and programming.

(2) The SRP agent will use the AMRP to coordinate and integrate the execution of Army range modernization projects with other agencies.

(3) The RRPB will use the AMRP to support the POM during the third quarter of a fiscal year and as a source of annual G-3/5/7 Range and Training Land Program guidance during the fourth quarter of a fiscal year.

b. The SRP agent will annually update the AMRP each August, in coordination with the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). The updated AMRP will track—

- (1) Projects funded through the POM congressional add for the upcoming fiscal year.
- (2) MACOM projects submitted for review and approval during the previous RRPB meeting.
- (3) Each project approved by the RRPB by fiscal year, MACOM, and priority.

c. The SRP agent, in coordination with the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), will annotate the existing AMRP in preparation for the annual RRPB meeting and will provide it to the RRPB members before the board convenes.

d. The AMRP includes funding for all MILCON and operations and management range modernization projects and the required fiscal year for execution (see para 3-19).

e. The RRPB will validate the AMRP annually.

f. The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will—

(1) Provide the approved AMRP to other ARSTAF elements and HQ IMA, MACOMs, and the RTLP MCX for further programming actions or execution, as appropriate.

(2) Ensure that the validated AMRP is synchronized with the ACSIM MILCON future year defense plan.

g. The SRP agent will ensure that the validated AMRP is synchronized with the training mission area funding plan.

3-13. Headquarters, Department of the Army review boards

a. Two separate and distinct HQDA review boards will technically review range modernization projects for approval and funding prioritization. These are the RRPB (para 1-27d(1)) and the PRB (para 1-27d(2)). Table 3-1 indicates the role of the RRPB in the range modernization project cycle.

b. The results of the annual RRPB meetings will trigger updates to the AMRP and the issuance of directives to the range modernization technical team.

3-14. The range modernization project cycle

a. Range modernization projects are planned, designed, and approved in accordance with the range modernization project cycle. The range modernization project cycle shown in table 2-1 indicates the relationship among RRPB approval, project funding, and the range modernization project cycle for a project. The PY represents the year of construction.

b. The annual review of range modernization projects results in a go or no-go decision to proceed with projects proposed in the AMRP. The RRPB will issue directives to the range modernization technical team for projects approved during the annual meeting.

(1) In PY minus 5 (PY-5), MACOMs present land acquisition proposals (from installation RDPs) to the RRPB for approval. If the RRPB approves the land acquisition project, then the installation is authorized to prepare the MLAP package described in appendix B.

(2) In PY-4, planning directives issued by the RRPB authorize the range modernization technical team to proceed with project planning and to conduct planning charrettes (see paras 3-17 and 3-18).

(3) In PY-3, directives issued by the RRPB authorize the range modernization technical team to proceed with the concept design and to continue with NEPA analysis and DD Form 1391 development. Cost estimates support the POM build for PY-3 projects.

(4) In PY-2, directives issued by the RRPB authorize the range modernization technical team and USACE to finalize project design specifications, complete NEPA actions, and prepare a contract acquisition package. Cost data support the POM lock for PY-2 projects.

(5) In PY-1, the completed contract acquisition package supports contract award and range construction.

Table 3–1
The range modernization project cycle

Input	Project year (PY)	Review	Approve	Outcome
RDP with land acquisition project(s)	PY–5	RRPB PY–5 land acquisition projects	Installation land acquisition projects	RRPB authorizes installation(s) to proceed with developing the military land acquisition proposal package.
RDP/ LF–TIS	PY–4	RRPB PY–4 proposals	POM build AMRP	RRPB issues planning directive to range modernization technical team for approved range modernization projects. RRPB authorizes installation to initiate the preparation of the MLAP for land acquisition.
MILCON and miniplanning charrette reports	PY–3	RRPB PY–3 revisions	POM build AMRP	RRPB issues directive to range modernization technical team to continue development of DD Form 1391, SDZ validation/update NEPA analysis, and so on. USACE issues design directive to USACE district and RTLP MCX.
35% design Draft NEPA documentation Draft DD Form 1381 cost estimate	PY–2	RRPB PY–2 review	POM lock AMRP	RRPB issues directive to complete POM projects. USACE authorizes USACE district to finalize design.
Prefinal and final designs Contract acquisition package	PY–1	Range mod technical team Range modernization planning team	Budget execution AMRP	Contract award

3–15. The range modernization technical team

a. The range modernization technical team is the interdisciplinary HQDA team that supports the range modernization project cycle. The composition of the range modernization technical team, and the role that each organization plays during the range modernization project cycle, is as follows:

(1) The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) will serve as the team lead for programmatic support.

(2) The SRP agent will serve as the team lead for the integration of program and doctrinal standards. The SRP agent will schedule the planning charrette with the installation staff identified in paras 3–17*c*(2) and 3–18*c*(2) and coordinates with the PEO STRI and TACOM RIA to identify targetry, equipment, devices, SDZs, and related equipment needed to support each range modernization project.

(3) USAEC provides support for centralized NEPA documentation and GIS.

(4) PEO–STRI and TACOM RIA support the identification of targetry, equipment, devices, and related instrumentation, in coordination with the SRP agent.

(5) RTLP MCX initiates the development of DD Form 1391 for MCA.

(6) USACE OE CX conducts an initial UXO assessment.

(7) ISEC Fort Detrick Engineering Directorate (ISEC–FDED) provides IT review and support for the range modernization infrastructure.

(8) The CIO/G–6 assures technical IT solutions are consistent with the Army’s global IT strategy and that network connectivity funding issues are addressed.

b. The range modernization technical team will act in accordance with planning directives issued annually by the RRPB.

c. During the MILCON project planning, programming, and construction process, the range modernization technical team conducts a series of formal QA reviews and inspections for each range project.

d. During the project planning, programming, and construction process, the range modernization technical team along with the installation, MACOM, IMA Region, and RCIO will review, validate, and inspect documentation and construction activities.

(1) The purpose of these reviews is to—

(*a*) Ensure compliance with established training requirements and standards, range safety requirements, environmental compliance, sound engineering practices, and standard design requirements.

(*b*) Preclude resource expenditures on projects that may fail QA tests.

(2) The range modernization technical team conducts planning and programming reviews of the DD Form 1391 to

validate project justifications, facilities requirements, land use and environmental protection measures, targetry requirements, and estimated costs and to ensure that required SRM funding levels are identified.

(3) The range modernization technical team reviews all range project designs to ensure projects meet training, safety, environmental, and standard design requirements. Design reviews verify that estimated construction costs are within the programmed amount of MILCON funding for the project. Design reviews do not substitute or abdicate the need for the additional review responsibilities required for ARNG projects.

(4) The range modernization technical team conducts QA reviews throughout construction of MILCON funded range projects to ensure that:

(a) Construction execution, environmental regulatory requirements, lessons learned, and targetry interfaces are clearly identified.

(b) Completed work meets standard design specifications.

(c) Targetry emplacement meets mandatory design requirements.

(d) Targetry and control device interfaces, target emplacement quantities, and targetry installation are validated.

Section V

Range and Training Land Program Project Planning

3–16. Range and Training Land Program military construction project development process

The RTLTP MILCON project development process is triggered by directives issued by the RRPB, in accordance with the multiyear range modernization product cycle (table 3–1). Throughout the entire process, the SRP agent will track the progress of each approved project. Progress tracking will include:

a. Planning charrette scheduling, coordination, and range modernization technical team reviews.

b. AMRP incorporation.

c. POM programming.

d. Budget submissions.

e. Congressional appropriations.

f. Documentation of NEPA analysis.

g. Design milestones.

h. Contract awards.

i. Construction milestones.

j. Requests to modify standard range design reviews.

k. Range technology acquisitions and installation milestones.

l. Validations.

m. Acceptance.

3–17. The military construction project planning charrette

a. The issuance of a planning directive by the RRPB triggers the range modernization technical team to conduct a MILCON project planning charrette with the installation and other agencies. The planning charrettes are funded by the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) and produce projects that have been validated by the range modernization technical team and that include the basis of estimate and DD Form 1391. The SRP agent, in coordination with the installation staff and the rest of the range modernization technical team, will schedule MILCON project planning charrettes.

(1) MILCON project planning charrettes will be conducted during PY–4.

(2) MILCON project planning charrettes will only be conducted for MILCON projects that have been approved by the applicable HQDA review board(s).

b. The objectives of a planning charrette are to—

(1) Assess whether a project can be successfully executed, by helping to determine land use conflicts, operational and UXO constraints, utility and other infrastructure requirements, environmental considerations, and NEPA documentation requirements.

(2) Support preparation of DD Form 1391.

(3) Report findings to the RRPB.

c. MILCON project planning charrette participants will include:

(1) The range modernization technical team (see para 3–15a).

(2) Members of the installation range modernization planning team, which include:

(a) The range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official and the ITAM coordinator.

(b) Director of public works (DPW) for facilities master planning and real property and environmental management.

(c) DOIM for IT.

(d) Safety officer, for range and explosives safety.

- (3) Other agencies and activities, which include—
 - (a) Mission MACOMs, for training and NEPA.
 - (b) Mission units.
 - (c) IMA Regions, for MILCON and environment.
 - (d) The RCIO for IT.
 - (e) USACE districts, for construction management.
- d. During the initial MILCON project planning charrette, participants will confirm the following:
 - (1) The scope of a project, to include whether it is a new or existing footprint.
 - (2) MILCON; OMA; research, development and acquisition (RDA); and OPA project costs.
 - (3) That the project will support the training requirements.
 - (4) That the project conforms to Army technical standards (see TC 25–1, TC 25–8, TC 25–8–1, TC 90–1, AR 385–63, AR 385–64, DA Pam 385–63, and DA Pam 385–64.)
 - (5) That the project conforms to the IT scope of connectivity funded within range modernization MILCON project and utility (water, power, and storm and/or sanitary sewer) connection standards (see AR 415–28).
- e. During the conduct of subsequent planning charrettes, participants will—
 - (1) Assess the project site. Participants will use the following criteria to evaluate the project site and determine if it is executable.
 - (a) The functional layout.
 - (b) Environmental constraints.
 - (c) The existence of infrastructure and/or operational limitations.
 - (d) Known or suspected presence of UXO within the footprint of the construction site, using current and archived data. Factors considered while assessing UXO will include—
 - 1. Range type and usage, such as impact area, small arms range, fire, and maneuver.
 - 2. The types and quantities of munitions historically and currently used on the range, such as small arms, artillery, tanks, and bombs.
 - 3. The proposed future use of the range (land).
 - 4. The potential explosives hazards, from UXO and other range-related debris, to construction workers, range operators, users, installation personnel, and the public.
 - 5. Requirements included in land withdrawal acts, leases, and land use agreements.
 - 6. Geophysical, topographical, climatic, and other environmental conditions that could influence range clearance decisions.
 - 7. Range clearance planning and operations procedures.
 - (2) Determine if a site is executable. Participants will use the results of the evaluations to calculate a score for the site. The score will be used to determine the suitability of a site.
 - (3) Consider selecting an alternative site if, because of the evaluation, the planning charrette participants discover that a selected site is not executable.
 - (a) If alternative sites are being evaluated, then scores will be used to prioritize the sites and indicate their relative suitability.
 - (b) The results will be presented to the garrison commander for site approval action.
- f. The RTLP MCX will combine the results of the planning charrette into a report.
 - (1) The report will be presented by the SRP agent to the RRPB at the PY–3 meeting. The report will include a recommendation to proceed, to proceed with cost adjustments, or to cancel a given project. It will also include confirmed cost data specified in para 3–7b and c. Results will be reported using a metric rating of red, amber, and green.
 - (a) Green indicates there are no major issues, that project documentation is complete, and a recommendation to proceed to the concept (35 percent) design stage (design code 2).
 - (b) Amber indicates a recommendation to issue design code 2 and a suspense for completing identified issues and that the project requires attention, that resolution of issues is required, that project documentation is complete.
 - (c) Red indicates major issues with project execution and to hold the project in abeyance pending resolution of all identified issues.
 - (2) For technology projects, the appropriate PEO STRI agency will provide a go or no-go recommendation along with cost verification to the RRPB, during the PY–3 meeting.
- g. If the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) reduces programmed funding levels, then the SRP agent will revalidate the project’s impact on the installation’s training capability and RTLP MCX will revalidate the project for constructability. If either the training capability or the constructability of the project have been significantly impacted by the cutbacks, then the SRP agent will recommend one of three courses of action to the RRPB:
 - (1) Drop the project from the AMRP.

- (2) Increase funding for the project, by dropping a lower priority project from the AMRP.
- (3) Modify the project scope to meet a lesser training capability.

3-18. The miniproject planning charrette

- a.* The issuance of a planning directive by the RRPB triggers the range modernization technical team to conduct miniproject planning charrettes for projects that do not require MILCON.
- b.* The objectives of the miniproject planning charrette are to confirm range technology requirements and OMA minor construction and/or range technology interface requirements.
- c.* The mini-project planning charrette participants will include—
 - (1) The range modernization technical team.
 - (2) Other installation staff, which include—
 - (a)* Range officer, the DPTMS, or an equivalent official.
 - (b)* ITAM coordinator.
 - (c)* DPW for facilities master planning.
 - (d)* DPW for environmental management.
 - (e)* DOIM for IT.
 - (f)* Installation safety manager for range and explosives safety.
 - (3) Other agencies and activities.
 - (4) MACOMs for training and NEPA.
 - (5) Mission units.
 - (6) IMA Regions.
 - (7) RCIO for IT.

3-19. Funding

- a.* The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will program funds to meet range modernization requirements and to support range modernization planning charrettes, the formal engineering design process, and centralized NEPA actions that support the AMRP.
- b.* Specific funding is as follows:
 - (1) MILCON (MCA), military construction, AR (MCAR), and military construction, National Guard) for validated New Mission range modernization project construction.
 - (2) OPA for range technology (targetry, instrumentation, and related equipment) that is installed on all range modernization projects, whether New Mission or Revitalization, O&M, or OPA only.
 - (3) OMA, to support construction-related UXO clearance, central preparation of the DD Form 1390 and/or DD Form 1391, required NEPA actions supporting the AMRP, and UXO clearance to provide access for maneuver and other training activities.
 - (4) MDEP VSCW (TT PEG), for operational range clearance not associated with MCA or OMA construction activities.
 - (5) RDA for range technology systems development and acquisition.
- c.* The SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will identify OPA resourcing requirements or changes in priorities to support the out-of-cycle requirements.

3-20. Standard range designs

- a.* Development of standard range designs is a coordinated effort among the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), HQ IMA, the SRP agent, RTLP MCX, the TRADOC safety office, MACOMs, IMA Regions, PEO STRI, USAEC, and TRADOC schools and centers.
- b.* Standards associated with range designs are published in TC 25-8 and TC 25-8-1. The definitions are based on concepts and recommendations developed by TRADOC schools, centers, and individual MACOMs and are established. TC 25-8 and TC 25-8-1 serve as the primary sources of generic range layouts and targetry equipment, and as references in applying training doctrine, strategies, and criteria to the range development process. In addition, USACE design manuals provide the specifications and designs for approved Army standards.
- c.* The RTLP MCX develops design manuals and specifications for standard ranges (and selected training buildings), based on the standards published in TC 25-8 and TC 25-8-1.
- d.* In developing standard range designs, the following are assessed:
 - (1) New weapons systems or munitions fielding and commensurate safety standards.
 - (2) Changes in doctrine, force structure, and existing weapons systems training strategies and requirements.
 - (3) Changes in Army Mission Training Plan standards.
- e.* The SRP agent is the approval authority for nonstandard range designs for Army-wide application.

3-21. Design

a. Project design process. The formal engineering design process begins when range modernization projects are confirmed at the PY-3 RRPB meeting. As a project enters PY-2, OACSIM will coordinate with the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) and the RTLP MCX before issuing a design release to the HQ USACE. HQ USACE will provide a design directive to the appropriate USACE district, with a copy furnished to the RTLP MCX.

b. The formal engineering design process. This includes stages from concept design to final design and specification. To support the formal engineering project design process, the USACE district will—

- (1) Host a design charrette in accordance with the USACE design charrette standards.
- (2) Construct a model at the completion of the topographical survey, using project development funds.
- (3) Conduct mandatory and optional design reviews.

(a) Mandatory reviews will adhere to parameters specified in USACE guidance.

(b) Major range projects require mandatory design reviews upon completion of the concept or 35 percent design stage, at the 65 percent design stage, and at the pre-final 95 percent design stage. For ARNG ranges, the concept design and drawings are referred to as the preliminary design and drawings.

(c) All range projects require mandatory design reviews upon completion of the concept design stage and the prefinal 95 percent design stage.

(d) On major ranges, LOS analysis will be conducted before the 35 percent design review and at the 95 percent design review.

(e) The SRP agent, MACOMs, and mission commanders will provide qualified oversight to verify the training capability and requirements at the concept design stage and to validate them at the 95 percent design stage.

(f) The SRP agent, RTLP MCX, PEO STRI, IMA Region, and MACOM representatives will meet with members of the installation integrated planning team and USACE district designers to resolve any issues, incorporate or adjudicate all design review comments, and verify schedules.

c. Coordination. Close coordination among the USACE district, the installation, and the RTLP MCX is required as the project proceeds through the design phases.

(1) The USACE district that serves as the project design team will distribute the design drawings and specifications package to the RTLP MCX for review and comment. USACE districts are responsible for distributing design review drawings directly to the SRP agent, RTLP MCX, PEO STRI, IMA regional offices, and other agencies, as required.

(2) The RTLP MCX program manager is responsible for coordinating with the OE CX and consolidating all review comments for all range projects.

d. Concept design. Concept design drawings will be prepared, upon receipt of concept design approval (design code 2) authority by the ACSIM and coordinated through HQ USACE to the appropriate USACE district.

(1) The concept design review will be conducted after the USACE design agent (or NGB for ARNG projects) provides notification that a design is 35 percent complete. The required NEPA documentation will be prepared in accordance with 32 CFR 651 and should be completed before notifying reviewers that a design is 35 percent complete.

(2) Designs must reach the 35 percent design stage by July of the year in which the budget estimate submission is submitted for MILCON funding, and for the project to be included in the MCA program for the next budget year.

e. Mandatory concept design reviews. The SRP agent, RTLP MCX, PEO STRI, IMA Region, and MACOM will review the concept design drawings and specifications or preliminary design drawings for ARNG ranges. The review ensures that all criteria, comments, perspectives, and requirements identified during the design charrette are incorporated into the preliminary design. Upon concept design review, the RTLP MCX will recommend that the ACSIM authorize continuation of the design and issue design directives.

f. Optional 60 to 65 percent design reviews. Sixty to sixty-five percent design reviews will be prepared only if approved by the ACSIM and upon receipt of a USACE (or NGB for ARNG projects) authorization to proceed to the final 100 percent design (design code 6).

g. Final design. Final designs should be completed by August of the budget year, which is approximately 3 to 6 months before the scheduled construction contract award.

h. Mandatory final design reviews. Final design reviews for all projects will be scheduled when the USACE design agent (or NGB for ARNG projects) notifies the installation integrated planning team that the design is 95 percent complete.

i. Changes to standard range designs. Proposed changes to standard range designs are processed through the range modernization technical team.

3-22. Contract acquisition review

The intent of the mandatory contract acquisition review is to allow RTLP MCX and OE CX to examine the total contract advertisement package and verify that any required UXO safety work plans and specifications for UXO clearance activities are included in the contract advertisement package, before awarding a contract.

- a. The RTLP MCX program manager will coordinate with the OE CX to ensure a thorough review of the contract advertisement package and to establish concurrence.
- b. RTLP MCX concurrence is required before awarding a contract.

3–23. Project construction

- a. The construction phase includes all site development and facilities construction activities required to meet range design and equipment installation criteria. Two major surveys of the facility are conducted during the construction phase, to ensure that work accomplished complies with design requirements, and that targetry equipment can be successfully installed.
- b. Changes to the approved design specifications must be kept to an absolute minimum during the construction phase, to avoid cost changes and the associated risks of—
 - (1) Exceeding congressionally approved project funding.
 - (2) Incurring construction delays.
 - (3) Contradicting the environmental evaluation and NEPA actions.
- c. Requests to modify approved range design specifications will be processed through the range modernization technical team.
- d. The RTLP MCX and the OE CX provide support throughout preconstruction conferences and provide technical support throughout the construction phase, as required.
- e. The OE CX reviews and approves the contractor's UXO work plan, which identifies the contractor's responsibilities, procedures, and requirements if potential UXO is encountered during construction activities.
- f. The SRP agent coordinates and conducts project reviews and QA inspections for applicable range projects.
- g. Two key inspections will occur for all construction projects:
 - (1) CCI.
 - (a) The purpose of CCI is to evaluate at least one target position for each critical or mandatory feature and resolve mandatory interface or standard conformance discrepancies.
 - (b) The RTLP MCX will contact the SRP agent between the 40 percent and the 60 percent construction completion phases so the SRP agent can schedule the CCI. Normally, this will occur 6 to 7 months after construction starts on a small arms range, and 11 to 12 months after construction starts on a collective or combined arms training range.
 - (c) The SRP agent, RTLP MCX, MACOM, USACE district engineer, PEO STRI, IMA Region, range officer, and other appropriate garrison staff will participate in the CCI.
 - (d) The CCI includes, but is not limited to, inspections of target positions, electrical work, interface systems, and infrastructure.
 - (2) TII.
 - (a) The purpose of TII is to ensure equipment interface points conform to the standard design, identify deficiencies in work, verify final targetry requirements, and ensure that the construction contractor is not released from the site before agreement that the work is satisfactory for successful target installation.
 - (b) A TII is conducted when the electrical and fiber portions of a project are approximately 90 to 95 complete. The SRP agent schedules a TII in coordination with the RTLP MCX program manager, which conducts the TII with PEO STRI and the engineer construction agent. This event normally occurs 11–12 months after construction starts on a small arms range and 18 to 20 months after construction starts on a collective training range.
 - (c) The MACOM, USACE district, PEO–STRI or TACOM RIA, targetry contractor, vendor, range officer, and other members of the garrison staff will participate in the TII.
 - (d) Two inspections may be conducted on large, complex ranges such as collective or combined arms facilities.
- h. The installation, IMA Region, and MACOM in coordination with the SRP agent will be responsible for reviewing OMA-funded projects during the CCI and TII.
- i. If an inspection or project review establishes a need to construct or modify a facility, the installation will consider the potential impacts associated with the construction by using the NEPA process in accordance with 32 CFR 651. The resulting NEPA documentation must—
 - (1) Consider the construction and the operation of the proposed facility.
 - (2) Be completed before any construction begins.

Chapter 4 Range Operations

Section I Professional Development

4-1. Range officer professional development

Professional development for personnel in the range organization is an essential component of the SRP. To provide highly trained range officers and training land managers with the skills needed to manage training ranges now and into the future, the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will implement an education and training program specifically tailored for personnel within the range organization. The SRP Web site (<http://srp.army.mil>) will provide specific information about available courses, course schedules, and enrollment qualifications for the Range Officer Professional Development (ROPD).

4-2. Range officer professional development curriculum

- a.* The ROPD curriculum will—
- (1) Be used to develop trained and qualified personnel with the knowledge and skills to support sustainment of the range infrastructure.
 - (2) Support upward advancement of personnel in the range management career track.
- b.* The POI of other courses, such as the contracting officer representative, will be used to supplement the ROPD curriculum. For example, the contracting officer representative course is a requirement for the overall ROPD curriculum, but is not one of the courses developed by the ODCS, G-3/5/7.

Section II Range Operations

4-3. Regulations and standard operating procedures

- a.* Installations will develop range regulations or standard operating procedures (SOP)s for range operations, and for the safe conduct of military training and recreational use of training land. SOPs developed by installations will—
- (1) Comply with the responsibilities defined in this regulation and with DA Pam 385-63.
 - (2) Follow the mandatory safety procedures contained in DA Pam 385-63 for controlling hazards and for requesting waivers.
- b.* Installations will develop SOPs for the safe conduct of military training and recreational use of training land that address—
- (1) Access and egress control.
 - (2) Control and coordination of training facilities.
 - (3) Environmental compliance and stewardship.
 - (4) Communications.
 - (5) Accident reporting.
 - (6) Fire-fighting.
 - (7) Ammunition and munitions handling (see AR 5-11).
 - (8) Medical support.
 - (9) Special use airspace.
 - (10) Range safety requirements and procedures.
 - (11) Severe weather conditions.
- c.* Installations will monitor and address operational noise-related complaints.
- d.* Installations will develop SOPs for developing and maintaining topographical maps, geographic information, and spatial databases that include—
- (1) Catalogs of training facilities by type.
 - (2) Inventory and utilization data.
 - (3) Trigonometric survey tables.
 - (4) Instructions for reporting, handling, and disposing of ammunition, munitions, and UXO (see AR 5-11 and AR 75-15).
- e.* Installations will develop management controls that ensure safe and efficient use of ranges and training lands by tenant activities, the AR and National Guard, other services, and Government agencies.
- f.* Installations will develop procedures for educational programs that are coordinated with other staff activities. The SOPs will ensure that all installation military and civilian personnel, contractors, authorized family members, and the public are cognizant of potential hazards, environmental stewardship responsibilities, conservation efforts, and other relevant information.

g. Installations will develop procedures for the conduct of recreational live-fire, hunting, fishing, forestry, training land and facilities maintenance actions in accordance with the installation's INRMP, ITAM Program, and DA Pam 385-63.

4-4. Maintenance schedules

The range organization will establish range, targetry, and maneuver land maintenance schedules to ensure the safe, efficient, and sustainable use of these assets. The range organization will—

- a. Coordinate with the ITAM Coordinator or equivalent to plan and schedule maneuver land maintenance.
- b. Coordinate internally and with the DOIM and Directorate of Logistics (if required) for targetry and related equipment repair and maintenance.

4-5. Scheduling and allocation

a. RFMSS provides installations with an inventory of range assets and information to determine the utilization of the range assets.

b. The ITAM Program integrates the installation's training requirements for land use with the natural resource conditions of the installation's lands to derive carrying capacity and sustainment factors for the installation's range assets. See paragraph 7-2 for a description of the Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity (ATTACC) ITAM methodology.

- c. Range organization personnel will—
 - (1) Use the information derived from RFMSS and the ITAM Program to identify scheduling and allocation options that will support training requirements and long-term viability of the range assets.
 - (2) Use RFMSS to automate range scheduling and to report utilization.

4-6. Training budget calculations

a. Installations will use the training budget (TBUD) spreadsheet to track daily operational range expenses, calculate range operations requirements, and report the information to the senior mission commander's MACOM.

b. Installations will use the TBUD to provide a cost estimate for UXO clearance associated with day-to-day operations.

c. MACOMs will ensure that installations use the most recent version of the TBUD spreadsheet to calculate and report range operations requirements.

d. MACOMs will consolidate the installation TBUD and forward the information to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). The MACOM consolidated TBUD provides cost estimates for range operations.

4-7. Range security

a. The range officer, in coordination with other garrison staff, will conduct range intrusion assessments of the existing range complex and/or individual ranges to determine if there is a need for intrusion detection systems. Assessments must also be conducted as ranges are added or modified.

b. Installations will assess the risk of intrusion using a range intrusion assessment tool approved for use by the Army. Based on the risk assessment results, the range officer will identify specific surveillance systems and associated costs.

c. The risk levels, surveillance systems, and cost(s) to acquire the intrusion detection system(s) will be identified in the annual TBUD submission and will be forwarded to the MACOM for validation. The MACOM will forward the validated intrusion detection system requirements to the SRP program manager, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) for approval and funding.

Section III

Range Control and Safety

4-8. Range control and explosives safety programs

Garrison commanders are responsible for establishing range control and explosives safety programs, in accordance with DA Pam 385-63 and DA Pam 385-64, and ensuring the safe conduct of military and civilian personnel and contractors involved in training operations. The garrison commanders will—

a. Appoint range control personnel that will supervise weapons firing on the installation, and enforce safety and operational requirements.

b. Ensure that at least one staff member of the range organization is a certified graduate of the Army's range safety course (intermediate).

- c. Appoint trained and qualified range division personnel that will—
 - (1) Supervise weapons firing on the installation.
 - (2) Enforce safety and operational requirements.

(3) Monitor the effectiveness of the installation's range safety program, in coordination with the installation safety manager.

d. Assess safety hazards and risks associated with military munitions, including procedures to manage UXO hazards on ranges.

e. Prohibit access to areas known or suspected to contain UXO, except to personnel authorized to perform specific range-related actions. Where access is necessary, either provide UXO avoidance support or remove UXO, in accordance with safety procedures and other relevant requirements.

f. Through the installation safety manager, monitor the effectiveness of the installation's range safety program.

4-9. Communications

Effective communications are required to control firing, coordinate requests for medical assistance, and announce unsafe conditions. (TC 25-8 and TC 25-8-1 outline additional communications requirements and procedures recommended for effective range operations.) At a minimum, the following requirements must be supported.

a. There must be primary and secondary two-way communications (usually radio and phone) between range control and using units for all live-fire and weapons training activities, and within the installation training complex for each live-fire range and weapons training facility. Units losing communication with range control will cease firing/training operations until contact is re-established. Units occupying bivouac sites or non-live-fire training areas must maintain at least primary two-way communications with range control.

b. During special exercises, and when units are operating under the control of their higher headquarters (for example, tactical operations center), adequate communications must be maintained with using units and range control.

4-10. Notice of firing

Before conducting firing activities involving potential hazards to the public, a warning notice must be issued to the local news media through the public affairs office (PAO). Procedures for issuing a notice are specified in DA PAM 385-63.

4-11. Record keeping of unexploded ordnance and munitions expenditures

a. UXO record keeping. To extend the explosives safety practices to support sustainable use of Army ranges, installations will identify and maintain permanent records of the coordinates of all areas known or suspected to contain UXO. The degree of precision necessary for these records is dependant on the relative size of the area known or suspected to contain UXO. Installations will store and manage the data using the SRP GIS (see chapter 6) or installation master planning maps.

(1) For a large area known or suspected to contain UXO, installations should identify and record the coordinates of the entire area, rather than attempting to determine precise locations of UXO.

(2) For a small area with UXO that is surrounded by UXO-free land, the records will reflect, as accurately as possible, the true coordinates of the small area that contains the UXO.

(3) Installations will maintain permanent records that identify specific locations of UXO removal operations, Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) incidents, and open burn and open detonation operations (see AR 75-15).

b. Munitions expenditures record keeping. Installation range organizations will collect and permanently maintain munitions expenditure data and dud rates for all unclassified training events on all ranges.

(1) Installation range organizations will use RFMSS to record and report munitions expenditures. Installations without the computer hardware or software to run RFMSS are authorized to use the Military Expenditure Recording System, which is a different Army-approved munitions expenditure record keeping software application. The SRP agent is the point of contact for the software.

(2) Installation range organizations will maintain records of the numbers and types (DODIC) of expended munitions, the range on which the munitions were expended, and the unit or other organization that expended the munitions.

(3) On 1 February of each year, installation range organizations will provide an annual report to the installation environmental office. The annual report will—

(a) Indicate all munitions expenditures by DODIC and by range.

(b) Include numbers of duds reported for each DODIC, range, and unit.

(c) Be in a readily available electronic format, such as a spreadsheet or database that facilitates data archival, retrieval, management, and reporting, in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements.

(4) Installation range organizations will retain copies of munitions expenditures records for three years. The installation environmental office will maintain these records permanently.

4-12. Operational range clearance

a. Operational range clearance will comply with the general safety precautions specified in DA Pam 385-64.

b. Army installations will clear operational ranges of UXO, munitions debris, and other range-related debris to—

(1) Allow safe access to range areas for range maintenance, modernization, training, or testing operations.

(2) Preclude accumulation of used military munitions and other range-related debris that would impair or prohibit the continued use of the range for its mission support purpose.

c. Installations will determine the frequency and degree to which range clearance is required to support sustainable and safe use of ranges for operational purposes. This determination will consider—

(1) Results of any previously conducted range clearance activities.

(2) Range use. When portions of the range are used for different purposes, such as impact areas, small arms ranges, fire and maneuver, and maneuver, then the frequency and degree of clearance may vary.

(3) The types and quantities of munitions used on the ranges, to include—

(a) Munitions containing high explosives, such as grenades, artillery, tanks, bombs, and rockets.

(b) Practice munitions containing small spotting devices, such as training practice bombs.

(c) Training devices or simulators.

(d) Small arms.

(4) The operational impact of allowing an accumulation of used munitions and range-related debris on ranges.

(5) The potential explosives hazards to range operators, users, installation personnel, and the public presented by an accumulation of UXO and other range-related debris.

(6) Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to range operations, explosives safety, and sustainable range management.

(7) Requirements included in land withdrawal acts, leases, and land use agreements.

(8) Geophysical, topographical, climatic, and other environmental conditions that could influence range clearance decisions.

d. Planning for operational range clearance must include practical and safe recycling or disposal methods for range residues and QC checks and procedures to ensure range residues do not present an explosives hazard.

e. The use of controlled or prescribed burns for destroying UXO on ranges is prohibited.

f. Installations will coordinate with military EOD (see AR 75–15), civilian munitions experts, or explosives safety specialists before using controlled or prescribed burns to:

(1) Clear vegetation from a range known or suspected of containing UXO.

(2) Make UXO clearance operations safer for personnel.

g. Before conducting range clearance operations, installations will conduct a hazard and risk assessment in accordance with DA Pam 385–64. Installations will acquire range clearance or EOD support for range operations or activities that involve disturbance or removal of soil in areas known or suspected of containing UXO.

h. Installations will comply with escort requirements during all range clearance operations and maintenance activities in areas known or suspected of containing UXO.

4–13. Prohibitions on use of improved conventional munitions or submunitions, live mines, and depleted uranium

a. Army organizations will comply with AR 385–63 and DA Pam 385–63 with regards to the use of improved conventional munitions and submunitions (cluster bombs), live mines, and depleted uranium ammunition.

b. Government, military, civilian, contractor, and military EOD personnel are prohibited from entering areas containing improved conventional munitions or submunitions without an approved waiver.

4–14. Surface danger zone

Installations will prepare and update SDZs for all munitions and laser systems in accordance with DA Pam 385–63. The SDZs published in DA Pam 385–63 represent minimum safety requirements. Installations may use Army-approved automated SDZ tools to generate SDZs.

4–15. Impact areas

a. Creation of permanent dud-producing impact areas is subject to joint approval by the ACSIM, the DCS, G–3/5/7, and the DASAF. Approvals to create dud-producing impact areas OCONUS are subject to appropriate article(s) of host nation treaties or other applicable international agreements.

b. Access to dedicated or temporary duded impact areas is restricted to mission essential activities and will be coordinated in advance with the controlling range office. Appropriate operational clearing of UXO, UXO avoidance, or UXO escort support is accomplished before entry, except during emergencies, such as in the event of aircraft mishaps, life threatening, or safety related situations.

c. Access to nonduded impact areas will be coordinated in advance with, and approved by, the installation Range Officer.

d. Entry into Army impact areas, by anyone other than authorized Army personnel, will be coordinated in advance with, and approved by, the installation range officer.

e. The requesting agency assumes all responsibility and liability of personnel and costs associated with entry into an

impact area. The safety of military and civilian personnel within an impact area takes precedence over all other activities.

f. Procedures that govern access to impact areas will be established and implemented by the Garrison Commander and controlled by the installation range officer.

g. Installations will assess the risk of unauthorized access to impact areas as part of their range intrusion analysis described in paragraph 4–7.

4–16. Education

Garrison commanders will establish and conduct an aggressive education program for all installation personnel, their families, and the public on the dangers of dud ammunition and other UXO.

a. Installation or responsible activity commanders will—

(1) Establish, conduct, and document explosives safety educational programs that inform installation personnel, their dependents, visitors to the installation, and private citizens living near installation ranges (including on-and off-post kindergarten through 12th-grade school children) about explosive hazards associated with UXO and trespassing on ranges. The explosives safety educational program content will emphasize the dangers of dud-producing ammunition and other UXO; content will be prepared in coordination with the installation safety office, PAO, and range organization. Garrison Commanders will maximize use of EOD personnel and the general guidance contained in FM 9–15, during the preparation of program materials and conduct of this activity.

(2) Provide periodic public service notices, through the PAO, that warn neighboring communities of the hazards involved in trespassing on Army installations and handling unexploded ammunition.

(3) Educate the local community regarding the hazards associated with UXO, if applicable to the community.

(4) Conduct environmental awareness education programs to publicize the Army's concerns and actions regarding conservation of natural and cultural resources, during training activities.

(5) Improve public and stakeholder understanding of the Army's live training and testing requirements, and underscore activities supporting national security.

(6) Maintain and post appropriate warning signs and barriers, as prescribed in DA Pam 385–63.

(7) Provide, as necessary, educational materials, notices, and signs in additional languages for non-English speaking residents on and around CONUS military installations.

b. OCONUS installations will coordinate the need for an education program with the host nation and in accordance with applicable agreements. There may be additional requirements to establish and provide items in the host nation's native or designated language.

4–17. Trespassing

Garrison commanders must take precautions to prevent—

a. Unauthorized persons from entering the installation range complex (see paras 3–7, 3–18, and 3–19.)

b. Entry by livestock that is not authorized through written agreements with the owners.

c. Handling or removal of UXO by unauthorized personnel.

4–18. Use of ranges and training lands by others

a. Requests for range and training area use by schools, organized clubs, civic associations, and federal, state, and local government agencies must comply with DOD and DA regulations and directives governing the use of Federal property, and must be submitted through the installation PAO to the range officer. Garrison commanders will approve requests to use the facilities.

b. Requests for range and training area use at OCONUS locations must also conform to usage requirements and considerations by the Foreign Military Assistance Act, Arms Export Control Act, Foreign Military Sales Act, or other applicable statutes. OCONUS Commanders will coordinate with their supporting international legal counsel before approving non-U.S. use of their facilities.

c. Written bilateral agreements between an installation and host nation, or other foreign or non-DOD organizations using ranges and/or training lands, will be prepared for each approved use. These agreements will specify the rights, liabilities, procedures, regulatory requirements, and responsibilities associated with the use of the Army property, by lease or permit, and will comply with AR 405–80. Private and local government organizations are subject to these provisions, while using Army ranges or training areas. The use of personal protective equipment, such as hearing protectors for all individuals in the immediate vicinity of shooters, is required while shooting on ranges.

d. Garrison commanders may withdraw use privileges from any person or organization that willfully disobeys rules and regulations prescribed for the firing range, or whose conduct on the range or installation warrants such action. Garrison commanders may refuse the use of firing ranges to any individual whose knowledge of the principles of weapons handling and marksmanship is so deficient as to pose a threat to life and property.

e. Special nonmilitary ranges may exist within the range complex of an installation. Such ranges may include facilities built by local agencies, in accordance with agreements described above, or by non-Government agencies for

recreational use. The use, scheduling, and management of such ranges will be carried out in accordance with procedures established in this regulation.

4-19. Training event spectators and firing

Approved nonmilitary personnel may fire on installation firing ranges when engaged in an approved marksmanship training course or when participating in activities involving familiarization firing of small arms, such as during unit organizational or family days. Safety requirements applicable to training event spectators and firing are specified in AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63. To prevent military personnel and the public from exposure to safety hazards, recreational firing, to include marksmanship on Army ranges, without a range safety officer that are approved by range control is strictly prohibited.

4-20. Hunting, fishing, and recreational activities

The recreational use of training land and ranges is subject to AR 385-63 as well as all applicable Federal, State, and host nation local laws and regulations and installation SOPS.

- a.* The range officer is responsible for approving the outdoor recreational activities within the range complex.
- b.* Garrison commanders will ensure participating personnel have successfully completed all safety and education requirements.
- c.* The conduct of uncontrolled or unscheduled outdoor recreational activities within the range complex is prohibited.
- d.* The use of ranges, impact areas, SDZs, or live-fire training areas that contain UXO for recreational purposes is strictly prohibited.
- e.* The conduct of hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities in officially designated or marked dudged impact areas is strictly prohibited.
- f.* The range officer, in coordination with safety and natural and cultural resource managers, will determine recreational use area boundaries in and adjacent to impact areas in accordance with AR 385-63.

4-21. U.S. Army use of civilian and host nation ranges

- a.* Army use of civilian indoor and/or outdoor firing ranges is authorized for organizational training activities and is contingent upon obtaining the necessary approvals and the completion of required documentation, as outlined in TC 25-8 and TC 25-8-1. Use agreements should be prepared in accordance with AR 405-10 and/or applicable statutes or international agreements.
- b.* Only weapons systems and ammunition compatible with the range, as designed and constructed, may be used when firing on civilian ranges. Without exception, range safety policy and procedures set forth in AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-63, or applicable civilian or host nation range requirements (whichever are more restrictive) apply to Army personnel, when firing on civilian or host nation ranges.
- c.* SDZs for civilian or host nation firing ranges must correspond to the SDZs in DA Pam 385-63. Those SDZs exceeding range boundaries must be controlled by the civilian or host nation firing range owner(s) through a formal agreement with the owner(s) of the affected lands.

Section IV

Range Closure Procedures

4-22. Approval authority

Permanent range closure reduces total Army test and training capacity, and carries with it potential risks and response costs that require evaluation from the DA perspective. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) is designated by the DCA, G-3/5/7 as the approving authority for closing all operational ranges on active installations. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will approve range closure requests for owned, leased, or withdrawn land and will coordinate range closure requests through OACSIM for final approval by ASA(I&E).

4-23. Range closure requests

- a.* Garrison commanders will submit a request to close an operational range through the senior mission commander's MACOM to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) and will simultaneously coordinate the request through the IMA Region and HQ IMA. The IMA submits its requests for closure to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS).
- b.* For test and evaluation ranges, requests will be submitted through the TEMA to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS). This ensures that no potential training assets are inadvertently impacted.
- c.* For operational ranges owned or otherwise used by the ARNG, the Adjutant General will make requests for closure through the NGB to the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS).
- d.* Requests to close an operational range will contain—
 - (1) The installation name and address.
 - (2) An installation point of contact for the action.

- (3) A detailed description of the range to be closed that includes:
- (a) The facility name and the facility category code.
 - (b) Spatial data from SRP GIS, or an accurate pictorial map delineating the boundary and area of the range.
 - (c) Most recent use and historical uses of the range.
 - (d) A description of munitions used on the range.
 - (e) Any existing access restrictions and/or controls on the range.
 - (f) Any support facilities on the range.
- (4) A description of the change in mission that has made the use of this range unnecessary, or the situation that has removed this range from consideration as a potential range area.
- (5) A description of the alternative location for all mission related activities formerly conducted on the range, if there is no change in mission.
- (6) A description of the reasonably anticipated future use of the range area and an assessment of the compatibility of the future use with range activities.
- e. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) will review and approve range closure requests using HQDA analysis and recommendations by the senior mission commander’s MACOM and HQ IMA.
 - f. Closure of an operational range, or changing the use of the range to a use that is incompatible with range activities, may require a response action to remove or mitigate safety or health risks consistent with the proposed future use of the land. Because response actions can be time consuming and expensive, requirements for response actions may restrict reuse of the land.
 - g. The installation will immediately notify the range and munitions environmental support team, OACSIM (DAIM–ED–M) to begin any planning and programming actions for response actions, when seeking approval for closure of a range.

Chapter 5

Training Area Management and Maintenance

Section I

The Integrated Training Area Management Program

5–1. Overview

- a. The ITAM program manager (DAMO–TRS) serves as the team lead for programmatic support.
- b. ITAM provides Army range officers with the capabilities to manage and maintain training lands and support mission readiness and the METL. ITAM integrates the mission requirements derived from the RTLTP, with environmental requirements and environmental management practices, and establishes the policies and procedures to achieve optimum, sustainable use of training and testing lands by implementing a uniform land management program.

5–2. Integrated training area management components

- a. ITAM includes components for—
 - (1) Assessing land quality, monitoring land conditions, and recommending land rehabilitation options.
 - (2) Integrating training and testing requirements with training land carrying capacity.
 - (3) Educating land users to minimize adverse impacts.
 - (4) Rehabilitating and maintaining training land.
- b. A GIS capability provides standard mapping and spatial analysis capabilities that support the ITAM Program components (see chap 5 and para 7–4.)
- c. An annual ITAM Workshop provides a training forum to reinforce the Army ITAM policies and procedures and improve land management capabilities. The training workshop promotes best conservation and training land management practices by facilitating the exchange of scientific research, program methods, and program successes.
- d. MDEP TATM (four-letter code for ITAM MDEP) funds resource the supplemental workforce that will perform the required tasks to support the ITAM Program components.
- e. The SRP Web site describes the ITAM Program components, the annual ITAM Workshop, ITAM project and resource planning processes, ITAM procedures, and the tools that are currently available to support the ITAM Program components.

Section II

Integrated Training Area Management Program Components

5-3. Training requirements integration

a. The training requirements integration (TRI) component provides a decision support capability based on the integration of training requirements, land conditions, range facilities, and environmental management requirements.

b. The installation ITAM coordinator or equivalent will consult with the DPTMS range officer (or equivalent official in USARPAC, USAREUR, Eighth U.S. Army, and ARNG), other range organization personnel, trainers, environmental technical staff, natural and cultural resources managers, and other environmental staff members to integrate—

- (1) Training requirements.
 - (2) Land management, training management, and natural and cultural resources management data.
 - (3) Data derived from the range and training land assessment (RTLTA) and Army conservation program components.
- c.* TRI provides input for developing and updating the INRMP.
- d.* TRI supports range modernization project siting, and training event scheduling and allocation.

5-4. Land rehabilitation and maintenance

a. The land rehabilitation and maintenance (LRAM) component is a key enabler for sustaining realistic training conditions and supporting the personnel, weapons, vehicles, and the mission requirements for the units using the installation.

b. Installations will coordinate with the range modernization planning team members to identify, plan, and execute approved LRAM projects. The SRP Web site provides detailed information to support the LRAM project life cycle.

c. Installations will not conduct LRAM activities to support environmental conservation or compliance requirements or to conduct range modernization projects.

5-5. Range and training land assessment

a. The RTLTA component acquires data and assesses information to maximize the capability and sustainability of the land to support live training and testing activities.

b. Installations will define and document their management and monitoring objectives in the Installation RTLTA protocol using an approved outline specified in technical reference manuals.

c. Installations will use RTLTA data and information to:

- (1) Identify LRAM projects.
- (2) Ensure that biological considerations are part of the LRAM project prioritization process.
- (3) Determine the effectiveness of LRAM projects.
- (4) Calculate the land condition curves that support the ATTACC methodology. For example, the cover, land use, and load curves.
- (5) Create maps that depict the availability, suitability, accessibility, and capacity of training lands.
- (6) Recommend boundaries and training load distribution for newly acquired and existing training land, so that the capacity of the training land can best support a new or changing training mission, and a new intensity load.
- (7) Conduct internal encroachment assessments by routinely reviewing plans, such as the INRMP, ICRMP, agricultural leases, annual burn plan, and timber harvest plan.

5-6. Sustainable range awareness

a. Sustainable range awareness (SRA) is a component of the ITAM Program that provides a proactive means to:

- (1) Develop and distribute educational materials to users of range and training land assets.
- (2) Integrate SRA into existing command and/or installation operational awareness activities and events, and initiate new events that maximize outreach for the command.

b. Materials relate procedures that reduce the potential for inflicting avoidable impacts on range and training land assets, including the local natural and cultural resources.

Section III

Integrated Training Area Management Planning Process

5-7. General

a. ITAM user requirements result from continuous interaction throughout the command levels. The requirements are generated at lower levels and systematically validated at higher levels to enhance ITAM oversight and execution. The ITAM management working group (see para 1-26b(1)) provides the recommendation to the SRP Executive Board (see para 1-26a) for approval of ITAM user requirements.

b. The SRP Web site provides detailed descriptions for identifying, prioritizing, and planning ITAM projects; the SRP Web site also identifies the automated tools that support ITAM planning, project execution, and management.

c. Resource planning for ITAM projects is a coordinated effort that occurs annually at the installation, MACOM, IMA, and HQDA levels.

d. The annual ITAM work plan (see para 4–8) is the basis for identifying installation ITAM resource requirements and for allocating funding to support installation core capabilities. The identification of ITAM resource requirements is unconstrained by potential funding shortfalls.

e. The ITAM 5-year plan (see para 4–9) describes an installation’s military mission, ITAM Program, and the ITAM-related actions and objectives proposed for each fiscal year during a 5-year period.

5–8. Annual integrated training area management work plan and project approval process

The annual ITAM work plan describes multiyear ITAM programs and resource requirements for installations, IMA, MACOM, HQDA, and supporting agencies. The resource requirements are based on a set of standard work categories.

a. Installations will identify and prioritize project and funding requirements that will form the basis for ITAM project requirements in the installation WAM (work plan analysis module) and the ITAM 5-year plan. Development and submission of the installation annual ITAM work plan are joint responsibilities of the range organization, training, and environmental staffs.

(1) The purpose of the installation annual ITAM work plan is to—

(a) Define and prioritize individual projects that support the installation’s training mission and ITAM objectives and that fall within the scope of ITAM core capabilities.

(b) Identify ITAM resource requirements, based on the standard work categories.

(c) Identify costs to execute the projects.

(d) Capture program execution and adjustments over the course of a fiscal year.

(2) Installations will develop and submit an annual ITAM work plan to the senior mission commander’s MACOM in accordance with the suspense date established by their MACOM and in advance of PMR 01. The annual ITAM work plan will include detailed ITAM Program requirements for the next 3 fiscal years, and requirements in summary format for the subsequent 2 fiscal years

(a) Detailed means that all projects for a fiscal year will be listed on a worksheet and that a summary sheet will be prepared for each fiscal year.

(b) Summary format means that only a summary sheet depicting lump sum requirements, by component, need be prepared for the fiscal years.

(3) The ITAM coordinator will obtain approval of projects and priorities from the DPTMS and/or G–3 prior to completing the work plan.

(4) Installations will not use the annual ITAM work plan for contingency planning. Instead, installations will use lower priority project funds to cover contingencies.

b. MACOMs will validate installations’ prioritized ITAM project requirements to ensure that projects are appropriate for ITAM funding. Once validated, the work plan becomes a MACOM-recognized ITAM resource requirement.

c. In accordance with the funding procedure described in para 4–14, the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) will approve specific ITAM projects and program resources to fund approved projects and ITAM core capabilities.

d. In the third quarter of each fiscal year, the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO–TRS) will provide MACOMs with the draft version of the annual program plan (APP), which provides initial budget guidance for the following fiscal year. The budget guidance is subject to change, based upon receipt of the final APP in the first quarter of the upcoming fiscal year.

5–9. Integrated training area management 5-year plan

The ITAM 5–year plan incorporates the installation’s description of its ITAM projects for the current and out fiscal years.

a. An installation’s ITAM 5-year plan will:

(1) Establish installation-specific goals and objectives for each ITAM Program component.

(2) Depict by fiscal year, ITAM projects planned for execution for each ITAM Program component.

b. An installation will annually update its ITAM 5-year plan. Plans will be coordinated with the installation staff and approved by the installation command group.

c. The SRP Web site provides the guidelines for preparing an ITAM 5-year plan.

5–10. Unplanned requirements

a. During the year of budget execution, unplanned ITAM resource requirements may occur. When this occurs, installations will—

(1) Add the unplanned requirements to the installation WAM.

(2) Seek MACOM approval for unplanned requirements.

b. MACOMs will review the unplanned requirements added to the WAM and provide approval status to the installations.

c. When unplanned requirements are approved by the senior mission commander's MACOM and call for immediate execution, then the installation will attempt to fund the unplanned requirements using one of the following approaches.

- (1) Reprioritize ITAM projects or cancel lower priority ITAM projects to fund the unplanned requirements.
- (2) Adjust resourcing levels for other validated ITAM projects to fund the unplanned requirement.
- (3) Use year-end ITAM funds to cover the expense of unplanned requirements.

5-11. Unfinanced requirements

The validated installation work plan is recognized by the MACOM as a valid ITAM resourcing requirement. Because of funding constraints, an installation will not always receive funding at the same level that was defined in its validated work plan. The difference between the amount the MACOM validated and the amount that is actually funded is an unfinanced requirement (UFR). During the budget development cycle, installations will have the option of submitting the ITAM UFR to their MACOM. Depending on priorities established by the garrison commander and the senior mission commander or equivalent, the installation resource management office will decide whether to forward the UFRs to the MACOM. If forwarded, the UFR has the potential of being funded by the MACOM as additional funding becomes available during a fiscal year.

5-12. Year-end obligation report

At the end of each fiscal year, an installation will report ITAM Program obligations to the senior mission commander with a copy to the IMA and/or MACOM in accordance with a reporting format that is announced each fiscal year. The installation will be required to report the total ITAM dollars obligated by project, and any other obligated funds supporting the ITAM Program, that are from an MDEP other than TATM (the four letter code for ITAM MDEP).

Section IV

Headquarters, Department of the Army Program Management and Central Funding

5-13. Integrated Training Area Management Program management methods

a. *ITAM management organizations.* The ITAM program manager (DAMO-TRS) intensively manages ITAM to ensure that allocated resources are applied to support the military mission, ITAM Program objectives, and core capabilities.

(1) At the HQDA-level, the ITAM management working group (see para 1-26b(1)) will manage the ITAM Program.

(2) The ITAM IISC is a subgroup of the ITAM management working group and will operate in accordance with a DCS, G-3/5/7 letter of instruction. The IISC's primary responsibility is to plan and execute the annual ITAM workshop.

b. *PMR.* The PMR process (see para 1-26f) is the forum by which MACOMs present their ITAM requirements using installation-validated work plans. Through the PMR process, the ITAM program manager (DAMO-TRS) will facilitate Army-wide consistency and standardization of ITAM processes.

5-14. Funding

The ITAM program manager (DAMO-TRS) will program funds to support the ITAM core capability and approved projects. Specific funding is programmed as follows:

a. The TT PEG provides resources for the ITAM Program in MDEP TATM. Funds in MDEP TATM support the ITAM core capability across the Total Army. TATM is a component of the Army's Operational Readiness program. TATM provides for central funding of the ITAM Program through OMA; Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve; and Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard.

b. ITAM core capability resourcing is integrated with other program resourcing requirements, such as range operations, environmental programs, and real property maintenance. These resources support the total land management requirements of installations that in turn support the training mission.

c. ITAM funding cannot be utilized to—

- (1) Correct environmental statutory compliance requirements.
- (2) Perform routine range maintenance, range modifications, or SRM responsibilities.
- (3) Perform Army conservation program requirements.
- (4) Acquire GIS data layers that are not a part of the ITAM requirement. (The SRP Web site identifies the GIS data layers that comprise the ITAM requirement.)

d. The ITAM program manager (DAMO-TRS), in conjunction with the ITAM management working group, IMA, and MACOMs will coordinate central funding for the Army-wide ITAM core capability through the PMR process (see para 1-26f.)

e. The ITAM program manager (DAMO–TRS) will employ a standard resourcing model to ensure that all installations receive equitable, consistent, and uniform ITAM resources commensurate with the significance of their training mission and related management requirements. The resourcing model approach combines core capability with the proponent-assigned installation categories. The ITAM management working group, with approval of the ARSIC, can revise the ITAM resourcing model, based on historical execution data.

f. The following defines ranking and prioritizing ITAM installations:

(1) Installations are scored and placed into prioritized categories to ensure a consistent program capability across the total Army.

(a) Through the PMR process, the HQDA functional proponent will establish the scoring methods and criteria used to assign ITAM installations to prioritized categories. The SRP Web site is the source for current scoring methods, criteria, and categories.

(b) As required, the ITAM management working group will recommend new scoring methods, criteria, and categories.

(2) Under the ITAM Program, the senior mission commander's MACOM will identify installations having a significant training or testing mission and calculate installation scores by applying proponent-approved discriminators such as training value, doctrinal training requirement, range and training land capability, and level of environmental sensitivity.

(3) To ensure that installations are categorized appropriately, MACOMs will consult annually with installation staff to ensure that changed conditions at the installation are used when applying the current proponent approved discriminators to calculate the installations' scores.

Chapter 6

The Sustainable Range Program Geographic Information Systems Program

The Sustainable Range Program Geographic Information Systems (SRP GIS) Program is the foundational support element of the SRP. The SRP GIS Program is comprised of people, standard operating procedures, data, hardware, and software.

6–1. Overview

a. The SRP GIS Program achieves information excellence by providing accurate, complete, and standardized spatial data, GIS products, analysis, and applications that adhere to Federal, DOD and Army spatial data standards. GIS support includes the development of standard GIS databases meeting SRP GIS data requirements.

b. SRP GIS provide standard geospatial range information capabilities at all echelons. These capabilities utilize data to provide support to the SRP, including the ITAM Program and RTLP.

(1) Spatial data is required to perform and/or support the following:

(a) The LRAM, RTLA, TRI, and SRA components of the ITAM Program (see paras 4–3 through 4–6.)

(b) The Range Modernization Planning process (see chap 2), Range Operations (see paras 3–3 through 3–7), and Range Safety (see paras 3–8 through 3–21).

(c) RFMSS.

(2) Spatial data developed and/or acquired for the SRP GIS Program must adhere to spatial data standards set forth by the Army and DOD.

(a) All SRP GIS and CADD data will be documented in accordance with the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata.

(b) To allow for data integration, the current release of the Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE) will be followed for geospatial database table structures, nomenclature, and attributes.

(3) Spatial information access and capabilities is core to performing SRP functions at all levels. When requested by a SRP Regional Support Center (RSC), SRP GIS spatial information will be available for data consolidation and for strategic planning to support the ODCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRS), to IMA Regions for regional analysis, to other HQDA offices for spatial analysis and integration, and to installations to support the training mission.

(4) SRP GIS spatial data and applications will be integrated into the Army enterprise GIS system.

6–2. Sustainable Range Program Geographic Information System working group

The SRP GIS Working Group is co-chaired by the SRP Agent and USAEC and consists of members from SRP installations. The SRP GIS Working Group will provide recommendations to the SRP Executive Board on SRP GIS initiatives and applications that support the SRP.

Chapter 7

Sustainable Range Program Outreach

7-1. Background

a. Public support is critical for mitigating range encroachment challenges that can restrict or shutdown training. The lack of public awareness is the critical link between realistic, live training and success and survivability on the battlefield. Public concern over potential environmental impacts of training, coupled with the lack of public awareness, places installations at risk of not being able to sustain training.

b. Large majorities of Americans do not have personal military experience and consequently are not aware of how or why the Army trains; how the Army manages its ranges and training land assets, or how the Army carries out its environmental stewardship responsibilities.

c. SRP outreach is a mechanism for increasing public awareness and support of live training. SRP outreach will inherently increase command awareness of SRP issues and the Army's complex role in range and training land stewardship.

7-2. Outreach goals

The SRP outreach goals are to—

a. Improve public support.

b. Increase public awareness of current range management actions.

c. Communicate the Army's training doctrine and philosophy.

d. Ensure consistency with broader Army and DOD efforts.

e. Provide Army installations with guidance and useful tools to carry out effective SRP outreach actions.

7-3. Implementation

In accordance with the SRP Outreach and Communication Campaign Plan and implementing instructions from HQ IMA, the NGB, and OCONUS MACOMs having SRP responsibility, senior mission commanders and garrison commanders will conduct SRP outreach efforts using the installation TSP developed by the ODCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS). The SRP Web site is the source for the installation TSP and the SRP Outreach and Communication Campaign Plan.

Chapter 8

Tools for assessing range sustainability

The tools identified in chapter 7 provide mechanisms for installations, MACOMs, IMA, and HQDA to assess their programs and determine range sustainability, identify encroachment challenges, and foster a means to mitigate these challenges.

8-1. The Installation Training Capacity

a. The Installation Training Capacity (ITC) is a methodology used by the DCS G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRS) to analyze the capacity of the Army's live training facilities. The ITC permits the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) to assess the installation training capacity for prioritization of resources to support the SRP. The ITC methodology integrates existing RTLP and Army environmental management program methods and data to establish the relative capability of an installation to support live training, for units stationed or continuously training at that location. The ITC assessment results in a training capacity score for each installation analyzed.

b. The environmental climate model (ECM) is a component of the ITC. The ECM allows the estimation of the capability of an installation to expand or reconfigure.

8-2. Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity

ATTACC is the standard ITAM methodology for estimating training land carrying capacity. At the HQDA-level, ATTACC is used by the ITAM program manager (DAMO-TRS) to support funding decisions. At the installation-level, ATTACC provides information for comparing scheduling and allocation options.

8-3. Range and training land assessment database

Through RTLA, installations acquire physical and biological data to relate land conditions to the impacts of training and testing activities. The data provide information to effectively manage land use and natural resources and supply information for decision support processes and systems including GIS, the operational overlay, and land use planning systems.

8-4. Geographic Information System

a. A GIS provides a set of capabilities that include range maps and data to support range modernization planning,

range operations, and training area management. Distribution of spatial data and GIS products is accomplished through links to other installation databases and systems managed by the range, DPTMS, ITAM, environmental, and DPW offices.

b. ITAM or DPTMS personnel maintain the range complex GIS data. Data sources include input from RFMSS, RDPs, the RTLA database, other installation databases, and more. GIS products include installation and training maps, regional GIS data, and data for analysis and long-range planning. The SRP Web site identifies the GIS data layers that are part of the ITAM requirement.

8-5. Installation status report, parts I, II, and III

a. The ISR, part I (infrastructure) is designed to give HQDA, MACOMs, and garrison commanders a snapshot of the quality and quantity of each installation's facilities and infrastructure. ISR, part I applies Army-wide standards to assess the physical condition of an installation's infrastructure to include ranges and their associated facilities and identify those that are substandard or unavailable. ISR, part I allows the DPTMS to assess the physical condition of the range facility and to identify encroachment on ranges. The ISR, part I ratings along with the facility (real property) inventory are used to establish the restoration portion of SRM funding levels.

b. The ISR, part II (environment) is a management tool for HQDA, MACOMs, IMA, and garrison commanders use that indicates installation readiness as impacted by environmental conditions, as well as the overall status of the environmental program of the installation. Rating against many of the standards specifically requires DPTMS input. Garrison environmental staff should coordinate with the range division staff to ensure that mission impact factors are fully considered and accurately addressed during completion of the ISR.

c. The ISR, part III (services) describes an installation's service performance status by comparing the measurable performance of installation services against Army standards. A key aspect of the ISR, part III is the use of common Army-wide standards to assess each mission support activity. The standards offer a way to uniformly compare the outcome performance (quality) of services provided to customers. Standard services for range management, range operations, and training land sustainment can be found on the SRP Web site.

8-6. Facility Sustainment Model System

The Facility Sustainment Model System calculates range maintenance and repair requirements for each facility analysis category in the Army except maneuver land.

a. Cost factors are developed by the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations. Range cost factors are developed by the RTLP MCX or are a percentage of the cost to replace the facility.

b. The installation DPW receives an annual allocation of SRM funding based on the facility (real property) inventory. Ranges are facilities; therefore, they receive a portion of the installations SRM funding for that work effort, based upon project priorities.

(1) Range managers plan for and coordinate with the DPW for execution of SRM projects.

(2) Range managers identify SRM projects on ranges (excluding maneuver areas), prioritize SRM projects for ranges with DPW staff, submit work orders, and monitor and oversee range SRM projects.

8-7. Range Component of the Environmental Management System

a. The Army has adopted the Environmental Management System (EMS) to address the integration of environmental impacts of actions into the decision process and provide a mechanism for capturing that decision. Ultimately the installation is more prepared to defend decisions based on sound consideration of all impacts and risks, regardless of actions. Within SRP, the range component of the EMS provides a framework from which to focus the environmental program to support the Army's military mission.

b. The Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) and OACSIM have endorsed, and encourage garrison staff to utilize, the EMS aspect and impact methodology for Army ranges to identify environmental aspects and impacts on Army training ranges. This methodology provides the garrison staff with a standard approach that will help installations analyze the aspects and impacts of range operations and training activities that could impact training readiness. This methodology is a component of the installation's EMS.

8-8. Environmental Performance Assessment System

The Environmental Performance Assessment System is a tool used by commanders to monitor compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations, as well as DOD and Army requirements, that enables installations to Identify compliance, with regards to range operations and related activities.

8-9. Operational range inventory

The operational range inventory, under the proponentcy of the ACSIM and supported by the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS), provides a ground-truth baseline of the Army's extensive range infrastructure. The inventory reconciles training range acreage against existing data, including installation-level environmental and real

property identification codes. The Army range inventory database is the Army's official data source for all operational ranges.

8-10. Army Strategic Readiness System

The Army Strategic Readiness System (SRS) is the Army's multilevel scorecard for reporting negative and positive impacts to the overall training mission. SRS links goals with money and resources to show where improvements can be made. It captures information on the infrastructure status of all Army installations and is a comprehensive way to determine overall Army readiness and to report factors that impact readiness. SRS functions are reflected in the G-3/5/7 SRS scorecard.

8-11. Unit status report

The unit status report quantifies the readiness of personnel, equipment, and training of combat units. Unit commanders are encouraged to use the report to document impacts on training from internal and external encroachment challenges. Accurate reporting helps MACOMs and the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) to raise issues that impact training, to the attention of senior leadership and provides opportunities to affect and promote policy changes.

Chapter 9 Program Resourcing

9-1. Training program execution group

- a.* The TT PEG provides resources for—
 - (1) Range operations in MDEP VSCW.
 - (2) Range modernization in MDEP VSRM, which includes—
 - (a)* MILCON for MCA, MCAR, and MCNG projects and research, development, test and evaluation for range technology requirements.
 - (b)* OPA for range targetry, to include missile procurement, Air Defense Artillery targets, development of new targetry and instrumentation, and acquisition and procurement of targetry and instrumentation.
 - (3) ITAM in MDEP TATM, which includes ITAM core capabilities across the Army.
 - b.* All MDEP TATM funds are executed in the Army Management System Codes and Program Elements designated by the HQDA proponent to preclude duplicative reporting in the Environmental Compliance Program.

9-2. Budgeting, programming, and resourcing

- a.* The PPBE (see AR 1-1) and other management events impact SRP resourcing. Although minor slippage of these events occurs with some frequency, the Chief, Training Support Systems Division (DAMO-TRS) will use the PPBE management timeline for planning and to time decisions and associated outputs that may impact available resources.
- b.* The Army is continually involved in financial planning and execution for the current fiscal year, budgeting for the next fiscal year, and programming for the 5 to 6 following years or POM years. Because financial planning is a constant, rolling cycle, the POM "lock" associated with each fiscal year translates to the budget estimate submission (BES). When the first year of each POM is translated to the BES, new requirements for that fiscal year are no longer accepted. Instead, the new requirement or "add" must be worked as part of the next POM build. For requirements to receive funding, submittals must take place in accordance with the POM and management timelines.
- c.* SRP resourcing is carried out in accordance with the Army's PPBE (see AR 1-1). Core resourcing is contained in key training and installation management programs.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 5-9

Area Support Responsibilities. (Cited in para 3-4.)

AR 210-14

The Army Installation Status Report Program. (Cited in 1-12 and 3-4.)

AR 385-63/MCO 3570.1B

Range Safety. (Cited in 1-5, 3-17, 4-13, 4-16, 4-19, and 4-20.)

AR 385-64

US Army Explosives Safety Program. (Cited in para 3-17.)

AR 405-80

Management of Title & Granting Use of Real Property. Cited in paras 1-12, 3-4, and 3-18.)

DA PAM 385-63

Range Safety. (Cited in paras 1-5, 3-17, 4-3, 4-8, 4-10, 4-13, 4-14, 4-16, 4-19, and 4-21.)

DA PAM 385-64

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. (Cited in paras 1-5, 3-17, 4-8, and 4-12.)

TC 25-1

Training Land. (Cited in paras 1-17, 3-4, and 3-17.) (Available by order from <http://docs.usapa.belvoir.army.mil/ordering>.)

TC 25-8

Training Ranges. (Cited in paras 1-17, 3-4, 3-17, 3-20, 4-9, and 4-21.) (Available by order from <http://docs.usapa.belvoir.army.mil/ordering>.)

TC 25-8-1

Army Special Operations Training Ranges. (Cited in paras 1-17, 3-4, 3-17, 3-20, 4-9, and 4-20.) (Available by order from <http://docs.usapa.belvoir.army.mil/ordering>.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 1-1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

AR 5-11

Management of Army Models and Simulations

AR 25-1

Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology Management

AR 25-2

Information Assurance

AR 73-1

Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 75–15

Policy for Explosives Ordnance Disposal. (Available only from <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/login/welcome.html>.)

AR 140–483

Army Reserve Land and Facilities Management

AR 200 series

Environmental Quality

AR 210–20

Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations

AR 360–1

The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 385–10

Army Safety Program

AR 405–10

Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein

AR 405–45

Real Property Inventory Management

AR 405–80

Management of Title & Granting Use of Real Property

AR 415–15

Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution

AR 415–28

Real Property Category Codes

AR 420–10

Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works

AR 570–4

Manpower Management

AR 570–5

Manpower Staffing Standards System

DA Pam 73–1

Test and Evaluation in Support of Systems Acquisition

DA Pam 405–45

Real Property Inventory Management

DA Pam 415–15

Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution

DA Pam 415–28

Guide to Army Real Property Category Codes

FM 100–22

Installation Management. (Available at https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html.)

TC 90–1

Training for Urban Operations (Available by order from <http://docs.usapa.belvoir.army.mil/ordering>.)

NG PAM 415–12

Army National Guard Facilities Allowances. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NG PAM 415–5

Army National Guard Military Construction Program. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NG Pam 420–10

Construction and Facilities Management Office Operations. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NGB PAM 570–3

Manning Criteria—Army National Guard Major Training Areas. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NGR 415–10

Army National Guard Facilities Construction. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NGR 415–5

Army National Guard Military Construction Program, Development, and Execution. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

NGR 5–3

Army National Guard Training Centers. (Available from www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/default.htm.)

SRP Outreach and Communication Campaign Plan

(Available at <http://srp.army.mil>. AKO ID required.)

32 CFR 651

Environmental Analysis of Army Actions. (Available from <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl>.)

40 CFR 266, subpart M

Military Munitions (Available from <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

DD forms are available from the Office of the Secretary of Defense Web site (www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm).

DD Form 139

FY, Military Construction Program

DD Form 1391

FY, Military Construction Project Data

Appendix B**Military Land Acquisition Proposal****B–1. Military land acquisition proposal content**

MLAP is series of questions intended to provide senior leadership with the essential information to make a decision about a major land acquisition (see fig B–1 for a sample format for the U.S. Army MLAP). When preparing the Army MLAP, the proponent installation should summarize, where applicable, information detailed in the Range Complex Master Plan, RDP, and AAS. MLAP should include a map of the proposed acquisition and not exceed 10 pages, unless the proposal is unusually complicated and requires additional explanation.

Location	Size (acres)	Estimated Cost	Proposed FY

1. PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION
2. MAP OF THE INSTALLATION SHOWING SIGNIFICANT FEATURES INCLUDING, AS APPLICABLE, MITIGATION, EXPANSION, AND EXCHANGE AREAS
3. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED PRIOR TO INITIATING ACQUISITION REQUEST, INCLUDING USE OF OTHER DOD LAND
4. CURRENT STATUS OF ACQUISITION PROCESS AND FUNDING
5. PRESENT AND PROJECTED FORCE STRUCTURE (Current FY + 5)
6. PAST AND PROJECTED TRAINING LOAD (Past 5 years + Projected 5 years)
7. PUBLIC AND POLITICAL SENSITIVITY AND ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, INCLUDING POTENTIAL PROBLEMS, ENDANGERED SPECIES, WILDERNESS AREAS, ETC., AND STATUS OF NEPA DOCUMENTATION
8. EXISTING AND ANTICIPATED CONTAMINATION ON LAND TO BE ACQUIRED, INCLUDING WHETHER ADDITIONAL CONTAMINATION WILL RESULT FROM LIVE-FIRE TRAINING AND STATUS OF PAST DOCUMENTATION
9. IMPACT OF SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITIES ON ACQUISITION
10. FUTURE USE OF LAND, TO INCLUDE ANY PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION WITH PROGRAMMING AND FUNDING TIMELINES
11. BENEFITS BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION, TO INCLUDE QUANTIFIED SAVINGS AND/OR COST AVOIDANCE, THAT IS TO SAY FUNDING, TIME, TRAINING, READINESS, ETC.
12. FUTURE VIABILITY OF THE INSTALLATION, TO INCLUDE ANY BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) IMPACTS THAT MAY AFFECT ACQUISITION
13. ULTIMATE INSTALLATION ACQUISITION PLAN, TO INCLUDE CURRENT PROPOSAL
14. IF A LAND EXCHANGE, IMPACT OF SEGMENTATION OR IN HOLDINGS ON TRAINING OR THE INSTALLATION RESULTING FROM SALE OR CONVEYANCE, VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY TO BE EXCHANGED, WHY LAND TO BE SOLD OR CONVEYED IS CONSIDERED EXCESS AND BENEFIT OF EXCHANGE TO DOD
15. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
16. IMPACT IF PROJECT IS NOT APPROVED
17. URGENCY OF ACQUISITION

Figure B-1. Sample format, military land acquisition proposal

B-2. MLAP review

In PY-5, RRPB reviews the land acquisition project concept as a part of the annual range modernization review process.

a. RRPB approved land acquisitions projects that fall below the congressional reporting limits are executed by the senior mission commander's MACOM in coordination with the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers district.

b. RRPB approved land acquisition projects that exceed congressional reporting limits must be approved by DASA (I&H) and the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics).

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAS

analysis of alternatives study

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AFS

Army facility strategy

AMC

Army Materiel Command

AMRP

Army master range plan

APP

annual program plan

AR

Army regulation

AR

Army Reserve

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARSIC

Army Range Sustainment Integration Council

ARSTAF

Army Staff

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisitions, Logistics, and Technology)

ASA(I&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment)

ASA(M&RA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

ASO

Army Safety Office

ATEC

Army Test and Evaluation Command

ATSC

Army Training Support Center, U.S.

ATTACC

Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity

BASOPS

base operations

BES

Budget Estimating System

CADD

computer aided drafting and design

CCB

configuration control board

CCI

construction compliance inspection

CENDOC

centralized documentation

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CIO

chief information officer

CONUS

continental United States

CPA

chief of public affairs

CSA

Chief of Staff, Army

DA

Department of the Army

DASAF

Director, Army Safety

DASA(I&H)

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Housing)

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DOIM

director of information management

DPW

director of public works

DOD

Department of Defense

DODIC

Department of Defense identification code

DPTMS

Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

EA
environmental assessment

EIS
Enterprise Information System

EMS
Environmental Management System

EOD
explosives ordnance disposal

EQT
environmental quality technology

ERDC
Engineer Research and Development Center

FM
field manual

FORSCOM
Forces Command

FY
fiscal year

GIS
geographic information system

HQ
Headquarters

HS/D COC
Home station/deployed Council of Colonels

ICRMP
integrated cultural resources management plan

IMA
Installation Management Agency

INRMP
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

IPT
integrated process team

ISEC
Information Systems Engineering Command, U.S. Army

ISR
installation status report

II PEG
Installation Program Execution Group

IISC
ITAM Installation Steering Committee

IT

information technology

ITAM

integrated training area management

ITC

Installation Training Capacity

IT/IM

information technology/information management

LF-TIS

Live-Fire Training Investment Strategy

LOS

line of sight

LRAM

land rehabilitation and maintenance

MACOM

major Army command

MCA

military construction, Army

MCAR

military construction, Army Reserve

MCX

Mandatory Center of Expertise

MDEP

management decision evaluation package

MDW

Military District of Washington

MEDCOM

medical command

METL

mission essential task list

MILCON

military construction

MLAP

military land acquisition proposal

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act

NETCOM

Network Enterprise Technology Command

NG Pam

National Guard Pamphlet

NGATS

New Generation Army Targetry System

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NGR

National Guard regulation

O&M

operation and maintenance

OACSIM

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management

OCONUS

outside the continental United States

ODCS

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff

ODEP

Office of the Director, Environmental Programs

OMA

operation and maintenance, Army

OPA

other procurement, Army

Pam

pamphlet

PAO

public affairs office

PEG

program execution group

PEO

program executive office

PM

program management

PMR

Program Management Review

POI

program of instruction

POM

program objective memorandum

PPBE

planning, programming, budgeting, and execution

PRB

project review board

QA

quality assurance

QC

quality control

OE CX

Ordnance and Explosive Center of Expertise

PY

Project Year

RCMP

Range Complex Master Plan

RCIO

regional chief information officer

RDA

research, development, and acquisition

RDP

range development plan

RETS

remoted target system

RFMSS

Range Facility Management Support System

ROPD

range officer professional development

RPMP

real property master plan

RRPB

Requirements Review and Prioritization Board

RSIG

Range Sustainment Integration Group

RTLA

range and training land assessment

RTLTP

Range and Training Land Program

SDZ

surface danger zone

SOP

standard operating procedure

SRA

sustainable range awareness

SRM

sustainment, restoration, and modernization

SRP

Sustainable Range Program

SRS

Strategic Readiness System

STRI

simulations and training instrumentation

TACOM RIA

Tank Automotive and Armaments Command, Rock Island Arsenal

TBUD

training budget

TC

training circular

TEMA

Test and Evaluation Management Agency

TII

targetry interface inspection

TRADOC

Training and Doctrine Command

TRI

training requirements integration

TSP

training support package

TT PEG

training program execution group

UFR

unfinanced requirement

USACE

United States Army Corps of Engineers

USAEC

United States Army Environmental Center

USARC

United States Army Reserve Command

USAREUR

United States Army, Europe

USARPAC

United States Army, Pacific Command

USASOC

United States Army, Special Operations Command

USMA

United States Military Academy

USMC

United States Marine Corps

UXO

unexploded ordnance

WAM

work plan analysis module

Section II**Terms****Adjutant General**

Adjutant of a unit having a general staff.

Annual work plan

A yearly plan that describes the goals and objectives of an office and the process used to meet those objectives.

Army Master Range Plan (AMRP)

The master repository for the DCS, G-3/5/7 validated, prioritized, and funded range modernization and training land acquisition projects. It serves as the Army's database of record for all Army-approved range projects in all resourcing categories.

Army National Guard (ARNG)

The Army portion of the organized militia of the several States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and District of Columbia whose units and members are federally recognized.

Army range requirements model (ARRM)

During operational analysis, the tool that provides an automated capability to determine approximate live training throughput capacities and throughput requirements.

Army Staff (ARSTAF)

The Army staff is that portion of the staff of the Secretary of the Army at the seat of government, which is presided over by the Chief of Staff.

Carrying capacity

The level of land use activity at which land resource conditions are sustained or beyond which measures must be taken to repair land to an acceptable condition.

Charrette

An intensive planning session where designers and others collaborate on a vision for development. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan. The charrette process is focused workshop(s), which take place during the early phase of the design process. All project team members meet together to exchange ideas, encouraging generation of integrated design solutions.

Closed range

A range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is no longer considered by the military to be a potential range area. (As an example, an incompatible use may include the construction of a permanent building not compatible with range operations or training. Such incompatible uses would include construction of housing, schools, hospitals, clinics, commissaries, libraries, and other such buildings.) A closed range is still under the control of the DOD component.

Closure request

Request to close an operational range.

Combined arms training strategy (CATS)

A TRADOC initiative approved by the CSA, Army that establishes policy and guidance for the development, commander in chief and/or major Army command coordination, and approval of training strategies by functional area proponents. Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) policy requires proponents to develop coordinated training strategies that address institutional, individual, and unit training and to identify resource requirements necessary for the

execution of each strategy. CATS is not a strategy—it is the sum of all approved functional area training strategies developed by the functional area proponents.

Command

A specifically designated line type organization with direct line authority from the next higher commander or the CSA. It must have a clearly identifiable headquarters and organizational structure composed of a variety of units, agencies, activities, depots, arsenals, or installations. The headquarters of a command may be organized under either table(s) of organization and equipment or tables of distribution and allowances. An organization that is comprised of one or relatively few separate TDA/TOE units would not normally be termed a command.

Conservation

The maintenance of environmental quality and resources or a particular balance among the species in a given area. The resources may be physical (for example, fossil fuels), biological (for example, tropical forest), or cultural (for example, ancient monuments).

Core capability

A uniform land management level of performance that is the basis for central HQDA ITAM resourcing within each installation category.

Director of information management (DOIM)

The installation information manager is designated the DOIM. This DOIM will be the focal point for providing IT support for the entire installation, including all its tenants. The DOIM is responsible for the overall management of an installation's or assigned area's networks, to include those supporting Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and major Army command initiatives. DOIMs are required to develop local procedures on bandwidth usage and encourage processes to reduce bandwidth demand. The amount and type of control on bandwidth usage will depend upon the organization's mission.

Discarded military munitions

Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removal from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of, consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations (see 10 USC 2701).

Dud

See unexploded ordnance.

Environment

The complete range of external conditions, physical and biological, in which an organism lives. Includes social, cultural, and (for humans) economic and political considerations, as well as the more usually understood features such as soil, vegetation, climate, and food supply.

Environmental stewardship

The management and administration of the environment.

Explosive hazard

A condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react (for example, detonate, deflagrate) in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects (for example, death, injury, damage) to people, property, operational capability, or the environment.

Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded ordnance and of other munitions that have become an imposing danger, for example, by damage or deterioration.

Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel

Military personnel who have graduated from the Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal; are assigned to a military unit with a Service-defined EOD mission; and meet Service and assigned unit requirements to perform EOD duties. EOD personnel have received specialized training to address explosive and certain CA hazards during both peacetime and wartime. EOD personnel are trained and equipped to perform Render Safe Procedures (RSP) on nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional munitions, and on improvised explosive devices.

Explosives safety

A condition where operational capability and readiness, people, property, and the environment are protected from the unacceptable effects or risks of potential mishaps involving military munitions

Field operating agency (FOA)

A field operating agency is an agency under the supervision of Headquarters, Department of the Army, but not a major Army command (MACOM) or part of a MACOM, which has the primary mission of executing policy.

HQDA functional proponent

The Headquarters, Department of the Army principal responsible for policy and oversight of a particular functional area.

Impact area

Areas designated for impact and/or detonation of ordnance, or the area within an operational range used to contain fired, dropped, or launched military munitions. Impact areas may be delineated by operational range use. For example, the delineation of an indirect-fire weapon system impact area accounts for probable error in military munitions range and deflection. The delineation of a direct-fire weapon system impact area accounts for the total surface danger zone from the firing point or position downrange to impact. Impact areas may be further delineated by other operational range uses. These include—

Dedicated impact area, duded: an impact area with permanently delineated boundaries normally used to contain non-sensitive, high explosive, military munitions.

High-hazard impact area: permanently designated impact area used to contain sensitive, high explosive military munitions.

Impact area, non-duded: an impact area with designated boundaries used to contain non-explosive military munitions; impact area, temporarily-duded.

Impact area, temporarily duded: An impact area primarily used to contain non-explosive military munitions that may be temporarily used to contain non-sensitive, high explosive, military munitions;

Research, development, testing, and evaluation range impact area, duded: a high-hazard impact area limited to research, development, testing, and evaluation activities.

Improved conventional munitions (ICM)

Munitions characterized by the delivery of two or more antipersonnel, anti materiel, and/or anti armor submunitions.

Installation

Land and improvements permanently affixed thereto which are under the control of the Department of the Army and used by Army organizations. Where installations are located contiguously, the combined property is designated as one installation and the separate functions as activities of that installation. In addition to those used primarily by troops, the term "installation" applies to such real properties as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission installations. Installations primarily used or useful for the production of materiel or research and development. Such installations may be Government-owned and Government-operated; Government-owned, privately operated; or privately owned and privately operated.

Installation categories

The ranking by relative importance of an installation, based on their land management requirements and training mission.

Integrated product/process team (IPT)

A working level team of representatives from all appropriate functional disciplines working together to build successful and balanced programs, identify and resolve issues, and provide recommendations to facilitate sound and timely decisions.

Integrated Training Area Management Program (ITAM)

A core program within the Army's SRP that provides Army range officers with the capabilities to manage and maintain training lands and support mission readiness and the mission essential task list. The ITAM Program integrates the mission requirements derived from the RTLP with environmental requirements and environmental management practices and establishes the policies and procedures to achieve optimum, sustainable use of training and testing lands by implementing a uniform land management program.

Land

The soil, water, vegetation, airspace, and wildlife on maneuver areas, firing and test ranges, and impact/demolition areas.

Land condition

Relates the status of the land to the potential for the area; usually expressed in terms of vegetative, erosion, rehabilitation status.

Land rehabilitation

The process of restoring the land to a condition whereby it is useful for training.

Major Army command (MACOM)

A command directly subordinate to, established by authority of, and specifically designated by HQDA. Army component commands of unified and specified commands are major Army commands.

Management control

The rules, procedures, techniques, and devices employed by managers to ensure that what should occur in their daily operations do occur on a continuing basis. Management controls include such things as an organizational structure that designates specific responsibilities and accountability; formally defined procedures (required certifications and reconciliations); checks and balances (separation of duties); recurring reports and management reviews; supervisory monitoring; physical devices (locks and fences); and a broad array of measures used by managers to provide reasonable assurance that their subordinates are performing as intended.

Maneuver/training areas

Those areas designated for impact and detonation of all ordnance or those areas required for land-intensive training at the installation. Maneuver/training areas are further defined in terms of the forces that use them as “light, amphibious, and heavy forces:”

Light forces: space for ground and air combat forces to train movements and tactics as specified in the unit’s Army training and evaluation programs. The “light” designation refers to areas where maneuver may be restricted to only small units or units having only wheeled vehicles. “Light” maneuver/training areas cannot be used by “heavy” forces. Amphibious forces: Space for ground and air combat forces to train movements and tactics during amphibious (ship-to-shore) operations. Tasks can include both combat and logistics (especially logistics over the shore).

Heavy forces: Space for ground and air combat forces to train movements and tactics as specified in the unit’s Army training and evaluation programs. The “heavy” designation refers to areas where maneuver is unrestricted and can consist of all types of vehicles and equipment, including tracked vehicles. “Heavy” maneuver/training areas can be used by “Light” forces.

Military construction

Any construction, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation. (See 10 USC 2801)

Military construction, Army

The program by which Army facilities are planned, programmed, designed, budgeted, constructed, and disposed of during peacetime and under mobilization conditions. The program also includes the acquisition of real estate and other supporting activities.

Military munitions

All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives, and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges; and devices and components thereof.

The term does not include wholly inert items; improvised explosive devices; and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011 et seq.) have been completed (10 USC 101(e)(4)(A) through (C)).

Military operations in urban terrain

A terrain complex where manmade construction impacts on the tactical options available to commanders. Military operations in urban terrain facilities replicate urban environments.

Modification table of organization and equipment

A basic table of organization and equipment modified to adapt its mission, capabilities, organization, personnel, or equipment to the needs of a specific unit or type of unit.

Natural resources

The physical and biological resources associated with a particular geographic area. For example, fossil fuels and tropical forest.

Operational range

A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and that is used for range activities; or although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. (10 USC 101(e)(3)(A) and (B)). Also includes "military range," "active range," and "inactive range" as defined in 40 CFR 266.201.

Operational readiness (OPRED)

The umbrella term and supporting program that encompasses all the resources required of a unit to maintain readiness standards.

Planning, programming, budgeting, and execution (PPBE) process

The Army's primary resource management process that is now in a biennial cycle. It constitutes a major decision making process. It ties planning, programming, and budgeting together. It forms the basis for building a comprehensive plan in which budgets flow from programs, programs flow from requirements, requirements from missions, and missions from national security objectives. The patterned flow, from end purpose to resource cost, defines requirements in progressively greater detail. The system integrates centrally managed programs for manpower; research, development, and acquisition; and stationing and construction. The system also integrates the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) budgets of the major Army command (MACOM) and operating agencies, and MACOM needs for manpower, housing, and construction. It supports budget preparation from installation to departmental level. It reviews execution of the approved program budget by both headquarters and field organizations. During execution, it provides feedback to the planning, programming, and budgeting process.

Range

A designated land or water area that is set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the DOD. The term includes firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas. The term also includes airspace areas designated for military use in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. (10 USC 101(e)(1)(A) and (B)).

Range and operating area (OPAREA)

Specifically bounded geographic areas that may encompass a landmass, body of water (above or below the surface), and/or airspace used to conduct operations, training, research and development, and test and evaluation of military hardware, personnel, tactics, munitions, explosives, or electronic combat systems. These areas shall be under strict control of the Army Forces or may be shared by multiple agencies.

Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP)

A core program within the Army's SRP that establishes the operations/training functions of land management, including identification of doctrinally based training range and training land requirements; and the day-to-day range operations activities, such as training event scheduling.

Range clearance

Range clearance is routine, conducted for the continued use of active ranges, and performed primarily for safety reasons.

Range complex

All firing ranges, weapons training facilities, associated impact areas, and maneuver training areas within the installation and/or community boundary.

Range complex master plan (RCMP)

A part of the operational overlay that depicts an installation's current range and training land assets along with general siting of future range complex project requirements prioritized by fiscal year and that aids in defining range modernization projects and developing the RDP.

Range development plan (RDP)

The installation's prioritized list of range modernization project requirements derived from the Range Complex Master Plan.

Range encroachment

External influences threatening or constraining range and operating area activities required for force readiness and weapons research, development, testing, and evaluation. It includes, but is not limited to, endangered species and critical habitat, unexploded ordnance and munitions, electronic frequency spectrum, maritime, airspace restrictions, air quality, airborne noise, and urban growth.

Real property master plan (RPMP)

The installation commander's plan for the management and development of the installation's real property resources. It analyzes and integrates the plans prepared by the DEH and other garrison and tenant activities, higher headquarters, and those of neighboring communities to provide for orderly development of real property resources. A complete RPMP forms the foundation for the development for all peacetime facility management and construction development activities on the installation.

Realistic training areas

Training areas that accurately represent situations that soldiers may actually meet during combat.

Resource model

The process by which the functional proponent determines how to effectively distribute funds and manpower in a fair and consistent manner.

Safety officer

Officer who supervises field practice in gunnery to make sure that persons and property are not endangered. The officer is the assistant to the officer in charge of firing. Officer who administers and directs organizational safety program activities.

SRP NEPA process

A decision process that describes a proposed government action, identifies the alternative methods for accomplishing the proposed action, and discloses to the public and the decision maker the likely environmental effects or consequences of each alternative, to include the preferred alternative.

Submunition

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition.

Surface danger zone (SDZ)

The ground and airspace designated within the training complex (to include associated safety areas) for vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, or detonation of weapon systems to include ammunition, explosives and demolition explosives.

Sustainable range

Army ranges and training lands that are capable, available, and accessible to support indefinitely doctrinal training and testing requirements, mobilization, and deployments under normal and surge conditions. Ranges that are managed and operated to support their long-term viability and utility to meet the National defense mission.

Sustainable range awareness (SRA)

The land users understanding of the impacts of the mission, mission training, and other activities on the environmental conditions of a given installation. SRA applies to tactical units, leaders, and soldiers assigned to or using the installation; tenant activities; installation staff, including civilian employees; and other installation training land users including local populations, family members, etc.

Sustainable Range Program (SRP)

The Army's overall approach for improving the way in which it designs, manages, and uses its ranges to meet its 10 USC mission training responsibilities. The SRP proponent, the ODCS G-3/5/7, defines SRP by its two core programs,

the Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP) and the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program, which focus on the doctrinal capability of the Army's ranges and training land. To ensure the accessibility and availability of Army ranges and training land, the SRP core programs are integrated with the facilities management, environmental management, munitions management, and safety program functions supporting the doctrinal capability. Within the ATEC, SRP is defined by its test range and ITAM programs and is similarly integrated with the program functions supporting the doctrinal capability.

Table of distribution and allowance (TDA)

A table that contains the mission, capabilities, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements and authorization of a military unit performing a specific support mission for which a table of organization and equipment is not appropriate.

Table of organization and equipment (TOE)

A document that prescribes the mission, organizational structure, and the minimum mission essential personnel and equipment requirements for a military unit necessary to accomplish its wartime mission. It is the basis for an authorization document.

Throughput

The number of individuals, crews, or units required to conduct training on a range. The total number of individuals, crews or units that can accomplish all required iterations of training on a given range during a single year is the annual throughput capacity of the range.

Trainers

Personnel who instruct or provide training advice to units or individuals, or who provide essential administrative support in schools, training centers, military districts, and other miscellaneous training activities.

Training complex

Includes all firing ranges, weapons training facilities, associated impact areas, and maneuver training areas within the installation/ community boundary.

Training intensity

The type of training activity, the frequency of occurrence, and the duration.

Training land carrying capacity

The amount of training that a given parcel of land can accommodate in a sustainable manner with a reasonable and prudent level of maintenance and rehabilitation. The sustainable capacity is a balance of usage, condition, and level of maintenance.

Unconstrained requirement

The total doctrinal requirement for range and training lands depicted on the operational overlay, and used to create and annually update the range complex master plan and range development plan.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO)

Military munitions that (A) have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (B) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (C) remain unexploded whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause (10 USC 101(e)(5)(A) through (C)).

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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