

Training
Range Control Operating Procedures

History. This is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation supplements Army Regulation (AR) 350-19, AR 385-63, Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet (Pam) 385-63, AR 385-64, and Fort Hood (FH) Regulation (Reg) 350-1. It explains the operating procedures for Fort Hood ranges, training facilities, airspace, and training areas.

Applicability. This regulation applies to units and activities assigned, attached, conducted on, or residing at Fort Hood; contractor activities and leases located within the limits of the Fort Hood military reservation; persons residing, visiting, or working within the limits of the Fort Hood military reservation; and persons residing in Family housing. During mobilization, this regulation remains in effect. Penalties for violations of this regulation apply to

military and civilian personnel and include the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions, including criminal prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for personnel subject to its provisions or according to applicable sections of the United States Code (USC).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior approval of the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), Range Control.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Fort Hood Range Control. Send comments and suggested improvements on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, USAG, ATTN: IMSW-HOD-PLT, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5016.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

RONALD PERRY
Rear Chief of Staff

Official:



CHARLES E. GREEN, SR.
Director, Human Resources

DISTRIBUTION:
IAW FH Form 1853, S

* Supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 dated 15 September 1998

Contents

Chapter 1, Overview, page 4

Purpose, 1-1, *page 4*

References, 1-2, *page 4*

Abbreviations and terms, 1-3, *page 4*

Summary of change, 1-4, *page 4*

Fort Hood Range Office, 1-5, *page 4*

Range Control responsibilities, 1-6, *page 4*

Installation range officer, 1-7, *page 5*

Access to Fort Hood's training and live fire area, 1-8, *page 5*

Battalion and squadron commanders, 1-9, *page 6*

Range officer-in-charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO), 1-10, *page 7*

Chapter 2, Scheduling, page 7

Range Control Scheduling Office, 2-1, *page 7*

Training resource management procedures, 2-2, *page 7*

Weekly training resource meeting, 2-3, *page 10*

Gunnery standardization package, 2-4, *page 10*

Resource scheduling, 2-5, *page 10*

Resource within resource, 2-6, *page 15*

Impacts on scheduling resources, 2-7, *page 23*

Range bulletin, 2-8, *page 24*

Scenario procedures, 2-9, *page 24*

Unmanned aircraft system (UAS) procedures, 2-10, *page 25*

Unmanned ground vehicles (UGV) procedures, 2-11, *page 26*

Chapter 3, Safety, page 27

Range Control safety, 3-1, *page 27*

Range safety, 3-2, *page 28*

Demolition safety, 3-3, *page 32*

Pyrotechnic safety, 3-4, *page 32*

Overlays, 3-5, *page 34*

Chapter 4, Range Operations, page 35

Range Operations, Fire Desk, and Operations Desk, 4-1, *page 35*

Range firing, 3-2, *page 36*

Mandatory shutdowns, 4-3, *page 39*

Restrictions, 4-4, *page 40*

Ammunition, 4-5, *page 42*

Operation Lifesaver, 4-6, *page 48*

Range fire conditions and fire fighting, 4-7, *page 48*

Severe weather warnings, 4-8, *page 52*

Officer-in-charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO) responsibilities, 4-9, *page 52*

Special activities, 4-10, *page 56*

Chapter 5, Contract Range Support, *page 59*

Range operators, 5-1, *page 59*

Scenario change-out procedures, 5-2, *page 59*

Chapter 6, Contracting Officers Representative (COR), *page 59*

Chapter 7, Logistics Branch (Contract Operated), *page 60*

Chapter 8, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program, *page 61*

Program missions, 8-1, *page 61*

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program, 8-2, *page 62*

Maneuver Damage Program (MDP), 8-3, *page 62*

Contractor survey procedures on Fort Hood lands, 8-4, *page 63*

Endangered species survey areas, 8-5, *page 64*

Training in endangered species habitat, 8-6, *page 65*

Training Out Area Program, 8-7, *page 64*

Military excavation procedures, 8-8, *page 66*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 69*

B. Contact Information, *page 77*

Tables List

4-1. Aviation laser points, *page 38*

4-2. Officer-in-charge and range safety officer requirements, *page 55*

Figures List

2-1. Fort Hood land groups, *page 17*

2-2. Pyrotechnics and smoke restriction zone, *page 18*

2-3. Chlorobenzolmalohonitrile gas (CS) restriction zone, *page 20*

2-4. Fort Hood airspace, *page 22*

4-1. Range ammunition checklist, *page 47*

4-2. Sample of waiver request, *page 51*

Glossary, *page 78*

Chapter 1

Overview

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes Fort Hood range operating procedures required to accommodate prescribed training activities.

1-2. References

Appendix A lists required and related publications.

1-3. Abbreviations and terms

The glossary explains abbreviations and terms used in this regulation.

1-4. Summary of change

This is a major revision. Changes are too extensive to list.

1-5. Fort Hood Range Office

- a. The Fort Hood Range Office is located in building 56000 (PV214465).
- b. The Fort Hood Range Office maintains a 24-hour per day operation.
- c. Routine administrative range business is conducted from 0730 1630, Monday through Friday.

1-6. Range Control responsibilities

- a. The Fort Hood Range Office:
 - (1) Serves as the central point for control and coordination for all activities conducted within the installation training complex.
 - (2) Establishes procedures for the safe conduct of operations on all firing ranges.
 - (3) Evaluates and validates range and training land requirements.
 - (4) Ensures that commanders of using units and subordinate organizations and activities designate, train, and certify individuals to perform duties of the range officer-in-charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO) during firing periods.
 - (5) Establishes accident-reporting procedures.
 - (6) Manages the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program.
- b. Range Control Organization comprised of the following:
 - (1) Range officer.
 - (2) Scheduling.
 - (3) Safety.
 - (4) Operations.
 - (5) Contracting officer representative (COR).
 - (6) Logistics (contract).
 - (7) Range operators (contract).

(8) ITAM coordinator (contract).

(9) Range engineer.

Note: The Fort Hood Garrison Commander controls installation cantonment area use through Directorate of Public Works (DPW) and the Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (DFMWR).

1-7. Installation range officer

In accordance with (IAW) Army Regulation (AR) 350-19 (The Army Sustainable Range Program), AR 385-63 (Range Safety), and Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet (Pam) 385-63 (Range Safety):

- a. Manages the Installation Range Program.
- b. Supervises and enforces DA and III Corps and Fort Hood policies.
- c. Plans updates to the ranges.
- d. Withdraws or suspends installation training complex privileges from any person, organization, agency, or club that willfully violates AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63 or local regulations and procedures; or from any person whose ability or conduct is incompatible with the safe use of government ranges structures and facilities.
- e. Approves civilian visits to ranges.

1-8. Access to Fort Hood's training and live fire area

- a. Access to Fort Hood's training and live fire area.

(1) Access to Fort Hood's maneuver training area land and live fire training areas is prohibited without authorization from Fort Hood Range Control IAW with AR 350-19, Chapter 4, AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-63, and this regulation. Penalties for violations apply to military and civilian personnel and include the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions, including criminal prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and/or applicable sections of the United States Code (USC). A violation of this policy is punishable as a violation of a lawful general regulation under Article 92, UCMJ.

(2) All personnel will notify Range Control prior to entering or departing the live fire area on Fort Hood.

(3) Only personnel in the performance of official duties or with an approved pass are permitted in the maneuver training area.

(4) Primary means of communication with Range Control for military and Department of Defense (DOD) civilian agencies shall be military frequency modulated (FM) radio on frequency 30.45.

(5) Primary means of communication for civilians and DOD Agencies who do not have military FM radios will be by phone with Range Control (see appendix B for telephone numbers).

b. Recreational activities within the boundaries of Fort Hood maneuver training land and live fire areas are regulated by Range Control.

(1) Approved recreational activities within the live fire areas will not interfere with training or take priority over training.

(2) No recreational activities are allowed within the dedicated impact areas.

(3) The conduct of uncontrolled or unscheduled activities within the live fire training areas is prohibited.

c. Requests to Range Control to enter training areas will include:

(1) Unit identification, name, and grade of primary point of contact (POC) (military).

(2) DOD agency, directorate, office, and name or primary POC (DOD civilian).

(3) Name and primary POC (non-DOD civilian).

(4) Training area, live fire area, or range to which access is being requested.

(5) Purpose for access.

(6) Number of personnel.

(7) Call back number if using cellular phone.

d. Notification to depart training areas will include:

(1) Unit identification, name, and grade of primary POC (military).

(2) DOD agency, directorate, office, and name or primary POC (DOD civilian).

(3) Name and primary POC (non-DOD civilian).

(4) Training area, live fire area, or range departing.

(5) Number of personnel departing.

(6) Any personnel remaining must establish communications with Range Control and call to clear area upon departing.

1-9. Battalion and squadron commanders

Battalion and squadron commanders are responsible for:

a. Unit compliance with appropriate regulations, field manuals, technical manuals, and higher headquarters directives.

b. The security of weapons, ammunition, and equipment.

c. Establishing and maintaining a safety certification program for their OIC and RSO IAW AR 350-19, AR385-63, and DA Pam 385-63.

d. Certifying members of the unit to perform duties as OIC and RSO.

e. Providing a written OIC and RSO list to Range Control.

f. Assigning OIC duties early enough to meet OIC responsibilities for scheduled range.

g. Submitting a surface danger diagram (SDD) to Range Safety and Range Scheduling no later than 30 days prior to the event start date.

h. Identifying personnel as competent and qualified to perform as the laser range safety officer (LRSO).

- i. Ensuring the units conducting non-live fire events in training areas provide the Range Control Firing Desk with a field location telephone number or monitor Range Control for information and emergency purposes.
- j. Establishing road guards at road crossing and ensuring mud is removed from roadway.

1-10. Range officer-in-charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO)

- a. A detailed list of requirements and responsibilities is located in chapter 4, paragraph 4-9 of this regulation.
- b. Commissioned officers or noncommissioned officers (NCOs) who do not appear on the unit's certification list or a combined event list may not perform OIC or RSO functions.

**Chapter 2
Scheduling**

2-1. Range Control Scheduling Office

The Range Control Scheduling Office:

- a. Schedules the use of Fort Hood training resources, to include ranges, maneuver areas, and airspace.
- b. Hosts weekly training resource meeting with major subordinate commands (MSCs) and staff representatives to coordinate schedules for Fort Hood training resources.
- c. Coordinates with DPW Environmental Division for ranges and maneuver areas supporting environmental issues.
- d. Coordinates with units and staff agencies for final approval of:
 - (1) Road closures.
 - (2) Blackout drives.
 - (3) Road marches.
 - (4) Non-standard road use, excluding cantonment areas.
- e. Coordinates with other governmental and non-governmental agencies for use of Fort Hood training resources.
- f. Trains users of, controls access to, and maintains the range facility management support system (RFMSS).
- g. Participates in mobilization (exercises), as required.

2-2. Training resource management procedures

- a. Training resource management procedures. Priorities for Fort Hood training resources are established in Fort Hood (FH) Regulation (Reg) 350-1 (III Corps and Fort Hood Training) and based on:
 - (1) MSC prime time training management system (PTTMS) Green cycles.

(2) Reserve component, Noncommissioned Officer Academy (NCOA), and 21st Cavalry Brigade (21 CAV BDE) training requirements.

(3) Externally-mandated events (for example, DA directed tasks, DA fielding, and Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises).

(4) Training Out Area Program and designated land repair areas to sustain Fort Hood resource capabilities to support current and future installation training requirements.

(5) Division training identified in Gunnery Standardization Program (GSP).

b. Priorities established in FH Reg 350-1 are:

(1) Contingency deployment.

(2) 21 CAV BDE.

(3) National Training Center (NTC) train-up.

(4) Brigade combat team (BCT) or unit of action (UA) in "train" cycle.

(5) New equipment training (NET).

(6) Army tests.

(7) Reserve component (during annual training periods).

(8) Sustainment gunnery programs.

(9) NCOA.

c. Scheduling priorities. Priorities for Fort Hood training resources are:

(1) Published in the III Corps GSP.

(2) Scheduled beginning on the 1st day of the sixth month out (current month plus five).

(3) Unit deployments (scheduled or unscheduled).

d. Cancellation.

(1) Cancellation of a scheduled resource may be accomplished in RFMSS by the unit or any of the units chain of command, at any time.

(2) Cancellations should be accomplished outside of 14 days of the event (see FH Reg 350-1).

(3) Cancellations inside 14 days will automatically be recorded as a "No Show" for the scheduled unit.

(4) Units scheduled for deployment should screen all scheduled resources and cancel what is not needed on RFMSS.

e. Changes to existing bookings.

(1) Units may request edits to items on an existing reservation, except the resource.

(2) Requests for edits must list the following:

(a) Unit.

(b) Unit identification code (UIC).

(c) Start date.

(d) End date.

(e) Resource.

(f) Changed information.

(3) Change of resource requires a new request.

(4) Any edit will generate a new RFMSS contract and will automatically cancel the unit's previously approved shot sheet and surface danger zone (SDZ) for that event.

(5) Changes or cancellations within 14 days of a scheduled event may result in charges being assessed against the unit (see FH 350-1, chapter 6, paragraph 6-2c(4).

f. Coordinating joint use.

(1) Any unit may request joint use of training area from the land manager. RFMSS is the primary vehicle to be used for the coordination of joint use. Once the request for joint use is approved by the land manager, it *must* be scheduled in RFMSS.

(2) *No joint use will be approved on ranges.*

(3) The first Colonel in the requesting unit's chain of command must approve the request for joint use before being submitted, if within 45 days of the planned event.

(4) The requester must provide enough information to enable the land manager to make a sound decision (for example: training areas, dates, specific mission times, tactical plan, overlay, and unit name).

(5) Land managers may place restrictions on the requester based on the land manager's training plan.

(6) The requester may need to adjust his training plan to comply with these restrictions.

(7) Joint use of land is coordinated with the designated land manager using RFMSS. Upon approval by the scheduled unit, the requester will submit a request (in RFMSS) for Range Control approval.

(8) It is the requesting unit's responsibility to initiate any required permits associated with the joint use request (notice to airmen (NOTAM), bulletin notifications, etc.).

(9) The requesting unit is responsible for:

(a) Clearing and restoring the training area.

(b) Coordinating a clearance inspection with the land manager.

(c) Airspace, special activities, and resource-within-resource requires coordination and scheduling.

(10) MSCs must resolve conflicts in joint use requirements before submitting a scheduling request.

(11) Cancellation by the scheduled unit does not cancel previously approved joint use with other units.

(12) Joint use may be denied if the MSC feels that joint use may jeopardize the training plan due to saturation of the area.

(13) The MSC may deny untimely requests for joint use (for example, a request submitted within 45 days of the requesting unit's planned training).

(14) If a request for joint use is denied, the requester may elevate the request to the III Corps G3 for arbitration.

2-3. Weekly training resource meeting

Land and range conferences.

a. Training resource coordination meetings are held each Friday in the Range Control Conference Room beginning at 0900 hours. These meetings are intended for the purpose of coordinating training resources for the short term.

b. MSCs will ensure that attendees are authorized to coordinate MSC training plans and resource requirements and have the authority to act on behalf of the MSC.

2-4. Gunnery standardization package

The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), with coordination of MSC's, establishes and maintains the GSP. Requests for changes, inside the priority booking period, may be submitted at the weekly training resource meeting.

a. The GSP allocates:

- (1) Major ranges
- (2) Small arms ranges.
- (3) Land.

b. GSP priorities reflect the III Corps schedule for gunnery programs:

- (1) Tank.
- (2) Bradley.
- (3) Aviation.
- (4) Dismounted Infantry.
- (5) Artillery.

c. The GSP is available on the Fort Hood web training page at

<https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ground.html>.

2-5. Resource scheduling

a. Small arms range scheduling. Small arms ranges and facilities are scheduled for battalion and separate company size units.

(1) MSCs may begin submitting GSP and small arms priorities the first day of the six month out and may continue submitting requests until the last day of the sixth month out (for example: 1 January receives GSP and small arms priorities for June).

(2) Reserve component units will have small arms priority on weekends to the extent possible.

(3) MSCs may begin submitting request for small arm ranges, first come, first served, on the first day of the fifth month out (current month plus four).

b. Multi-use range scheduling.

(1) Multi-use ranges are allocated according to the Corps GSP.

(2) The MSC must submit requests for allocated GSP events.

(3) *If a unit plans to conduct more than one event during its GSP priority period, each event will be scheduled separately (scheduling a Table VIII event does not mean that a unit can conduct all events up to the Table VIII under the same booking).*

(4) Request open days on the GSP prior to first-come, first-served by submitting a memorandum to DPTMS.

c. Set up day. The first day scheduled on a multi-use range is a "Set Up" day and is a non-firing day dedicated to maintenance and setting up the range. *Units should not plan to live fire*, but may plan for a final proofing of the range on the set up day.

d. Clear day. The last day a unit is scheduled on a multi-use range is a "Clear" day. The clear day is scheduled as a non-firing day for the purpose of clearing scenarios and performing maintenance on range equipment.

e. Land scheduling.

(1) MSCs are assigned land priority by GSP. Upon scheduling, the MSC becomes the "land manager" for areas scheduled.

(2) "Land manager" responsibilities are not to be delegated below brigade level.

(3) Land managers:

(a) Become the POC for joint use.

(b) Are responsible for clearing subordinate and joint use units before releasing them from areas.

(c) *Are responsible for the utilization report to Range Scheduling Office.*

(d) Are responsible for clean up of the area.

(4) Individual units may schedule training areas during first-come, first-served if the land group has not been scheduled by the GSP designated unit.

f. Land groups. Fort Hood training areas are organized into eleven groups (1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, and 7) (see FH Training Map, Ed 9).

(1) Land group 1: Training areas 10-13 (GSP priority for support of gunnery on Crittenger Range).

(2) Land group 2: Training areas 20-23 (available for conducting company level and below sustainment lanes training).

(3) Land group 3A: Training areas 34-35 (available for conducting company level and below sustainment lanes training).

(4) Land group 3B: Training areas 30-33 (GSP priority for support of artillery events).

(5) Land group 4A: Training areas 40-42 (priority to NTC task force training).

(6) Land group 4B: Training areas 43-48 (Priority to NTC task force training).

(7) Land group 5A: Training areas 50 and 51 (Priority for support of gunnery on the digital multi-purpose range complex (DMPRC)).

(8) Land group 5B: Training areas 52 and 53 (priority to MSC conducting NTC training).

(9) Land group 6A: Training areas 60-62 (priority to MSC conducting NTC training).

(10) Land group 6B: Training Areas 63-65 (Priority to MSC conducting NTC training).

(a) Units *will not* cross *Shoal Creek Bomb Range* during scheduled bombing windows.

(b) *No dismantled operations are authorized on Shoal Creek Bomb Range due to unexploded ordnance (UXO) hazard.*

(11) Land group 7: Training areas 71-73.

(a) Available to MSC conducting company and below dismantled and non-track vehicle training only.

(b) No tracked vehicle maneuver events are authorized in land group 7.

g. Chlorobenzolmalohonitrile gas (CS), smoke, and pyrotechnics in training areas. Do not use CS, pyrotechnics, smoke generators or pots, or smoke over 100 feet above ground level (AGL) in designated training areas (see figures 2-1 and 2-2) or within 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) of the installation boundary, built-up areas, or public access roads.

h. Forward arming and refueling point (FARP). FARPs are for aviation use only.

(1) The unit with a GSP event scheduled on Crittenberger, Dalton Mountain, and Henson Mountain has priority for forward arming and refueling point – east (FARP-E).

(2) The unit with a GSP event scheduled on Clabber Creek and Jack Mountain DMPRC has priority for forward arming and refueling point – west (FARP-W).

i. Close-in training areas.

(1) Selected MSCs maintain habitual land manager responsibility for close-in training areas.

(2) MSCs must schedule their close-in training area to ensure a POC is available for joint use coordination and allow the collection of required usage data.

j. Utilization report.

(1) The land manager must maintain a detailed record of all units, organic, and joint users occupying training areas.

(2) Required information for each unit in the training area includes:

(a) Unit.

(b) Training event.

(c) Training event duration.

(3) Equipment density.

(4) Land managers will forward a copy of their usage record to their MSC, who consolidates and forwards usage data to the Range Control Scheduling Office no later than the 15th day of the following month.

k. First-come, first-served.

(1) Available resources may be booked at first-come, first-served window, beginning with the first day of the fifth month out.

(2) A1 level airspace does not go to the unit scheduling land. Airspace must be scheduled separately.

(3) Airspace manager and land manager may be different units if airspace is booked first or if a unit scheduling land does not schedule associated airspace.

l. Airspace.

(1) Fort Hood restricted airspace (R6302) is divided into four areas (see figure 2-4) and four levels, A1 – A4.

(a) A1 airspace extends from the ground to 200 feet AGL.

(b) A2 airspace extends from 300 feet AGL to 5,000 feet mean sea level (MSL).

(c) A3 airspace extends from 6,000 feet MSL to 12,000 feet MSL.

(d) A4 airspace includes all airspace above 13,000 feet MSL with certain restrictions (see FH Reg 95-50 (Air Traffic and Airspace Operations Governing Hood Special Use Airspace)).

(2) *Events requiring use of airspace will be scheduled separately in RFMSS.*

(a) Priority. A1 airspace priority belongs with the MSC having GSP land group priority, except for land group 7.

(b) Airspace must be scheduled for the event IAW FH Reg 95-50.

(c) Any use of airspace over West Fort Hood (WFH) areas requires coordination with Robert Gray Army Airfield (RGAAF) operations.

(d) The Air Force has airspace priority for A2, A3, and A4 airspace west of West Range Road from 0930 to 1130 and from 1330 to 1530 daily.

(e) Units may schedule A2, A3, and A4 airspace as required by training events. This must be scheduled around the Air Force priority. Exempt from these requirements are very important person (VIP) flights, medical emergencies, and flights of a purely non-tactical nature.

(3) The airspace over TAs 20, 23, 34, LTA115, and Phantom Run are outside the R6302 restricted airspace and cannot be used for live fire or unmanned aircraft system (UAS) operations. These areas can be used for tactical training. Aviation units must be aware these areas can be flown over by civilian aircraft without restrictions. Caution should be used when conducting tactical training in these areas.

m. NOTAM.

(1) A NOTAM will be requested, in writing, through the Fort Hood air traffic and airspace (AT&A) manager, no later than 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to conducting training. Procedures are in FH Reg 95-1 (Fort Hood Local Flying Rules).

(a) Parachute operations: Personnel, container drop system, heavy equipment, low altitude parachute extraction system, high altitude-low opening operations.

(b) UAS operations.

(c) Stinger and Avenger live fire.

(d) Off range demolition (within a training area).

(e) Multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) (within a training area).

(f) Any live fire operations which would place the Corps air route structure and/or the visual flight rules (VFR) and special VFR corridors between the gun and target.

- (g) FARP within a training area.
- (h) Location of signal unit antennae (hazard to flight).
- (i) Ammunition holding areas located in the training areas.
- (2) *NOTAMS will be issued only for scheduled events.*
- n. Stinger live fire.

(1) Units conducting Stinger live fire will schedule airspace IAW the GSP. To avoid conflicts with other ranges, Stinger live fire must be scheduled during first-come, first-served period.

(2) Request NOTAM, in writing, through the Fort Hood AT&A no later than 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the scheduled event.

o. Artillery live fire. Artillery live fire is considered an airspace event and can be fired from areas A and D within the Fort Hood restricted airspace (R6302). No live fire is authorized in area C due to approach corridor to RGAAF.

(1) Each artillery live fire event will be scheduled in RFMSS.

(2) *Artillery live fire requires observation (visual or electronic).*

(3) Area D: Up to 30,000 feet MSL between 0700 to 1900, Monday through Friday with a 30 minute notification to Range Control.

(4) Other times require a 2 hour notification.

(5) No live fire is allowed from TA65 due to noise avoidance with the civilian populace.

(6) If scheduled, Air Force authorized times of 0930 to 1130 and 1330 to 1530 are not available for artillery live fire west of West Range Road per the letter of agreement between III Corps and the 712th Air Support Operations Squadron (712th ASOS).

Note: In addition to the notifications listed above, all artillery live fire events require a 30 minute request to Range Control, prior to going hot.

(7) Immediate cease-fire may be initiated in these areas by Range Control to accommodate overflights, instrument flight rules (IFR) arrivals or departures at RGAAF, or other weather related hazards to aircraft.

p. MLRS. MLRS live fire can be conducted in R6302 areas A and D, providing:

(1) *The Exclusion Area I-III are clear of military and civilian personnel, including Range Control and contractor personnel.*

(2) *Roads that fall in Exclusion Area I shall be closed during firing times.*

(3) Safe zone (launch site) at firing site must be blocked off.

(4) An over-flight of the zone is conducted to confirm the path is clear prior to firing.

(5) NOTAMs are requested, in writing, through the Fort Hood AT&A, no later than 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the scheduled event.

(6) *MLRS firing requires observation of the impact area (visual or electronic).*

q. RFMSS.

(1) RFMSS is an automated system programmed to meet scheduling needs of units training at Army installations.

(2) Schedules resources, but will not allow conflicting resources to be scheduled concurrently.

(3) MSC schedulers can browse within the system to determine resources available for scheduling.

(4) MSC schedulers submit request using the customer request module.

(5) Access to RFMSS:

(a) Is by user identification and password.

(b) Is obtained by submitting a request to the RFMSS functional administrator (FA) who maintains the system at Range Control Scheduling.

(c) MSC schedulers are able to access the RFMSS or the RFMSS Web site to query available or scheduled resources.

(d) Customers can access the RFMSS reports module to produce reports.

(e) RFMSS allows MSCs to query for scheduled events and reproduce a RFMSS mail message showing resource approval.

(f) The Range Scheduling Office conducts monthly RFMSS training for unit scheduling personnel. For scheduling, call the Range Scheduling Office (see appendix B for telephone numbers).

(1) Training requires approximately 1 day to complete and is conducted in the Range Control Conference Room.

r. Fire coordination exercise (FCX) planning. Range Control is available to assist with FCX planning.

(1) Units may schedule in progress reviews (IPRs) with Range Control for planning purposes.

(2) Ranges for live fire.

(3) Land for maneuver.

(4) Land for artillery live fire.

(5) Airspace and times for artillery and joint air attack training and Army air routes.

(6) FARP to support Army aviation.

(7) Observation points to adjust or control artillery or mortar fires.

2-6. Resource within resource

a. Some facilities located in training areas are not included when a training area or land group is scheduled.

b. "Resources within resources," such as Shoal Creek Bomb Range, ALS, landing strips (LS) in land groups 3A and 4A (LS12 and LS31), UAS50 (in TA50), and observation points(OPs).

c. OP Curry (OPCURR), OP Grove (OPGROVE), OP Manning (OPMAN), OP Maple (OPMAPLE), and Expert Field Medical Badge Site (EFMB) are all located in training areas.

d. Digital Tactical Operations Center Site (DTS) are located in TAs 30, 42, 51, 60, 110, 112, and North Fort Hood are separate from maneuver area bookings and must be booked individually.

e. These resources may be booked for short duration.

(1) The Air Force has priority on Shoal Creek Bomb Range from 0930 to 1130 and 1330 to 1530 daily. Usage must be scheduled in RFMSS.

(2) *Units must not enter Shoal Creek Bomb Range when it is scheduled.*

(3) Units wishing to maneuver in Shoal Creek Bomb Range during normally scheduled times must contact Range Control (FM 30.45 or call by telephone [see appendix B for telephone numbers]) within 48 hours for approval. Approval is based upon the confirmed Air Force schedule. No dismantled activities allowed; this is a hazardous area.

(4) A maneuver unit must have radio contact with Range Control on FM 30.45.

(5) Shoal Creek Range includes airspace and a 152 meters (500 feet) buffer zone surrounding the bomb range.

(a) Forward air controllers must be on-site 30 minutes before aircraft may drop bombs.

(b) The Air Force is responsible for informing Range Control of cancellations of scheduled training.

(c) No additions will be made to the schedule within 48 hours.

(6) Landing strips include:

(a) Surface rights.

(b) 500 meters (1,640 feet) surrounding the strips.

f. *Maneuver vehicles are not authorized on landing strips at any time.*

g. Drop zones are located in maneuver areas and *may only be scheduled when there is no GSP land manager or with joint use approval from the land manager.*

h. Drop zones are:

(1) Antelope Drop Zone, located in TA45.

(2) Hood Drop Zone, located in TA42.

(3) Rapido Drop Zone, located in TA65.

i. It is the airspace scheduling unit's responsibility to request a NOTAM through the Fort Hood AT&A no later than 7 days and not earlier than 30 days prior to the event.

j. *Landing strips and drop zones in land groups 4, 5, and 6 require coordination with the land manager, who must grant joint use prior to scheduling air events.*

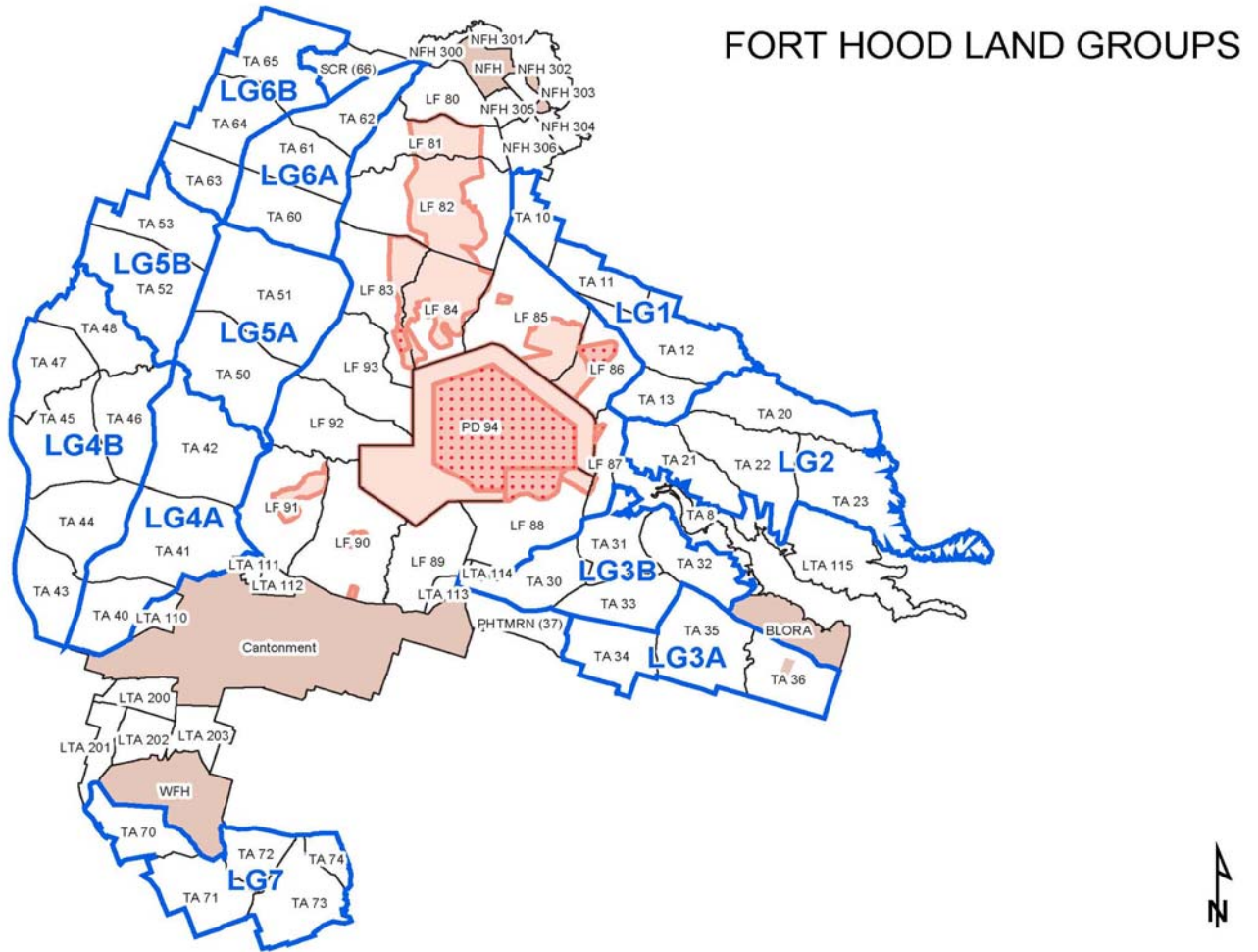


Figure 2-1. Fort Hood land groups



Figure 2-2. Pyrotechnics and smoke restriction zone

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

Notes:

Units must have approved road closures on Old Georgetown, Elijah, Antelope, Manning, Shell Mt, Brown's Creek, and Royalty Ridge Roads to block internal trails and roads to use pyro or smoke in the western unshaded area.

Eastern access roads must have approved road closures to use pyro or smoke in the eastern unshaded area.

The use of pyro or smoke is not authorized in the shaded area, to protect non-participants, without the approval of Range Control Safety.

Units must coordinate with AT&A manager to use pyro and smoke in the West Fort Hood area 7 days prior to use.

Units must coordinate with Range Control Safety to use pyro and smoke in the North Fort Hood training areas.

Figures 2-2. Pyrotechnics and smoke restriction zone (continued)



Figure 2-3. Clorobenzolmalohonitrile gas (CS) restriction zone

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

Notes:

Units must have approved road closures on Old Georgetown, Elijah, Antelope, Manning, Shell Mt, Brown's Creek, and Royalty Ridge Roads to block internal trails and roads to use CS in the western unshaded area.

Eastern access roads must have approved road closures to use CS in the eastern unshaded area.

The use of CS is not authorized within 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) of the installation boundary or in shaded areas to protect non-participants.

The use of CS inside the live fire area must be coordinated with Range Control Safety.

Figure 2-3. Chlorobenzolmalohonitrile gas (CS) restriction zone (continued)

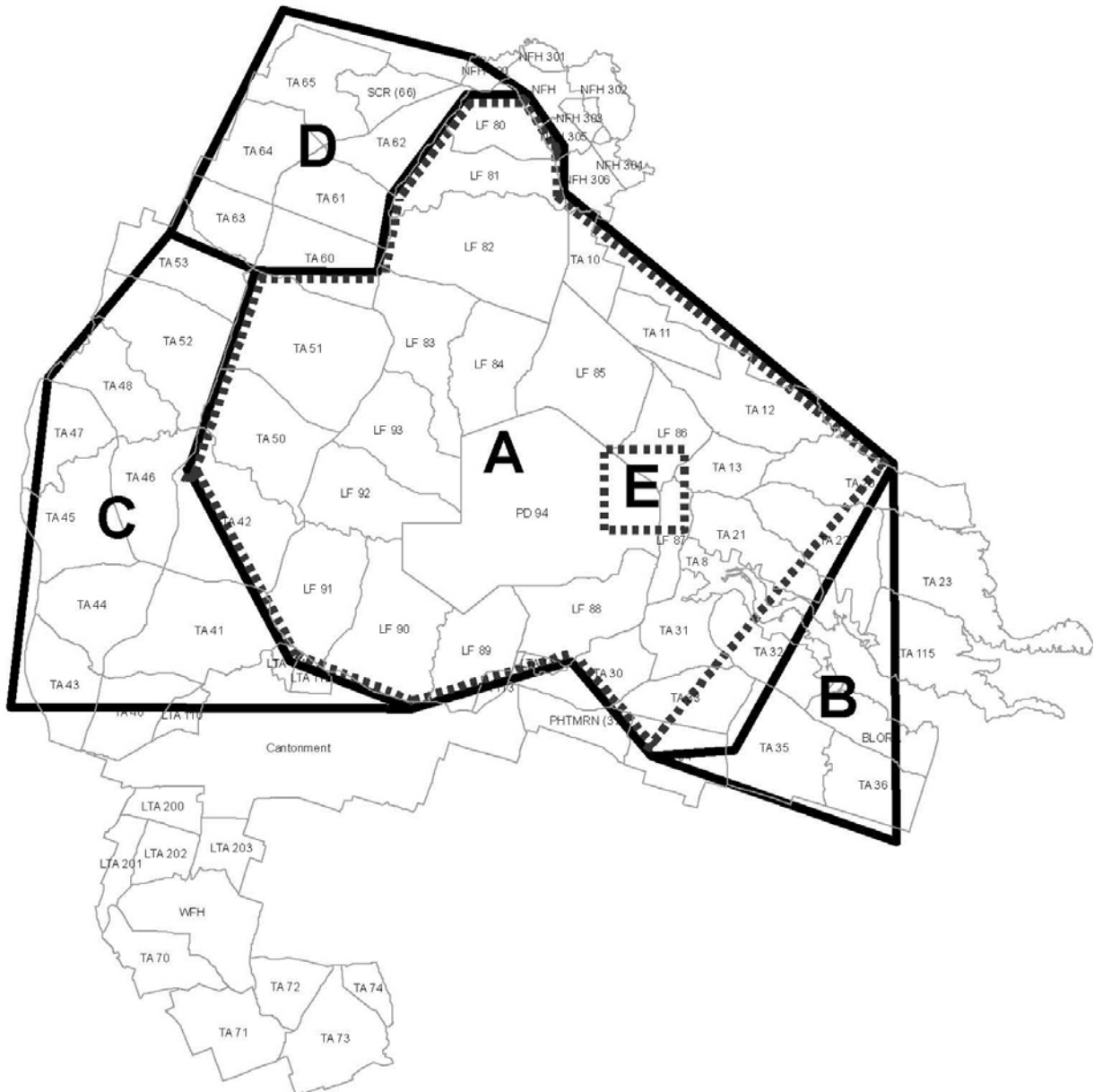


Figure 2-4. Fort Hood airspace

2-7. Impacts on scheduling resources

- a. Fort Hood cleanup week. Fort Hood cleanup week is a biannual event projected by the GSP and impacts the entire installation.
 - (1) Training on ranges or in training areas is not authorized during cleanup week.
 - (2) Exceptions require the Garrison Commander's approval.
- b. Fort Hood deer hunt.
 - (1) During this time, Range Control and land managers meet weekly to maximize usage of the post by both military units and hunters.
 - (2) Land managers shall release unused areas scheduled for training on the upcoming weekend or holiday and shall coordinate the response with any units granted joint use.
 - (3) Range Operations coordinates directly with Area Access on the availability of land.
 - (a) A release of maneuver area implies that no unit training is scheduled during the upcoming weekend or holiday.
 - (b) During the holiday one-half day schedule, the land manager conducts daily coordination with Area Access prior to 1100 hours.
 - (c) Deer surveys are normally conducted in September of each year, although usually booked during weekends (beginning at dusk); night firing may be impacted.
- c. Environmental protection.
 - (1) Environmental protection at Fort Hood includes:
 - (a) Endangered species and environmental surveys are an annual requirement and are scheduled by the Range Control Scheduling Office in coordination with DPW.
 - (b) Schedule surveys at times which will have the least impact on training.
 - (2) Units are responsible for reporting and correcting fuel and oil spills on ranges and training areas.
 - (3) Due to the presence of numerous historic properties, caves, fossils, and endangered species areas on Fort Hood, all excavations require coordination.
- d. Road closures.
 - (1) Road closures within training areas are required for some large scale training events where units require complete control of an area.
 - (a) To schedule a closure, units are required to:
 - (1) Submit a request for road closure IAW FH Regulation 190-5 (Fort Hood Traffic Code).
 - (2) Include a strip map depicting the locations of traffic control points or barricades.
 - (3) Publish the closure in the Fort Hood Sentinel, Fort Hood Range Bulletin, and Csltrop bulletin.
 - (4) Provide traffic control points at intersections to divert or reroute, not return, traffic.
 - (5) Allow access to Range Control personnel, contract personnel, emergency vehicles, DPW, and Range Control employees with Range Control privately owned vehicle (POV) passes.

- (6) Mark blockades on closed roads.
- (7) Maintain copy of approved road closure at each traffic control point.
- (8) *Maintain radio contact (FM 30.45) with Range Control during road closures.*
- (2) For more information on free access roads, see FH Reg 210-3 (Recreational Use of Maneuver and Live Fire Training Areas), appendix B.
- (3) For information on road marches and traffic regulations, see FH Reg 190-5.

2-8. Range bulletin

- a. Fort Hood Range Control publishes a daily Range Bulletin, which is available in the Hood web training page. The Range Bulletin:
 - (1) Contains a schedule of ranges for the effective day.
 - (2) Contains special range information.
 - (3) Provides public warnings by announcing range firing and other training activities.
- b. *Warning: Neither military units nor individuals may enter a live fire area without the approval of the installation range officer (IRO).*

Note: Military and civilian employees at Fort Hood must understand and impress upon their dependents the extreme hazards existing on Fort Hood ranges, training facilities, and in live fire areas. Unaccompanied children or suspicious persons seen on any Fort Hood training resource or inside the live fire area will be reported immediately to Range Operations or the Military Police (see appendix B for telephone numbers).

2-9. Scenario procedures

Legacy scenarios are available at Range Control for gunnery tables.

- a. Scenarios must be turned in to Range Control Safety and the Range Control Scenario Programmer no later than *30 days* prior to the event start date.
- b. Changes to legacy scenarios will be treated as a new scenario and must follow the same rules.
- c. Unit master gunners must proof proposed scenarios with the range supervisor prior to submitting to Range Control. Master gunner will then sign the input sheet and have the Range supervisor or representative sign.
- d. Proofing will be scheduled and may be booked on an open day or coordinated with the Northrup Grumman (NGR) operations manager to be done on a range clearing day.
- e. Units must turn in a request typed sheet to Range Safety and the scenario programmer for all scenarios.
- f. New scenarios typed on the range input sheet will be emailed or delivered on a jump drive to the scenario programmer.
- g. New scenarios will not be accepted within 30 days of the start date of an event.
- h. Late scenarios (inside 30 days) will be a "pull" from the legacy files.
- i. Unit master gunners must ensure that weapons systems and ammunitions listed on the scenario match those items scheduled for the event.

j. Unit master gunners must be available to discuss the scenario with Range Control, if necessary.

k. Scenarios for the DMPRC are available at Range Control for gunnery tables.

(1) New scenarios for the DMPRC will be done on a laptop computer using the automated scenario development tool (SDT). Laptops for this are available at Range Control Safety and at the Range Operations Center at the DMPRC.

(2) Scenarios must be turned in to Range Control Safety no later than *45 days* prior to the event start date.

(3) The Commanders Guide to Training on the DMPRC is available at <https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/documents/ground/COMMANDERSGUIDETOTRAININGONTHE DMPRCV13.doc>.

2-10. Unmanned aircraft system (UAS) procedures

a. All UAS flights, including tactical unmanned aircraft system (TUAS) and small unmanned aircraft system (SUAS) on Fort Hood will be contained within the restricted airspace at approved levels unless a certificate of authorization (COA) has been issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

(1) COA is requested through the AT&A Manager.

(2) All flights will follow standard local flying rules established in FH Reg 95-1 and FH Reg 95-50.

b. Additionally:

(1) UAS missions are either “preplanned” or “immediate.”

(2) “Preplanned” missions are in support of UAS flight training and may be scheduled inside the maneuver areas and/or the live fire area from established landing strips (TUAS) or scheduled ranges in support of a live fire event (SUAS). These missions are generally scheduled as “UAS Training” events.

(3) “Immediate” or “On Call” missions may be in support of unit maneuver or live fire training. These missions, along with the appropriate airspace, are scheduled as part of the scheduled unit event. These missions may be flown within the airspace scheduled in support of the event or within the live fire area in support of a scheduled range.

c. Scheduling.

(1) Scheduling of airspace to support UAS missions will be IAW FH 95-50 and this regulation.

(2) UAS missions will be scheduled in RFMSS as “UAS Training” or as “UAS Support” of a maneuver or live fire event. A 48 hour call to Range Scheduling is required to schedule SUAS training inside the live fire area. Once scheduled, units must sign for the range, maintain radio contact during operation, and meet all required notifications during the mission.

(3) Airspace in support of a training event will be scheduled during priority scheduling for the land or range supporting the event. Additional unscheduled airspace may be scheduled as first-come, first-served.

(4) FH Reg 95-1 and FH Reg 95-50 require specific pre-flight and post-flight notifications. In addition, Range Control requires a 30 minute prior to take off notification. Upon receiving a 30 minute notification of a mission, Range Control will notify Flight Following and all live fire ranges and activities. The flying unit will maintain communications with Range Control throughout the mission in case of an emergency situation where the airspace must be cleared to avoid interference. The flying unit will also notify Range Control upon first launch of the day and completion of the last mission of the day.

(5) In the event of a lost aircraft inside the live fire area, the flying unit will notify Range Control immediately. If the aircraft is grounded inside the live fire area, the unit will coordinate with Range Control if recovery operations are necessary. Delays may be experienced due to live fire activities. The flying unit will not enter the live fire area without Range Control approval.

(6) Before flight, the flying unit must check with Flight Following for active NOTAMs or "No Fly" areas. A NOTAM is not required inside the live fire area.

(7) Live fire activities will continue while a UAS is in the live fire area.

(8) Raven flights inside the live fire area will be coordinated with Range Safety and scheduled prior to training.

2-11. Unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) procedures

a. Unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) is used to describe any remote-controlled or autonomous-drive of any size that makes continuous contact with the ground via wheels, tracks, or legs and does not contain either a driver or passenger(s).

b. Maneuver space and/or ranges for UGVs must be coordinated for and approved by Range Control.

c. As a general rule, the following areas are off-limits to UGVs:

(1) Housing areas.

(2) Billeting and cantonment areas

(3) Airfields, landing zones (LZs), drop zones (DZs), and FARPs.

(4) Public transportation routes.

(5) All areas in which the UGV will or may encounter cross-traffic.

(6) Off-post, except in designated and approved training areas.

(7) Ammunition supply points (ASPs) and ammunition holding areas (AHAs).

(8) Petroleum refuel points.

(9) Electric sub-stations and high-tension power lines.

d. In training and maneuver areas approved for UGV use, a "no co-use" policy will be adhered to. All scheduled areas are sole use only.

e. Units operating UGVs will monitor Range Control frequency (FM 30.45) at all times.

f. All UGV operations must conform to all regulations and restrictions imposed by the installation land-use authority.

- g. UGVs must be able to safely negotiate underpasses, bridges, power lines, and other structures that may be encountered en route.
- h. Tethered vehicle systems. Tethered systems comprise a single UGV and one or more subsystems that are physically connected to that UGV.
- i. All UGVs must be capable of adjusting to a pre-designated installation *Disable* or emergency stop frequency. The *Disable* frequency must be single channel ground to air radio system (SINCGARS)-compatible, and non-encrypted.
- j. All UGVs must also be equipped with a manual *Disable* capability. Activating a *Disable* system must promptly bring the UGV to a complete halt and actuate a *Disable* mode on the vehicle. Wireless remote *Disable* must be clearly identified on all master control units. Manual *Disable* must be clearly visible and accessible for a safe manual activation even if the UGV is moving at a walking pace.
- k. Lights. UGVs must also be equipped with one or more flashing amber warning lights (standard American equivalent [SAE] Class 1) standard which are visible 360 degrees around the vehicle. Vehicles will also be equipped with two operational brake lights on the rear of the vehicle. Amber warning lights must be employed during periods of UGV operator and/or crew training, testing, or experimentation. When employed in support of collective training events in a tactical scenario, amber warning lights are not required.
 - l. UGVs will not be used within 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) of:
 - (1) Unit assembly areas.
 - (2) Livestock.
 - (3) Occupied buildings and range-control facilities.
 - (4) Public roads.
 - (5) Reservation boundaries.

Chapter 3 Safety

3-1. Range Control safety

Range Control safety:

- a. Establishes policy, procedures and monitors the Range Safety Program, which includes items prescribed by AR 350-19, AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-6.
- b. Initiates all deviations from AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63 which must be approved thru the chain of command. The installation commander is the only person having the authority to approve deviations.
- c. Prepares and authenticates surface and vertical danger zones for direct, indirect, and laser-equipped weapons and weapon systems.
- d. Establishes safety data for mortar firing points.
- e. Conducts risk assessments to determine minimum OIC and RSO requirements and duties. Unit risk assessments are to be signed by the unit's commander.

- f. Develops plans for range modernization, location, and establishment of:
 - (1) Firing points.
 - (2) Firing or battle positions.
 - (3) Firing boxes.
- g. Identifies suitable positions for laser operations by:
 - (1) Selecting suitable terrain.
 - (2) Conducting initial site survey and layout.
 - (3) Establishing range safety limitations.
- h. Participates in the selection of firing and target locations during the initial planning of major live fire events, including the supervision of the unit's survey parties.
- i. Participates in UXO clearance operations by:
 - (1) Establishing the limits of areas to be cleared.
 - (2) Participating in clearing operations.
 - (3) Supporting units during clearance operations.
 - (4) Coordinating with explosive ordnance detachment (EOD) for assistance in hard target insertion operations.
 - (5) Conducting crater analyses on reported round out incidents.
 - (6) Investigating range accidents and incidents from a range safety perspective.
- j. Conduct of live fire training.
 - (1) Units will conduct dry and blank firing on all maneuver and assault ranges before any live fire event.
 - (2) Units will conduct day live fire before any night live firing.
 - (3) Deviations must be approved by unit commander, in writing, to Range Control Safety office.

3-2. Range safety

a. Cease-fire. The command "Cease-Fire" is given instantly, either orally or through radio communication, by any person who observes any unsafe condition. Unit will bring the range to an immediate cease fire and call Range Control on FM 30.45 and advise that cease fire is in place. Conditions for calling a cease fire include:

- (1) If unit loses communications with Range Control.
- (2) If an aircraft enter the live fire area (except for UASs).
- (3) If livestock enter the downrange area.
- (4) In the event of a range fire which endangers facilities, equipment or personnel.

b. Cease-fire freeze. If this command is given, the unit will come to an immediate cease fire, notify Range Control, and leave the weapon or vehicle as is until Range Control Safety releases it. Conditions that a cease-fire freeze are given include:

- (1) Rounds out of sector.
- (2) Accidental discharge of weapon.

Note: Notify the OIC immediately for further action.

c. Protective clothing. Soldiers must wear body armor, protective headgear, and eye protection devices when conducting downrange activities in or on:

- (1) Permanent UXO contaminated areas (duded areas).
- (2) Temporary impact areas.
- (3) Contaminated areas.
- (4) Dismounted live fire training events.
- (5) MK19 40mm grenade machine gun ranges.

d. High explosives. Any high explosive ammunition must be fired into the permanent impact area, which is:

- (1) Specifically defined.
- (2) Self-contained.
- (3) Located within the boundary of the live fire training area, identified as "PD94".

Note: Do not fire high explosive ammunition at any automated target device. Failure to comply may result in disciplinary action or pecuniary liability for damage to target mechanisms.

e. UXO.

(1) Range OICs must brief and frequently remind personnel of the danger relative to unexploded ordnance within the live fire area.

(2) UXO will not be:

- (a) Picked up.
- (b) Handled.
- (c) Disturbed in any way.

(3) Stake and report UXO locations using 8-digit coordinates to Range Control by telephone (see appendix B for telephone numbers) or FM radio (FM 30.45).

f. Range fires. Report fires to Range Control, giving grid coordinates when possible. *Note:* During seasonal periods, the use of high risk-producing ammunition may be suspended due to the hazards to targetry, personnel, and endangered species areas.

g. Range guards.

(1) Use range guards and barrier guards:

- (a) To prevent unauthorized or accidental entry into the live fire training area.
- (b) As a temporary requirement for a special event.

(2) Instruct range barrier guards in their duties and maintain radio contact with Range Control or the special event OIC.

h. Warning signs. Signs warning of the dangers of unauthorized entry into the live fire training areas are posted approximately every 200 meters (656 feet) along the perimeter surrounding the live fire area.

i. Overhead fire. Conduct overhead fire with small arms ammunition only IAW AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63, chapter 6, paragraph 6-2, as prescribed by the Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood.

j. Mortars: 60 millimeter (mm), 120 mm, 81 mm, 4.2 inch.

(1) Do not fire mortars over the heads of unprotected troops, except for troops contained in tanks located 100 meters (328 feet) or more from the line of fire.

(a) AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63, chapter 10, paragraph 10-1, lists additional requirements.

(b) *Mortar live fire must be observed either visually or electronically.*

(2) Personnel participating in or acting as observers in the immediate vicinity of firing positions must wear protective headgear.

(3) Increments removed from rounds before firing will be:

(a) Placed in a covered wooden or metal container.

(b) Positioned at least 25 meters (82 feet) or greater from the firing vehicle.

k. Hand grenades. Employment of live hand grenades is authorized, IAW FH Reg 350-1, on the Fort Hood grenade complex, assault courses, and multi-use ranges.

(1) General officer approval will be required for any tactical employment of live grenades for all units training on Fort Hood.

(2) Grenades can only be employed at bunker or trench entry points that are approved by Range Safety. If grenades are approved for throwing inside the trench, they will only be thrown at 90 degree or greater turns.

(3) The first lieutenant colonel commander in the chain of command will personally walk the ground with Range Safety to certify the training plan and the location where the hand grenade will be employed.

(4) Soldiers selected as grenade throwers must have completed all prerequisites as outlined in DA Pam 350-38 (Standards in Weapons Training) and Field Manual 3-23-30 (Grenades and Pyrotechnic Signals).

(5) Units will conduct rehearsal (day and night) using training grenades under the same conditions as the live fire event. Units will include a "Dropped Grenade" demonstration of safety actions using dummy grenades prior to conducting live grenade operations.

(6) As a minimum, there will be 50.8 centimeters (cm) (20 inches) of earth or lumber protection for the thrower and safety person at all approved throwing positions.

(7) All other participants must remain a minimum safe distance from the grenade impact area.

(8) After confirmation of all grenades thrown have functioned, the unit will then go down range and police up all grenade spoons for turn-in.

l. Live fire shoothouse requirements:

(1) Prior to utilizing live fire shoothouses on the installation:

(a) Soldiers shall be qualified in the weapon systems used in the shoothouse.

(b) Soldiers shall have successfully completed precision marksmanship reflexive fire training.

(c) Teams and/or squads shall have successfully demonstrated room and building clearing techniques in a non-live fire urban facility such as the urban assault course, military operations on urban terrain (MOUT) site, or similar facility.

(2) The battalion or squadron commander will certify the training plan for the use of the shoothouse and certify that live fire shoothouse requirements have been completed.

(3) All personnel participating or observing shall wear body armor, Kevlar helmet, and hearing protection.

(4) The unit shall provide a risk assessment to Range Safety.

(5) The unit shall conduct a walk through of the proposed scenario with the Range Control Safety Office.

(6) Live fire shoothouses shall not be used for purely non-live fire training.

m. Small arms ranges.

(1) Units are required to follow field manual procedures to run small arms ranges.

(2) Exceptions to the field manuals require units to coordinate non-standard events with Range Safety.

(3) If paddles are not used, the unit must provide predetermined hand and arm signals to Range Safety Office, unit personnel, and tower operators prior to the event.

n. FARPs in training areas. FARPs in training areas require:

(1) The unit to conduct a risk assessment with safety.

(2) Units with a scheduled FARP in a training area will request a NOTAM, in writing, through the Fort Hood AT&A manager no later than 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the scheduled event.

o. Survey control point (SCP). A triglist of Fort Hood control points is available at Range Safety.

(1) SCPs are necessary to Fort Hood survey operations.

(2) Take care to avoid damage to these markers.

(3) Notify Range Safety (see appendix B for telephone numbers) if marker damage occurs.

p. Range limit markers.

(1) Each major live fire range has left and right safety outer limit markers in accordance with Training Circular 25-8 (Training Ranges).

(2) Each safety outer limit marker is a double inverted "V," painted international orange, and thermalized for night vision devices. Three red lights have been added to assist in visual identification at night.

(3) At night, if limit markers are not visible, live fire will not be permitted.

(4) Firing units are responsible for adding interior limit markers as needed to establish specific limits for sectors of fire for individual vehicles, weapons, or units on the range. Specific examples could include:

(a) Team, squad, and/or platoon sectors of fire and movement.

(b) Defensive sectors of fire from trenches.

(c) Sectors of fire from specific vehicular or unit battle positions.

3-3. Demolition safety

a. Demolition.

(1) Demolition training operations are scheduled through the Range Scheduling Office and require approval by the Range Safety Office.

(2) Units conducting demolition training will provide Range Operations with a DA Form 5692-R (Ammunition Consumption Certificate) with the amount of explosives consumed and a copy of the (issue) DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition) when clearing the range facility.

(3) Discontinue demolition training during, or at the approach of, an electrical storm within 8 kilometers (5 miles).

(4) Do not conduct electric firing training within 155 meters (508 feet) of energized power transmission lines.

b. Off-range demolition. Scheduled off-range demolition requires:

(1) DPW approval on FH Form 200-10 (Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use).

(2) A NOTAM requested, in writing, through the Fort Hood AT&A manager no later than 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the scheduled event.

(3) Approval by Range Safety.

(4) Scheduling (includes quarry operations).

3-4. Pyrotechnic safety

a. Pyrotechnic safety procedures.

(1) The following safety standards are minimal requirements while military units are using pyrotechnics in maneuver areas.

(a) A briefing by the commander or designated representative.

(b) A class conducted by a qualified instructor in the proper use of pyrotechnics and the inherent hazards associated with such use.

(c) An inspection of pyrotechnics by unit personnel before use.

(d) Return unused pyrotechnics to the ASP in the best possible condition as soon as possible to prevent misuse.

(e) Reminders to personnel that the area bordered by South Range, West Range, and East Range Roads is the live fire training area and access to this area is controlled by Range Control.

(2) Seasonal high temperatures and dry conditions can prevent the use of pyrotechnics on Fort Hood. Call Range Control (see appendix B for telephone numbers) for a current status on the use of pyrotechnics.

b. Hazardous material precautions.

(1) Pyrotechnics contain hazardous materials.

(2) Do not handle if damaged.

(3) Handle carefully and wear protective equipment.

(4) Keep away from heat and open flames.

- (5) Aim away from:
 - (a) Face.
 - (b) Body.
 - (c) Personnel.
- (6) Check the wind direction to avoid:
 - (a) Fire.
 - (b) Smoke inhalation.
 - (c) Irritation.
- c. Unpacking pyrotechnics. When training with pyrotechnics:
 - (1) Keep boxes sealed.
 - (2) Open directly before use.

Note: UXOs or improper functioning could occur if pyrotechnics are exposed to moisture.

- d. Pyrotechnic maintenance.
 - (1) Repacking should be:
 - (a) Tight.
 - (b) Waterproof.
 - (c) Clearly marked.
 - (2) Turn-in unused items to the ASP as soon as possible.
 - (3) Provide protection for unused items by repacking items in the original container, or in equivalent, improvised packing.
 - (4) Make the best possible effort to return unused items to organizational maintenance in the best possible condition.
 - (5) Avoid exposure to moisture and impact.
- e. Usage restriction.
 - (1) Do not use pyrotechnics and hexachlorethane-zinc (HC) smoke within 500 meters (1,640 feet) and CS within 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) of:
 - (a) Personnel.
 - (b) Livestock.
 - (c) Buildings.
 - (d) Equipment.
 - (e) Roads.
 - (f) Federal reservation boundaries.
 - (2) Personnel that may be exposed to high concentrations of HC smoke must wear their protective mask.

Note: HC smoke can cause dry land drowning without respiratory protection. See figure 2-2.

- (3) CS gas, pyrotechnics, smoke generators, or pots and smoke over 100 feet AGL are not permitted within two nautical miles of:
 - (a) RGAAF.
 - (b) TAs 70-73.
 - (c) LTAs 200-203.

- (d) Hood Army Airfield.
- (e) TAs 34-36.
- (f) LTAs 113-114.
- (g) Phantom Run.

3-5. Overlays

a. Submit new input data to Range Control Safety and the range scenario programmer showing firing points and targets (for all live fire events other than standard firing on small arms ranges) and weapon or weapon system used to engage each target 30 days prior to firing.

- (1) Units may select existing scenarios (legacy).
- (2) Changes to legacy scenarios will be treated as a new scenario.
- (3) Unit master gunners will proof new and changes to legacy scenarios prior to submitting them to Range Control.
- (4) Units will turn-in a request sheet for all new and legacy scenarios.
- (5) Changes will not be accepted within 30 days of the start date of the event.
- (6) Unit master gunners must ensure that weapon systems and ammunition for SDZ match scheduled events and conduct coordination with the range supervisor.
- (7) Unit will submit a copy of the scheduling contract and verification of coordination with the range supervisor when presenting the scenario input data to Range Safety.
- (8) Only Department of Defense Identification Codes (DODICs) booked are approved by Range Safety for the firing exercise.
- (9) Range Safety Office must approve changes to a SDZ overlay before implementation.
- (10) Overlays must be returned to Range Control at completion of event.
- (11) Unit must sign a minimum safety requirement assessment for all live fire events other than standard firing on small arms ranges to determine the minimum range safety requirements and coordinate with Range Control Safety Office to fulfill all safety requirements.
- (12) The OIC signs the minimum safety requirement document, along with the range book and safety overlay, when signing for the range.
- (13) Laser SDZs are required for any laser that is not eye-safe.
- (14) Use vehicle safety stakes in deliberate defensive positions on major ranges.
- (15) Range limit markers and target reference points (TRPs) are fixed on all major ranges. TRPs must be on unit's SDZ.
- (16) At night, units will notify Range Control of the method of observation, that is, night vision devices or chem-lights for gun tube or weapon systems orientation.
- (17) Soldiers participating in dismounted live fire operations must wear body armor and Kevlar helmets.

Chapter 4 Range Operations

4-1. Range Operations, Fire Desk, and Operations Desk

- a. Range Operations, Fire Desk.
 - (1) Operates the Range Control and responsible for the daily activities on maneuver and live fire training areas.
 - (2) Controls authorized entry and use of:
 - (a) Ranges.
 - (b) Live fire training areas.
 - (c) Maneuver training areas.
 - (d) Helicopter laser points.
 - (e) Other selected training facilities.
 - (3) Maintains the range safety conflict map, reflecting live fire area status at all times.
 - (a) Provides current range information and conditions over the Range Control net (FM 30.45).
 - (b) Conducts hourly radio checks with units that are training inside the live fire area.
 - (c) Conducts range area clearance inspections.
 - (d) Confirms authorized munitions before demolition ranges go "Hot".
 - (e) Coordinates with Houston Center for restricted airspace usage.
 - (f) Primary POC for emergency operations (medevac, fire, and police)
- b. Range Operations, Operations Desk.
 - (1) Provides OIC and RSO certification range cards – FH Form 385-4 (Range Control Safety Briefing Identification).
 - (2) Provides required range safety briefings for OICs and RSOs.
 - (3) Signs out ranges and training facilities to units.
 - (4) Conducts safety risk assessment for unit's use of tactical low water crossings on Fort Hood upon notification of severe weather warning and during periods of heavy rain.
 - (5) Controls access of POVs into live fire and maneuver areas for official purposes.
 - (6) Coordinates with Hunt Control and DFMWR training areas for recreational purposes.
 - (7) Coordinates with DPTMS, Training Branch on fire waivers.
 - (8) Updates the III Corps Operations Center on range fire condition changes.
 - (9) All administrative business must be conducted between the hours of 0700 – 1600 Monday through Friday.
 - (a) Processing of OIC and RSO certificate memo.
 - (b) POV pass request.
 - (c) Signing in and out ranges.

4-2. Range firing

a. Range OIC and RSO briefings.

(1) Range Control Operations Office provides local range operations procedures and policy briefings for OICs and RSOs.

(2) No one may act in the capacity of a range OIC or RSO until briefed by Range Control and is in possession of a range certification card.

(3) The OIC and RSO briefings are provided 0730 – 2100 Monday through Friday.

b. Range Control communications.

(1) Controls firing, safety, and coordinates rescue missions on the Range Control net (communicate only operational or emergency matters over this net).

(2) Using units will establish and maintain continual communications with Range Control until released from the net.

(3) Unit will cease firing immediately and contact Range Control by other means if a loss of communications occurs.

(4) Units missing three radio checks in a 24 hour period will be required to return to Range Control for a re-brief to the OIC and RSO.

(5) Primary frequency for Range Control is FM 30.45.

(6) Emergency, lifesaver, and backup frequency for Range Control is FM 38.30.

c. Lasers. Commanders of units using lasers must comply with AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63, chapter 18, which includes a requirement to:

(1) Develop unit standing operating procedures (SOP) for laser operations.

(2) Brief all unit personnel who work with laser devices.

(3) Give explanation of laser-related hazards and safety devices.

(4) Appoint a laser safety officer in any type of laser operations.

(5) Ensure lasers and search lights are not directed at main roads.

d. Live fire exercises.

(1) Live fire exercises and FCX provide an opportunity for commanders to plan and execute tactical maneuvers.

(2) DPTMS, Range Control, with the Range Safety Office, develops overlays for live fire exercises and FCX data provided by the unit.

(3) Submit data no later than 30 days prior to the start date:

(a) *No changes will be accepted within 30 days of the start date.*

(b) *Coordinate schedule changes prior to submission to Range Safety Office.*

(c) With the unit's copy of the SDZ overlay.

(d) For safety approval and update of the SDZ overlay.

(4) When the use of demolitions is desired, conduct the planning and execution phases according to AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63, chapter 19.

(5) Leaders and safety personnel must be familiar with the following before conducting the exercise.

(a) Maneuver routes.

(b) Firing positions.

- (c) Control measures for each firing, including position, run, and box.
- (d) Range Limits
- (6) Vehicular safety stakes in all deliberate defensive positions.
- (7) Limits of advance for unprotected troops near the:
 - (a) Target area.
 - (b) Impact area.
 - (c) SDZ.

(8) Soldiers participating in dismounted live fire operations must wear body armor and Kevlar helmets.

Note: Failure to schedule required terrain and facilities sufficiently in advance could preclude or limit the conduct of desired exercises.

e. Artillery.

(1) Artillery unit commanders participating in firing of support artillery for FCX and service practice must read and comply with the provisions of AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63.

(2) *Artillery live fire requires observation (visual or electronic).*

f. Tube launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (TOW). FM 3-22-1 (Bradley Gunnery) and this regulation govern firing TOW missiles. The firing unit will clear the wire from the moving target carrier system and roadways immediately after each firing event.

(1) The firing unit will remove wire from fired missiles remaining at end-of-the-day battle runs from ranges before night battle runs begin.

(2) Range personnel will verify removal.

g. Grenade launcher. Units are required to police the range at the end of training of all expended 40mm target practice (TP) rounds.

(1) The following procedures must be followed for the MK19:

(a) Unit must attend UXO class from EOD or view the MK19 clearance video at <https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/Safety.html>.

(b) A list of personnel viewing the video will be provided to range control safety.

(c) All personnel must wear body armor, eye protection, and gloves during the policing of the range.

(d) Unit will only pickup the expended rounds. All rounds found that have not functioned will be marked for EOD.

(e) The unit OIC and RSO will conduct a 100 percent inspection of all rounds picked up before any rounds leave the range.

(2) The following procedure must be followed for the M203. Units must pickup the aluminum base at the completion of training.

h. Aviation laser point. Thirteen laser points around the perimeter of the live fire area are aviation laser points for administrative maintenance purposes for use on an "on-call" basis.

Table 4-1. Aviation laser point

Point	PV Location	Left Limit		Right Limit	
		DEG	MILS	DEG	MILS
A	2830-5089	285	5300	301	5710
B	2885-5480	223	4010	248	4415
C	2782-5685	190	3500	210	3850
D	2555-5788	162	3000	182	3660
E	2305-6981	154	2860	210	3850
F	2092-6900	120	2270	192	3530
G	1804-5902	063	1240	110	2080
H	1824-5622	081	1000	119	1560
I	1841-4848	011	0329	036	0760
J	2189-4920	352	6380	045	0920
K	2465-4875	333	6060	015	0380
L	1470-5300	053	1070	068	1330
M	2751-4986	304	5530	339	6270

Legend:

DEG – Degrees
MILS – Milli-inch
PV – Papa Victor

i. Procedures for use. Aircraft crews needing to use a laser point for systems calibration may call Range Operations for an available point.

(1) The crew must contact Range Control on FM 30.45, giving aircraft tail number and request entry into the live fire area and the laser point.

(2) Range Control will give ingress instructions.

(3) The crew will follow standard Range Control procedures until exiting the live fire area.

j. Clearance of maneuver training areas.

(1) Units will restore maneuver areas at the completion of training as outlined in Fort Hood Regulation 200-1 (Environmental and Natural Resources) ensuring that areas are prepared for subsequent users by removal and proper disposal of:

- (a) Trash.
- (b) Wooden pallets.
- (c) Concertina or communications wire.
- (d) Ammunition and parachute residue.
- (e) Portable latrines.

(2) Excavations in the maneuver training areas will be restored to previous contour. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Tank traps.
- (b) Fighting positions.
- (c) Crossing obstacles.
- (d) Foxholes.
- (e) Defilade positions.
- (f) Berms.
- (g) Trenches.
- (h) Bunkers.

(3) Excavations are not authorized within 50 meters (164 feet) of roads, trails, streams and drains, or the installation boundary fence.

(4) Units that use multiple training areas should plan sufficient time and equipment for restoration. It is up to the unit to schedule necessary earth moving equipment to restore the training areas used.

(5) Clearance will be completed during the scheduled maneuver area usage time.
k. Police of ranges.

(1) Before departing a range or training facility, the OIC will contact Range Control and request a range inspector.

(2) Annex C of the Range Book outlines clearing procedures.

(3) Using units collect and remove brass, tank sabot petals and wire, pickets, and obstacles from TOW and Dragon firing on ranges.

(4) The only exception is the collection of spent brass expended from aircraft mounted weapons over extended terrain or otherwise in an inaccessible area (impact areas containing unexploded high explosive ordnance).

(5) Units that fail to clear training areas may have range and training area requests denied until the range is properly cleared.

4-3. Mandatory shutdowns

a. Mandatory shutdown periods.

b. *Range Control enforces two mandatory maintenance shutdown periods each day to maintain operational targetry and allow range personnel downrange time to reset targetry and related equipment.*

(1) Morning (A.M.). The first 2 hours of daylight.

(2) Evening (P.M.). The last 2 hours of daylight.

(3) Mandatory shutdown periods are adjusted with season changes of sunrise and sunset. Contact Range Operations for times.

(4) Mandatory shutdown applies to all live fire and laser activities.

(5) Units firing on major ranges should make every effort to be at a cease-fire when it is time for mandatory shutdown to go into effect.

(6) Units finding it necessary to "fire" into the mandatory shutdown period *must contact the designated night supervisor or shift leader of that complex* 1 hour prior before shutdown, justifying the reason, and amount of time needed.

(7) *Units will not forecast shooting during mandatory shutdowns.*

(8) Units may request an exception to firing during mandatory shutdowns.

(a) Approval is case-by-case.

(b) If excepted cases interfere with downrange maintenance activities, Range Control may extend the shutdowns for the amount of time necessary to complete required maintenance.

(c) *When requesting to fire into mandatory shutdown, consider that other ranges will be affected through an extended shutdown to allow for required maintenance to be completed.*

(d) Unit must pre-coordinate with other Ranges that are affected by the extension.

4-4. Restrictions

a. POVs.

(1) POVs are not authorized within the maneuver training areas, live fire areas or on tank trails without an authorized range pass.

(2) POVs possessing a pass from Range Control Operations are authorized to operate in the approved areas on:

(a) Ranges.

(b) Training facilities.

(c) Maneuver training facilities.

(d) Live fire areas.

(e) Trails leading into the pass-approved areas or facilities.

(3) *A POV found on the perimeter of the live fire training area or impact area indicates the owner may be in the live fire training area.*

(a) Call a cease-fire on the appropriate range until the owner is found.

(b) Ranges are held in a "cold" status until the area is clear.

(c) *As a safety precaution, POVs are not authorized for operation on range roads or tank trails. Violators may be ticketed.*

(4) Get POV passes from the Range Control Operations Section.

(a) Individuals may request for a POV pass with a memorandum signed by the units battalion or squadron commander.

(b) POV passes from the Range Control Operations Section will be processed for approval between the hours of 0700 – 1600 Monday through Friday.

b. Trespassing.

(1) Trespassing on Fort Hood maneuver and live fire training areas is prohibited.

(2) No one, military or civilian, will enter the live fire area for any purpose without permission from Range Control.

- (3) Trespassing is punishable by criminal law and UCMJ action.
- c. Removal of items from ranges. Unauthorized removal of brass, scrap metal, ammunition residue, and any item from ranges or impact area are prohibited on all ranges.
- d. High explosive ammunition.
 - (1) Firing of high explosive ammunition into a point of impact outside the impact area is prohibited.
 - (2) Submit requests for an exception to the Range Control Safety Office.
 - (3) Do not fire high explosive ammunition at any moving or stationary plywood target.
 - (4) Firing mortar over the heads of unprotected personnel is prohibited.
 - (5) Firing artillery over the heads of spectators is prohibited.
- e. Recreational activities in maneuver areas.
 - (1) Units should be aware of recreational activities (for example, hunting, fishing, horseback riding) that may be going on in the maneuver training areas.
 - (2) If recreational activities interfere with training, the using unit should contact Range Control.
- f. Damaged property.
 - (1) Do not damage cattle pens, fences, towers, or other facilities.
 - (2) Using units will report any damage to range property to Range Control (FM 30.45) immediately.
 - (3) Notify Range Control of injury to or death of livestock (give coordinates).
 - (4) Report all damage to Range Control.
 - (5) Damaged property will be investigated by unit commanders and result of the 15-6 investigation will be provided to Range Control upon the completion of the investigation.
- g. Dry and wet precautions.
 - (1) Commanders should exercise caution regarding dust distances and dust blowing across major public access roads during excessive dry periods.
 - (2) Units must clean up excessive mud build-up on roads from track or vehicular movement to prevent accidents.
- h. Maneuver in the live fire area. The Range Officer must approve maneuvering inside the live fire area. Maneuver within UXO areas is prohibited.
- i. Misfire.
 - (1) Perform misfire procedures for the appropriate weapon system.
 - (2) Failure to clear weapon system requires Range Control to be notified and they will contact quality assurance specialist ammunition surveillance (QASAS) or logistics assistance representative (LAR).
 - (3) Do not permit anyone to move or tamper with weapon and ammunition until QASAS or LAR arrive to investigate malfunction.

- j. Accidents involving ammunition or explosives require the following actions:
- (1) Call an immediate cease-fire.
 - (2) Immediately notify Range Control.
 - (3) Do not permit anyone to move or tamper with weapons or ammunition involved, except as necessary to permit the evacuation of the injured personnel.

4-5. Ammunition

- a. Responsibility.
- (1) Commanders for active duty and National Guard and Reserve units receiving ammunition support from Fort Hood will ensure accountability of ammunition, ammunition components, and ammunition residue according to AR 710-2 (Supply Policy Below the National Level), DA Pam 710-2-1 (Using Unit Supply System, FH Reg 700-15 (Fort Hood Ammunition Handbook), and this regulation.
 - (2) Range Control provides a range ammunition checklist (see figure 4-1) in each range book.
 - (a) Ensure compliance with safety regulations during the storage, transportation, and handling of ammunition by the unit.
 - (b) Ensure unit OICs maintain safety and accountability of ammunition on the range (DA Form 3020-R).
 - (c) Ensure all Soldiers on the range receive proper training and instruction on safety requirements and hazards involved in handling ammunition (see chapter 3 of this regulation).
 - (d) Ensure reliability and trustworthiness of personnel before the assignment of duties involving ammunition and explosives control.
 - (e) Ensure units do not forecast, draw, or expend more training ammunition than necessary to meet training requirements and remain within authorizations.
 - (f) Each range will have its own ammunition point.
 - (g) Ammunition points containing .50 caliber or smaller ammunition must be located at least 35 meters (115 feet) away from roadways and buildings. Points with ammunition larger than .50 caliber must be 400 meters (1,312 feet) away from roadways and buildings.
 - (h) Ensure ammunition is expended for its intended purpose only.
 - (i) Ammunition will not be abandoned, destroyed, fired indiscriminately, or otherwise disposed of to avoid returning it to the ASP.
 - (j) Ensure ammunition is not removed from the outer or inner packing containers until required for use.
 - (1) This prevents unused ammunition from becoming unserviceable or losing lot identity.
 - (2) All ammunition will be repackaged to its issue condition prior to transport from the range for turn-in.

(k) Ensure procedures in DA Pam 700-19 (Procedures for the United States Army Munitions Reporting System) are adhered to when firing missiles. Use forms included in DA Pam 700-19 to comply with missile and rocket firing guidelines.

(l) Ensure suspected bad ammunition is immediately reported to Range Operations on FM 30.45 or by telephone (see appendix B for telephone numbers).

(m) Tanks and Bradleys are authorized to move from range to range with ammunition on board. Paladins are authorized to move from range to range, but are not authorized to enter the cantonment area with ammunition. All weapon systems must be cleared and ammunition properly stored. Movement is authorized on tank trails only from range to range.

b. Mobilization statement.

(1) Procedures in this regulation apply during mobilization and provide assistance to commanders required to use Fort Hood as a mobilization station.

(2) Commanders drawing ammunition basic load from the Fort Hood ASP will not use this ammunition for training under any condition.

c. Ammunition accounting procedures.

(1) Units that request and receive ammunition from the Fort Hood ASP will maintain training ammunition management and control documents which support the authorization, requisitioning, expenditure, and return of ammunition and/or explosives.

(2) Records should consist of:

(a) DA Form 5514-R (TAMIS Training Ammunition Forecast Report).

(b) DA Form 5203 (DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record).

(c) DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition.)

(d) DA Form 3151-R (Ammunition Stores Slip).

(e) DA Form 5515 (Training Ammunition Control Document).

(f) DA Form 2064 (Document Register for Supply Actions).

(g) DA Form 5692-R (Ammunition Consumption Certificate).

(h) DA Form 3020-R (Magazine Data Card).

(3) Units will retain all documents until all ammunition is expended or turned back in to the ASP.

(a) Once received by the unit, ammunition will be continuously accounted for by the DODIC, quantity, lot number, and serial number (if assigned) until the unit is relieved from responsibility.

(b) Units must maintain all documents applicable to their training.

(c) The purpose of these documents is to manage the unit's Class V authorization, control issue of all ammunition items, and ensure that unexpended ammunition, missiles, and residue are controlled and accounted for by the unit until returned to the ASP.

(d) Account for training ammunition at each level of distribution down to the first-line supervisor.

(e) Use DA Form 5515 as a hand receipt for issuing ammunition in various quantities from parent unit to subordinate units, from one supervisory level to another, or from one person to several recipients.

(f) Units will not maintain more ammunition in the field than is expected to be used within a 48 hour period.

(g) Any units using demolition ranges must provide Range Control Safety with a copy of DA Form 581 or DA Form 5515 and DA Form 5692-R IAW FH Reg 700-15.

(h) After each "hot" period, the unit will report to Range Control the ammunition expended by DODIC on FM 30.45 and also annotate the information on FH Form 385-2 (Range Inspection Checklist).

(i) Unit commanders will establish procedures that ensure maximum recovery of live ammunition and residue before departing the field site.

(j) Brief Soldiers on their responsibility for authorized use, turn-in, and reconciliation of ammunition items issued to them.

(1) Give this briefing before and immediately following any training activity that includes ammunition.

(2) Blocks 19 and 20 of DA Form 5515 contain the required briefing and debriefing certificates.

(k) Ensure that personnel turn-in ammunition or residue in their possession when the training event is complete.

(l) After personnel have turned in ammunition and residue, conduct a safety inspection to ensure they do not have live ammunition or residue in their possession, equipment, or vehicles.

(m) If any Class V items are unaccounted for during an inventory, take immediate action according to FH Reg 700-15.

(n) Turn-in residue and unexpended ammunition to reconcile the original DA Form 581 at the ASP when the training is complete.

d. Ammunition safety.

(1) Unit commanders are responsible for the security and control of the units ammunition program and ensuring that only authorized personnel will receipt for Class V materiel drawn from any ASP.

(2) Commanders will establish procedures for a records check:

(a) Performed by the local Provost Marshal Office (PMO).

(b) According to AR 190-11 (Physical Security of Army, Ammunition, and Explosives).

(c) On each individual authorized to requisition or receipt for ammunition and explosives.

(3) Secure ammunition under the provisions of this regulation, AR 190-11, and public law.

(4) Ammunition maintained in the field must not exceed that which can be properly safeguarded.

(5) If any Class V items cannot be accounted for during an inventory, take immediate action according to FH Reg 700-15.

(6) The Range OIC will notify Range Control when ammunition has arrived on the range and is accounted for and secure according to this regulation and FH Reg 700-15.

e. Ammunition security procedures.

(1) Ammunition is not stored on ranges overnight without Range Control approval.

(a) Units approved to store ammunition or explosives on the range overnight must maintain radio contact with Range Control.

(b) Units may store ammunition and explosives if available in a Range Control ammunition storage building or a designated ammunition storage point or vehicle under constant surveillance with the hand receipt holder present with either a DA Form 5515 or DA Form 581.

(c) Consolidate ammunition and explosives in one location.

(d) Erect a perimeter barrier with three strands of concertina wire stacked in a pyramid shape.

(1) The fence should have one entry or exit point.

(2) Use single strands of concertina if the exercise is a mobile situation (being in one location less than 24 hours).

(e) Entry and exit procedures will include spot checks of personnel and vehicles for unauthorized material.

(f) Use security identification cards, badges, or sign in and out system for admission to ammunition storage areas.

(g) Only government vehicles are allowed entry to the storage area.

(h) The commander decides whether to arm guards protecting ammunition.

(i) Consider the safety, category of ammunition stored, and the threat of possible unauthorized intrusion.

(2) Commanders must review AR 190-14 (Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties) before arming guards.

(a) If guards are armed, give them a briefing on AR 190-14 and ensure they are qualified with their assigned weapons.

(b) If armed guards are used, they will be outside the site perimeter.

(c) The use of armed guards for security of ammunition issued to crews of tanks, self-propelled artillery, or crew served weapons and stored within their vehicles is at the discretion of the unit commander.

(d) Give personnel performing guard duties a communication system other than voice (for example, radio, whistles, horns) as a means of reporting intrusion or requesting assistance from the sergeant-of-the-guard or other appropriate response force.

- (e) Provide security lighting at the storage site if available (that is, generator and light set).
 - (f) Post the area with restricted area and no smoking signs.
 - (g) Get signs from Range Control Operations Front Desk.
 - (h) Supervisory personnel conduct periodic checks to ensure guards are on duty and to deter the presence of unauthorized personnel.
 - (i) The use of roving patrols to meet this requirement is acceptable.
- f. Ammunition safety.
- (1) Do not fire incendiary ammunition without Range approval.
 - (2) Do not fire high explosive ammunition at stationary or moving targets made of plywood or other material mounted on target mechanisms.
 - (3) Immediately after firing TOW or Dragon missiles, units must remove guide wires for safety and to preclude damage to moving target carrier systems, personnel, or range vehicles.
 - (4) Use chemical agents only under the supervision of a school-trained nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) officer or NCO.
 - (5) Personnel finding ammunition in the maneuver training area should refer to FH Reg 700-15 for proper disposal or call Range Control Operations if ammunition appears unsafe to move.

Range Operations Inspection Checklist

References: AR 385-63 ; DA PAM 385-63; DA Pam 385-64; AR 710-2; AR 190-13; FH Reg 350-40; FH Reg 700-15

Range Facility: _____ Date: _____

Unit: _____ Inspector: _____

Y/N General Range Inspection

	Is the OIC and RSO on the range performing their assigned duties?
	Is the Range Book, OIC reminder sheet, SDZ, and minimum safety requirements sheet on hand? Note: SDZ and minimum safety requirements sheet normally pertains to multi-use range.
	Is a backup radio present and turned off? Note: Need 2 radios on range without a radio in tower.
	Is the unit level risk assessment complete and signed by proper authority?
	Is medical evacuation vehicle on site?
	Did OIC and RSO give a range orientation and safety briefing?
	Are adequate safety measures in effect to observe and control day and night firing?
	Are POV's in vicinity of the range? Note: Any POV must have a range pass.

Y/N Ammunition Inspection

	Is a person signed for all ammunition on hand by DA Form 581 or DA Form 5515 and located at the ammo point? Note: DA Form 5515 is used as a hand receipt from parent unit to subordinate units or from one person to another (example: BN to CO, CO to PLT, or CO to CO if in the same battalion, etc).
	Is ammo on hand an operational amount that is not excessive and if excessive, has this been approved by the Range Control Safety Officer?
	Is ammo on the range only for authorized weapon systems and open only as needed?
	Is DA Form 3020-R (Magazine Data Card) being used to account for ammo by DODIC and lot number?
	Is ammo being stored the proper distance from roads, buildings, flammable materials, and in a manner that minimized the potential for ignition, explosion, or detonation? Note: Distance for ammo through .50 caliber is 100 feet and ammo larger than .50 Caliber is 400 meters.
	Is ammo and dunnage being stored in a manner that is physically separate?
	Is ammo off the ground, covered with canvas or in an ammo shed protected from the elements, and receiving air circulation? Note: Pallets are acceptable in open areas.
	Are 4 each No Smoking Within 50 Feet and a Restricted Area signed properly posted? Note: No smoking signs must be seen from all directions and restricted area sign posted at entrance.
	Are there two (2) serviceable 10 BC or better fire extinguishers present?
	Is concertina wire erected IAW current policies? Note: 1 roll is required if training is for 24 hours or less, 3 rolls if more than 24 hours.
	Does ammo point have a means of communication other than voice response? Note: Can be field phone, radio, messenger, or a whistle.
	Is a daily inventory of ammo being conducted by a disinterested person? Note: Must be a person not in direct line of supervision of the person signed for the ammo.
	Are Soldiers briefed on use and turn in of ammo and checked for "No Brass or Ammo"?
	Does the unit have the proper ammunition for range conditions? Note: No de-linking of ammo.

Comments: _____

Printed Name of OIC: _____ Signature of OIC: _____

Figure 4-1. Range ammunition checklist

4-6. Operation Lifesaver

- a. Operation Lifesaver is for the emergency evacuation of injured personnel by helicopter ambulance. Only emergency first responder on site, Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) dispatcher, or Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center (CRDAMC) medical personnel are authorized to terminate a medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) mission.
- b. Units are required to provide a combat lifesaver and dedicated transport vehicle on all ranges prior to obtaining a hot status.
- c. To obtain Operation Lifesaver service, contact Range Control on FM 38.30 or FM 30.45 and provide the:
 - (1) Six-digit coordinates and prominent terrain features nearby.
 - (2) Unit Identification.
 - (3) Evacuation category:
 - (a) *Urgent*. Requires immediate evacuation to prevent loss of life.
 - (b) *Priority*. Serious injury, but not life threatening.
 - (4) Nature of injury.
 - (5) Landing site hazards, if any; if none, so state.
 - (6) Landing zone markings.
 - (7) Special equipment needed if known (hoist, litter bucket).

4-7. Range fire conditions and fire fighting

- a. Range support personnel, in communications with Range Control, shall accompany fire fighting crews, details, and fire department personnel while down range. *A dedicated 10 man fire fighting detail is required, consisting of 1 noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC), 1 driver, and 8 fire fighters on all multi-use ranges based on fire conditions in figure 4-2.* Non-multi-use ranges shall use personnel occupying ranges as the fire fighting detail to extinguish fires that occur on the occupied range. Required fire fighting equipment is identified in the facility Range Book furnished by Range Control upon signing for the range.
- b. Fire conditions.
 - (1) The range officer makes the decision on range conditions based upon recommendations from DPW Natural Resources Branch, Fort Hood Fire Department, and the Installation Operation Center (IOC).
 - (a) Condition Green.
 - (1) Pyrotechnics and incendiary munitions are authorized for training without restrictions.
 - (2) No dedicated fire fighting detail required.
 - (b) Condition Amber.
 - (1) Do not use aerial flares outside live fire training areas.
 - (2) Use pyrotechnics on roadways, tank trails, or areas clear of vegetation only.
 - (3) No dedicated fire fighting detail required.

(c) Condition Red.

(1) Do not use pyrotechnics, incendiary munitions, or tracers (see request for waiver in figure 4-2).

(2) 10 man fire fighting detail is required.

c. Fire fighting.

(1) Senior personnel in the area will take command of fire fighting until relieved by the post Fire Marshal or his representative.

(2) Unit fire fighting detail must review the fire fighting video which is available at <https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ITAM.html>.

(3) Notify Range Control of range fires immediately and give:

(a) Grid coordinates.

(b) Size of fire.

(c) Direction of movement of fire.

(d) Existing danger to personnel, equipment, or environmentally sensitive areas.

(4) If the fire endangers personnel, equipment, ammunition, or endangered species habitat, the OIC will:

(a) Have the unit fire fighting detail extinguish, or attempt to contain, the fire until the fire department arrives.

(b) Update Range Control on fire fighting progress hourly or upon significant change of the situation.

(c) Evacuate the area to 400 meters (1,312 feet) if fire involves or supplies heat to hazard class 1.1, 1.2, or unknown class of explosives.

(5) Fire fighters must have permission from Range Control to enter the live fire area and notify Range Control upon clearing.

d. Fire fighting equipment.

(1) Fire fighting equipment is identified in the facility Range Book furnished by Range Control upon signing for the range. During periods of heightened fire hazard, Range Control requires units to provide certain equipment to meet conditions.

(2) During range condition Red, units shall:

(a) Provide dedicated, 10 man unit fire fighting detail on multi use ranges, if fire waiver has been granted.

(b) Ensure fire fighting detail review the fire fighting video.

(c) Provide 2 1/2 ton truck or larger transportation.

(d) Provide other requirements as specified in the waiver request, if approved.

(3) Range operators will brief units on fire fighting equipment available on the range, including:

(a) 5,000 gallon tankers.

(b) 400 gallon tank and pump units.

(c) Portable 5 gallon backpacks and fire swatters.

(4) Firing units will ensure that the available 5,000 gallon tankers and 400 gallon pumpers are full of water.

e. Request for fire waiver.

(1) Will be submitted by highest headquarters (division, regiment, and separate brigades) and will serve as a blanket waiver for all units of the division, regiment, or separate brigade.

(2) Will be signed by the Commander, Chief of Staff, or G-3.

(3) Must be submitted not later than 21 days before event which will include:

(a) The date of event.

(b) A listing of specific ranges to be used.

(c) Type of incendiary munitions, pyrotechnics, or tracers.

(d) Type and number of vehicles, to include main gun munitions for event.

(e) Type of fire fighting equipment available and their capabilities.

(f) The unit considered target selection so that firing into an endangered species habitat would be minimized.

(g) The impact on training if waiver is disapproved.

(h) The office of the DPTMS will conduct a fire risk assessment and will consult with representatives of DPW, Natural Resources and the Fort Hood Fire Department before approval.

(4) Waivers are valid for 30 days only.

(5) A sample of a waiver is shown in figure 4-2.

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

OFFICE SYMBOL

DATE

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, USAG, (DPTMS, Range Control), Fort Hood, Texas
76544-5016

SUBJECT: Request for Exception to Policy for Use of Tracers or Pyrotechnics during Range Condition "RED"

1. The 23rd Armored Division requests an exception to policy to use tracers and pyrotechnics from 01 thru 31 March 2007 on the following ranges: Sugarloaf Multiuse, Blackwell Multiuse, Clabber Creek DMPRC, Curry Mortar Complex, Trapnell Machine Gun, and Black Gap Rifle Charlie.
2. The following ammunition will be fired: 7.62mm, .50 caliber, 120mm TPCSDS-T, 120mm TP-T, 25mm TP-T, 120mm Mortar Illumination, 5.56mm ball and tracer.
3. The 23rd Armored Division will take the following precautions to ensure that fire hazards are minimized:
 - a. A dedicated fire fighting detail with an NCOIC and ten personnel. Detail have a radio, 2 ½ ton or larger truck with water buffalo, and will not participate in the firing events. If the Fort Hood Fire Department is on the range, the detail will be made available for their use.
 - b. NCOIC of the fire fighting detail will coordinate with the range supervisor for the fire detail to view the fire fighting video. NCOIC will also coordinate the issue of fire fighting equipment from the range supervisor.
 - c. All fires will be reported immediately to range control.
4. The 23rd Armored Division will avoid firing directly into endangered species habitat area to the maximum extent possible.
5. In the event of a fire, the senior fort Hood Fire Service Officer on the scene will be in complete charge of all fire fighting operations.
6. If permission is not granted, the 23rd Armored Division will be unable to meet the pre-deployment requirements for its NTC rotation and meet the qualification standards set by the gunnery manuals.
7. the POC for this action is SFC Jones, 287-4118,

John D. McIntyre
COL, AR
ACofS, G3

Figure 4-2. Sample of waiver request

4-8. Severe weather warnings

a. Upon receiving notification from IOC of a severe weather warning, flash flood warning, or heavy rain forecast, the Range Operations will:

(1) Notify all units conducting live fire operations and Range Control firing nets of the severe weather warning. Termination of live fire or training event is at the discretion of the unit commander.

(2) Recall range inspectors, coordinate with PMO, and dispatch teams to conduct a safety risk assessment of tactical low water crossings. Teams will provide Range Control Firing Desk information on current and expected depth of creeks, estimate swiftness of speed of creek current, and safety assessment of the tactical crossing. Teams will close gates as necessary.

(3) Compile all data received on crossings, post crossing areas on the range safety board overlay, and forward information to IOC.

(4) Inform the IOC of the safety status of the tactical water crossings and the decision of whether a full or partial closure of the tactical crossings is necessary.

(5) Update the IOC of the status of the tactical crossings as conditions warrant.

b. Range inspectors and Military Police will monitor the water depth and current of the crossings throughout the severe weather and report status to Range Operations. When the water level has receded and the crossings are safe, Range Control will inform the IOC when the crossings are open.

c. Tactical low water crossing conditions:

(1) Green – No restrictions.

(2) Amber – Units must check crossings and determine if they are safe to cross.

(3) Red – Cannot be used; must use authorized bridge crossings per guidelines shown on Fort Hood ITAM training map.

4-9. Officer-in-charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO) responsibilities

a. OIC responsibilities.

(1) Personnel to act as an OIC on a range must be certified, IAW AR 385-63 and DA PAM 385-63, by the battalion commander to operate in that capacity. OICs will be appointed to no other duties while acting in the capacity of OIC.

(2) Range Operations conducts, on request, OIC and RSO procedures and policy briefings.

(3) No one may act in the capacity of an OIC or RSO without receiving this briefing and being entered into the Range Control system.

(4) OIC will not participate in training events. If required to participate, the OIC must be relieved by an alternate OIC who has signed in at Range Control and must call Range Control to change out the OIC over the radio.

(5) OICs and RSOs must sign for the scheduled facility. This may be 1 working day prior to the start date on the facility.

(6) Coordinates with the Range Complex supervisor not later than 45 days prior to the start date of the training event.

(7) Range Control Safety will conduct a minimum safety briefing with the unit. The unit will pick up the overlay or safety diagram as required.

(8) Picks up Range Book, and if appropriate, the safety data card and risk assessment at Range Control one working day prior to the start date.

(9) Establishes communications with Range Control prior to occupying the range.

(10) Maintains constant communications with Range Control, responding to hourly radio checks until unit has cleared the range and been given permission by Range Control to depart.

(11) Responsible for all activities taking place on the assigned range.

(12) Must be physically present on the facility.

(13) Inspects the range upon occupation.

(14) Reports any operational or safety deficiencies to Range Control at time of inspection.

(15) Ensures personnel on the range receive safety briefing and "UXO" orientation prior to participating in live fire activities.

(16) Ensures required roadblocks, barriers, and guards are in position before beginning live fire training.

(17) Ensures range flag (day) or red light (night) are in place before beginning live fire.

(18) Posts approved SDZ diagram, if appropriate, in the range tower. This includes SDZ for any participating aircraft.

(19) Ensures compliance with all safety measures.

(20) Ensures that no personnel go downrange without the approval of Range Control.

(21) Ensures approval of Range Control prior to going "Hot."

(22) Conduct live fire only during approved or scheduled hours.

(23) Immediately reports any range fires to Range Control.

(24) Immediately notifies Range Control of any "UXO" occurring on the range.

(25) Immediately reports misfires to Range Control.

(26) Ensures that persons instructing tower operator to raise and lower targets is certified on the weapon system being used.

b. RSO responsibilities.

(1) RSOs must be certified by battalion commander and weapon systems qualified IAW AR 385-63 and DA PAM 385-63. The RSO is appointed by the unit and is responsible to the OIC of the range. RSOs will be appointed to no other duties while acting in the capacity of RSO. RSO duties are as follows:

(a) Inspects all weapons as they arrive on the range.

- (b) Clears all weapons prior to being removed from the range.
- (c) Checks all personnel to ensure no ammo or residue are being removed from the range by other than ammo detail.
- (d) Assures that all personnel are clear of SDZs.
- (e) RSO will not participate in training events. If required to participate, the RSO must be relieved by an alternate RSO who has signed in at Range Control and must call Range Control to change out the RSO over the radio.
- (f) Orders an immediate cease fire or check fire when any unsafe condition is observed on the range.
- (g) Orders an immediate cease fire or check fire upon loss of communications with Range Control.
- (h) In the case of major ranges, if necessary, uses a vehicle to maintain visual contact with firing vehicles.
- (i) Ensures spotting and reporting of any UXO and coordinates with EOD personnel at UXO sites.
- (j) Since the RSO cannot observe the gun target line of firing aircraft, the commander of each firing aircraft will act as an assistant RSO and LRSO who will:
 - (1) Verify range and azimuth to each target.
 - (2) Verify target type.
 - (3) Verify left and right safety limits for each engagement.

Table 4-2. Officer-in-charge and range safety officer requirements

Weapon system	Officer-in-charge ¹			Range safety ¹		
	OFF	WO	NCO	OFF	WO	NCO
Practice hand grenade and rifle grenades; sub-caliber training devices; laser ranges; firing devices; simulators, trip flares; small arms and machine guns	X	X	E-6	X	X	E-5
Chemical agents and smoke ^{2,6}	X	X	E-6	X	X	E-5
Aerial gunnery, air defense weapons; flame throwers; live grenades, grenade launchers, and grenade machine guns; live mines and demolitions; tank and fighting vehicle cannon; recoilless rifles	X	X	E-7	X	X	E-6
Field artillery ³	X	X	E-7	X	X	E-6
Mortars	X	X	E-6	X	X	E-6 ⁷
ADA rockets and guided missiles		X			X ⁴	
Direct fire antitank rockets and missiles	X	X	E-7	X	X	E-6
Live fire exercises using organic weapons; squad through company, battery, troop	X	X	E-7	X	X	E-6
Combined arms live-fire exercises using outside fire support, troop, battery, squad, platoon, company; or battalion and larger ⁵	X	X	E-7	X	X	E-6

Legend:

ADA – Air Defense Artillery
E-5 – Sergeant
E-6 – Staff Sergeant
E-7 – Sergeant First Class

NCO – Noncommissioned officer
OFF – Officer
WO – Warrant Officer

Table 4-2. Officer-in-charge and range safety officer requirements (continued)**Notes:**

¹ Civilians in the grade of general schedule (GS)-7 or above may act as OIC, and GS-5 or above or equivalent as RSO. Civilian contractors may act as OIC or RSO when approved by the installation commander and IAW Contract Statement of Work (SOW).

² OIC and RSO must be nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) qualified when conducting NBC or smoke training.

³ Use of E-7s as OICs is authorized only when approved by the installation commander. Duties of the RSO are normally performed by either the battery executive officer or platoon leader.

⁴ Senior RSO (SRSO) will be a field grade officer, Chief Warrant Officer 4 (CW4) or CW5 (Army), or civilian in the grade of GS-12 or above.

⁵ OIC will be a field grade officer for battalion or larger combined arms live fire exercise (CALFEX).

⁶ RSO for Marine Corps will be E-6 or above for practice hand grenades, chemical agents and smokes. The installation commander may allow E-5 to act as RSO for practice hand grenades, chemical agents and smoke.

⁷ RSO for Marine Corps can be E-5 for mortar training activities.

4-10. Special activities

Special activities in training areas requires joint use and scheduling.

a. Access to the live fire training areas for hunting will comply with the following:

(1) Hunt guides will follow the guidelines established by Hunt Control and Area Access and will be qualified to guide recreational users upon taking the EOD recognition briefing offered in building 56000. This EOD recognition briefing authorizes guides to enter the live fire training area only and does not include dedicated impact areas.

(2) Hunt guides are responsible for the welfare of all parties escorted into authorized areas.

(3) Deer stands and feeders are allowed within the live fire areas if sited by Area Access and submitted to and approved by Range Control. All changes in locations of stands and blinds will be submitted by Area Access to Range Control for review and approval.

(4) Stands and blinds will be marked by the stand number and identifiable from the outside of the stand. Stands and blinds not reported and marked will be in violation and removed by authorized personnel. Unauthorized or illegal hunting or other activities will be reported to the PMO Game Warden's Office for investigation and submission to the United States (US) Magistrates Court or the chain of command for punitive action.

(5) Stand and blind locations will be submitted annually to Range Control not later than 30 days prior to any hunt season.

(6) Prior to each hunting weekend, a hunt meeting will be conducted at Range Control to coordinate land, stands, and special instructions. Hunt Control and Area Access will provide a representative to the meeting for final coordination. *Range Control has sole authority* to open and close areas and stands and blinds as needed. Changes or updates will be provided to Hunt Control by Range Control Operations. Hunt guides will report to Range Control and sign in and out through Range Control Operations radio room. Hunt guides will provide a cellular phone number to Range Control. During authorized hunting days, all hunting will cease from 1000 through 1400 hours daily.

b. Access to the live fire areas and dedicated impact areas for cattlemen who are members of the Central Texas Cattlemen's Association will comply with the following:

(1) All cattlemen working on Fort Hood will provide Area Access and Range Control a list of authorized member's names with corresponding identification numbers. An annual or updated list is required or when changes occur.

(2) All cattlemen working in the live fire area will attend the EOD recognition briefing offered in building 56000. This EOD recognition briefing authorizes cattlemen to enter the live fire areas only and does not include dedicated impact areas.

(3) Cattlemen may request up to three live fire areas from Range Control to work cattle. Cattlemen must call Range Control prior to moving into a new area and/or clearing the live fire area. Cattlemen are responsible for their employees and will not have guests whom are not directly involved with cattle handling activities. No person under the age of 12 will be allowed in the live fire area.

(4) Cattlemen are not allowed into the live fire areas during mandatory shutdowns with the exception of the Clear Creek, House Creek, and Friendship cow pens and call-in, call-out procedures apply. Cattlemen may have access to the Clear Creek and House Creek cow pens without calling Range Control. Access is limited to the pens only and not the surrounding areas. Cattlemen will take the most direct route using only improved surface roads.

(5) Aerial surveys and/or roundups will be coordinated through Range Control Scheduling Office not later than 30 days prior to the event.

Note: Any reference to cattlemen listed above refers to members of the Central Texas Cattlemen's Association.

c. Contractor access to the live fire area. Contractor access to the live fire area will be coordinated through Range Control. All contractors will be required to have a signed Hold Harmless Agreement on file at Range Control and have range passes on all contract vehicles as well as all authorized privately owned vehicles. Contractors are required to attend the EOD recognition briefing conducted in building 56000. This EOD recognition briefing authorizes personnel to enter the live fire area only and does not include the dedicated impact areas. Contractors will coordinate with Range Operations on call-in, call-out procedures.

d. Natural resources, cultural resources, and other access. Natural resources, cultural resources, and other access will be coordinated through Range Control. All personnel entering the live fire area will attend the EOD recognition briefing conducted in building 56000. This EOD recognition briefing authorizes personnel to enter the live fire area only and does not include the dedicated impact areas. Personnel will coordinate with Range Operations on call-in, call-out procedures.

e. Range Control, range support contract personnel, and Game Warden personnel. Range Control, range support contract personnel, and Game Warden personnel will have access to the live fire areas and must call-in and out of areas with Range Control. Special trips into dedicated impact areas may be granted on a case-by-case basis due to emergency situations. Range Control and Game Wardens may patrol the live fire area and impact areas by either air or ground to ensure unauthorized persons stay clear of the unsafe areas. Personnel access into dedicated impact areas is limited to qualified EOD personnel, Range Control, Game Warden, and other safety personnel designated by the IRO. The IRO or designated representative may grant entry into restricted areas by non-DOD personnel on case-by-case basis (AR 385-63 and DA PAM 385-63, paragraph 2-1).

f. Civilians and visitors on ranges.

(1) Civilians may not discharge firearms on Fort Hood ranges, except on Pilot Knob Rifle Zero or as approved by the range officer.

(2) When a unit plans to have civilian visitors or military Family members on ranges or training facilities to observe training, the unit must request approval, in writing, to the range officer.

(a) Request approval, in writing, through the Public Affairs Office to the range officer.

(b) Submit request not later than 7 working days prior to the event.

(c) Request must include:

(1) Date and time visitors will occupy the range.

(2) The number of visitors.

(3) Location.

(4) Mode of transportation and vehicle parking area.

(5) A POC and telephone number.

(6) A method of controlling visitors.

Note: Units must provide hearing protection for visitors.

g. Cemeteries.

(1) Cemeteries within live fire training areas are off-limits, except as authorized by the range officer.

(2) Memorial Day visits to cemeteries (normally approved for the Sunday nearest the holiday), by Family members, are from dawn to dusk. Ranges in conflict with cemetery visits will be shut down for the day.

Chapter 5 Contract Range Support

5-1. Range operators

Contract support staff will provide support IAW the current Performance Work Statement.

- a. Provide range operators for roll-on and roll-off ranges.
- b. Provide target equipment and target emplacement and replacement.
- c. Provide operator, organization, direct support and general support maintenance on targets and mechanisms.
- d. Install and maintain training aids devices and simulators (TADDS) equipment that interfaces with targetry.

5-2. Scenario change-out procedures

Range operators require sufficient time to change out scenarios.

- a. When a scenario or layout change is scheduled during the week, the following applies:

- (1) The first day a unit is booked on a range is the “set up” day. This includes targetry set up and maintenance.

- (2) The last day a unit is booked on a range is the “clear” day. The target layout is removed and maintenance is performed.

- b. Change-out time is required to:

- (1) Emplace additional targets.

- (2) Change from multiple integrated laser engagement system (MILES) to live fire.

- (3) Change from live fire to MILES.

- (4) Replace targets and lifters.

- (5) Service and repair target mechanisms.

- (6) Service and repair generators.

- c. Units should plan for:

- (1) A 2 day down period whenever scenarios change for Table XII or CALFEX.

- (2) At least a 1 day (24 hour) down period whenever scenarios change for Tables V-VIII.

Chapter 6 Contracting Officers Representative (COR)

- a. The COR and property administrator (PA) furnishes government oversight of the requirements of the contract.

- (1) Contracted ranges, supply and support, and selected training sites.

- (2) Latrine services for training areas and ranges.

- (3) Quality assurance inspections and reporting.

(4) Future contract services for the DPTMS, Range Division.

b. Latrines.

(1) It is the units responsibility to order chemical latrines.

(2) Latrines will be requested using FH Form 350-25 (Request for Portable Chemical Latrines and Validation of Services). FH Form 350-25 is available on the Range Control Web site under the COR Section at <https://mdt.t.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ground.html>.

(3) It is advised that the completed FH Form 350-25 be emailed to the units comptroller for approval and that approval being emailed to Range Control.

(4) 25 people per day per latrine is used as the guideline.

(5) Units should recon the site they are planning to place the latrines and take a global positioning system (GPS) device and get an 8 digit grid coordinate where the latrine will be located. Latrines will be placed at the site using a GPS device.

(6) If the form is emailed to Range Control, the requesting unit will receive confirmation with a requirement number from Range Control. The requirement number will be used if the unit has any additional questions.

(7) Latrines are serviced every other day unless otherwise requested by the unit.

(8) Only the latrine contractor will move the latrine from the original location and it will result in an additional cost.

Chapter 7

Logistics Branch (Contract Operated)

Logistics Branch:

a. Coordinates all range support and real property maintenance for ranges.

b. Fabricates wood targets, cloth targets, and paper targets.

c. Supervises the central issue point (CIP) in issuing and receiving all targets and components for live fire and training ranges.

d. Supervises the generator shop, which is responsible for the maintenance of all assigned generators, lawn mowers, and other small engine support equipment.

e. Supervises the battery shop.

(1) Receipt.

(2) Issue.

(3) Repair.

f. Conducts operation and maintenance classes for target lifting devices and ancillary equipment.

(1) Units must schedule this training 14 days before their scheduled training event.

(2) Classes are held twice a month on the first and third Wednesday at 1300 at Range Control, building 56006.

- (3) Must be a Sergeant (E-5) or above to sign for target lifting equipment from CIP.
- (4) A memorandum for the equipment must be submitted two weeks prior to the start of the unit's training event.

Chapter 8

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program

8-1. Program missions

- a. The ITAM Program is a DOD and DA Sustainable Range Program that enables training by repairing and sustaining training land to enhance and support training IAW AR 350-19.
- b. Hood ITAM.
 - (1) Integrates mission requirements with environmental requirements to management training land and establishes the policies and procedures to achieve sustainable use of training lands by implementing a uniformed land management program.
 - (2) Educates Soldiers to sustain Army lands.
 - (3) Manages the Training Out Area Program and other land and land repair programs for the installation.
- c. Range training land assessment (RTLA) is a methodology for monitoring of Army land resources to identify and track current and future trends to ensure they do not constraint required training at Fort Hood.
- d. Land rehabilitation and maintenance (LRAM) is land rehabilitation methodology to maintain, repair, and reconfiguration land to keep training land serviceable, enabling training.
- e. Geographic information system (GIS) is an automated system that incorporates data from various systems; integrates data into updated maps, forecasts, trend footprints, similar sites (not previously identified), and provides GIS assistance to DPTMS, Range Control, ITAM, and military units.
- f. Sustainable range awareness (SRA) is a program that provides guidance without jeopardizing tactics or the environment and educates commanders, staff, Soldiers, and other land users on the impact of training on the installation's land.
- g. Training requirements integration (TRI) is a program which identifies and integrates the installation's training requirements and ensures assets are available for unit maneuver training. TRI balances training, conserves the environment, and allows units to conduct realistic training on Army lands.

8-2. Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program manager

The ITAM program manager:

- a. Manages ITAM components and ITAM budget for Fort Hood.
- b. Coordinates ITAM projects and plans with DPW and MSCS and provides input for developing and updating environmental policies, procedures, and the integrated natural resource management plan (INRMP).
- c. Drafts, staffs, and standardizes policies and procedures to sustain Fort Hood's maneuver training areas to enable training and reduce damage to training lands.
- d. Sustains Fort Hood's maneuver training and live fire areas to support Army training requirements.
- e. The proponent for the Fort Hood ITAM SRA, TRI, and RTLA programs.
- f. Monitors land restoration plans and land rehabilitation efforts to prevent degradation of maneuver planning or training exercises.
- g. Supervises the LRAM and GIS coordinators.
- h. Monitors training land data to prevent degradation of maneuver planning or training exercises and potential training impacting trends.
- i. Manages the military training excavation requests system and the Training Out Area Program for the installation.
- j. Monitors Fort Hood's Maneuver Damage Program and land damage reports.
- k. Monitors Hood land agencies work on Fort Hood training lands.
- l. Monitors civilian contractors and surveys on Fort Hood training land.

8-3. Maneuver Damage Program (MDP)

The MDP maintains and sustains maneuver training areas by:

- a. Reporting damaged training land.
- b. Allowing damages to be programmed for repair work.
- c. Repairing land damage before it becomes worse or costs more.
- d. Providing land stewardship guidance to commanders on how to minimize environmental and land damage, but not cause restrictions on maneuver training opportunities.
- e. Establishing land responsibilities and procedures for military units and installation agencies.
- f. Monitoring and tracking unit excavations to ensure sites are properly refilled and to prevent major erosion from starting.
- g. Involving units to assess any damage found for timely reporting and is part of the units clearing process after training.
- h. Involving leadership in land stewardship planning.
- i. Standardizing format for reporting.
- j. Establishing unit land responsibilities according to FH Reg 200-1.

8-4. Contractor survey procedures on Fort Hood lands

a. Purpose. To outline policies and procedures to civilian personnel participating in the conduct of surveys or work projects on or in Fort Hood maneuver training areas or live fire areas.

b. Applicability. These procedures are applicable to all civilian agencies or contractors who conduct or manage surveys or construction on Fort Hood maneuver training areas or live fire areas.

c. Contractor requirements.

(1) Comply with Army, DOD, local, state, and national environmental laws and policies in the conduct of surveys at Fort Hood.

(2) Ordnance awareness training is required for positive accident prevention.

(3) Ensures surveying contractors practice the same standards required for military units.

d. Education and training.

(1) Civilian agencies and contractors are responsible for the training and education of survey members.

(a) Minimum training consists of a familiarization with restricted and off limits areas, life saver (dust off) procedures, and ordnance awareness training conducted by EOD.

(b) Contractors must coordinate with the EOD and arrange for ordnance awareness training for survey personnel before conducting surveys.

(2) Training will include munitions and pyrotechnics identification and marking procedures and is an annual requirement for survey personnel.

e. Maneuver training area surveys (non-live fire).

(1) Work in maneuver training areas requires coordination with the military.

Coordination will ensure that:

(a) Military training (FCX, Force on Force, road blocks, etc.) is not impacted by the survey.

(b) The project will not be unnecessarily interrupted.

(c) Military planning is initiated at least 6 months prior to an event.

(d) Contractors can identify land group managers from the GSP.

(2) The ITAM program manager will assist with survey coordination.

f. Live fire area (inside the Red Line).

(1) Surveys conducted in the live fire area require daily coordination and communication.

(a) Contractors must coordinate with Range Control Scheduling Office 7 to 12 months prior to the onset of a survey.

(b) Military units schedule ranges 6 months prior to use.

(c) Advance coordination will help resolve conflicts of survey sites with other ranges.

(d) Lack of advance coordination could result in poor survey site allocations or denial of the survey.

(e) When the conflicts are resolved, include the survey in the Range Schedule.

(2) The survey personnel are required to check in with Range Control Operations *on the scheduled survey date*.

(3) Range Control Operations:

(a) Will confirm the validity of the survey site booking.

(b) Will ensure live fire changes will not conflict the survey site.

(c) Will conduct a briefing on lifesaver (dust off) procedures.

(d) Will ensure the survey team maintains contact with operations through radio contact (FM 30.45 or FM 38.30).

(e) Requires survey teams to check out upon completion of each day's survey.

(4) Before checking in with Range Control Operations, survey personnel must coordinate with Range Control Safety who will:

(a) Plot the survey team's entry (grid) site into the Red Line and trace the team's route to the survey site.

(b) Identify temporary impact areas, restraints, and review all potential safety problems.

(5) Survey personnel will remain on approved roads in temporary impact areas.

(6) Range Control Safety will conduct a risk analysis if the survey site or route will require survey personnel to move off approved roads.

(7) Standardized overlays of survey sites may be established.

(8) Range Safety Office:

(a) Has final authority on authorizing activities in Fort Hood live fire area (Red Line).

(b) Will instruct Range Operations to allow the survey.

(c) Will inform Range Operations of any restrictions.

g. Protective clothing and equipment.

(1) The use of protective clothing and equipment by survey personnel is encouraged.

(2) Proper clothing can reduce injuries to survey personnel.

(3) The Fort Hood environment can cause injuries to the unaware person (for example: sun, terrain, weather, and brush).

8-5. Endangered species survey areas

a. Authority. Fort Hood complies with local, state, and national environmental laws and statutes concerning endangered species protection.

b. Policy. The Fort Hood policy on endangered species is detailed in FH Reg 200-1 and the current Biological Opinion.

c. Surveys. Fort Hood conducts endangered species surveys annually, during mid-March to late July.

(1) Five major survey sites are inside the live fire training area.

(2) All five sites are subdivided to minimize conflicts and maximize site evaluation.

(3) Survey sites must be evaluated by a survey team every 14 days.

(4) Surveys will work around GSP priority and will not take priority over military training unless approved by the CofS.

8-6. Training in endangered species habitat

a. Endangered species habitat.

(1) All endangered species habitats are protected at Fort Hood.

(2) Current Fort Hood training maps are required for unit planning, maneuvering, exercises, and training. Maps only show core-endangered species habitats and place limitations on units who train in those areas.

(3) Species habitats shown on the map are the golden-cheeked warbler and the bald eagle.

b. Core habitat guidelines training. Observe the following guidelines when using core habitat areas:

(1) Nesting period is 1 March to 30 June each year.

(2) Land managers must consider habitats when assigning land to units to provide them adequate land to conduct required training.

(3) Units are responsible for informing and controlling units in habitats.

(4) Leaders will limit units in habitats during nesting periods.

(5) Keep vehicles on established tank trails or open areas in habitats.

(6) Use pre-existing fighting positions and emplacements during non-nesting period; do not use during nesting.

(7) Use existing artillery firing points during non-nesting period; no artillery firing within 100 meters (328 feet) of habitats during nesting period.

(8) *Immediately* report all fires to Range Control.

(9) Comply with range rules regarding the use of flares, incendiary munitions, etc.

(10) Two hour limit on training and occupation time spent within a habitat during nesting periods.

(11) Open fires are not authorized on Fort Hood.

(12) Digging is not authorized in habitats.

(13) Cutting or running over brush is not authorized in habitats.

(14) Unit bivouacs are not authorized during nesting periods.

(15) Do not use smoke or chemical grenades within 100 meters (328 feet) of habitats boundaries during nesting periods.

(16) Allow authorized contracted personnel access to check cowbird traps.

e. Coordination available.

(1) The ITAM program manager and the Natural Resource Branch can assist units on habitat issues and planning.

(2) The Natural Resource Branch (see appendix B for telephone numbers) can provide specific habitat data and terrain walks to clarify habitat boundaries for units.

8-7. Training Out Area Program

a. Authority. Fort Hood installation status report (ISR), Garrison Commander's 25 year installation sustainability plan (ISP), and the DPTMS Multi-Year Training Out Area Program.

b. Training Out Area Program.

(1) The Multi-Year Training Out Area Program outlines land repair plans and practices that remove sectors of land for concentrated repairs to sustain overall land resources to provide realistic training land for current and future unit training and to prevent extensive land damage which will impact training and, if not corrected, will lead to further land damage and environmental concerns for the installation.

(2) This program integrates DPW and DPTMS plans, projects, work efforts, and funds to repair Fort Hood landscapes to better support training requirements, sustain land conditions to reduce environmental concerns, and improve the overall land conditions of the installation.

(3) The Training Out Area Program is an annual, fluid, 5 year plan that is based on known land damage in an area and focuses on repairs to improve the overall area. The land out area size and work efforts are finalized toward the beginning of a fiscal year and are largely dependent on land repair funding and priority training.

(4) Out areas are restricted from training and deferred from grazing during the fiscal year. It is activated as the focused land repair sector, provide a stable work site for contractors, prevent recurring costs for new damage at a work site, and allow the landscape to rest and stabilize prior to returning training and grazing to the areas.

(5) The Training Out Area Program rotates areas annually and is primarily focused on the western training lands which are the main readiness training lands for the installation.

8-8. Military excavation procedures

a. Range Control is the approving authority for military training excavations on live fire ranges and training land.

(1) Units submit electronic military training excavation requests (FH Form 200-10) to capture dig approval for each training event.

(2) Submissions for excavations inside the live fire area are sent to Range Control Safety.

(3) Submissions for excavations in training areas are sent to Range Control ITAM.

(4) Approval is based on the removal of environmental and other non-digging conflict sites within the requested area.

(5) Electronic copies of approved requests are sent to the requesting unit and to other installation dig contact agencies.

b. Excavation training is a basic requirement in realistic military training. The location of planned excavation can limit unit excavation capabilities due to environmental, cultural, underground utilities, and other no-dig conflicts on sites.

c. Proper planning enhances staff training, promotes coordination, and reduces the potential for no dig conflicts to impact training.

d. Excavation requests are required for all military digging, mechanical or by hand, and for training activities that change the landscape of the training lands (for examples: foxholes, battle positions, bunkers, fuel sites, berms, obstacle belts, mobile kitchen trailer (MKT) soakage pits, etc.).

e. Units must submit range and training land military dig requests not later than 30 days prior to the excavation start date.

(1) Electronic FH Form 200-10. Units requesting military training dig requests to excavate on Fort Hood live fire ranges or training lands will use the electronic excavation request; include detailed information, dates, POC, POC phone number, training area and grid of site(s), and the request control number identifier (RCNI) on page one of the request; and submit the electronic requests to Range Control. No action will be taken on requests where the unit does not own or co-use the land on the request. Units can procure the electronic form and instructions from the Range Control Web site at <https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ground.html> (Safety or ITAM).

(2) Military live fire range excavations. Units requesting to excavate on Fort Hood live fire ranges will use the electronic excavation request, include detailed information on the request, and submit the electronic requests to Range Control, Safety Office. Safety will arrange an appointment for a person knowledgeable of the request to coordinate the plan to building 56000, Range Control Safety Office before granting final approval. The unit must inform Safety of the site restoration before the unit will be cleared from the range.

(3) Military training area excavations. Units requesting to excavate on Fort Hood training areas (TAs, LTAs, and North Fort Hood [NFH]) will use the electronic excavation request, include detailed information on the request, and submit the electronic requests to Range Control, ITAM. ITAM will provide the no dig overlay upon approving the unit request. The unit must inform ITAM of the site restoration before the unit will be cleared from the training site.

(4) No stake and rod overlays. Contact the Range Control Web site at <https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ground.html> for no stake and rod overlays for training areas. This site covers training areas, local training areas, and North Fort Hood areas; this site does not cover cantonments or non-training areas. Overlays are required to be at field sites where tent, camouflage, or engineer stakes and refuel, generator, or grounding rods are used. No stake or rod use is authorized in shaded areas on overlay.

(5) "Free" dig sites. There are four berm sites to support unit individual and basic equipment training. Sites do not require a dig request, are not schedulable, and are common areas where several units can train at the same time. Sites are in LTA110, LTA112, TA30, and NFH300. Units are responsible for site recovery after their training. Sites are marked on the Fort Hood training map.

(6) Cantonment excavations. Military excavation in cantonments and non-training areas must be processed IAW FH Reg 200-1 by submitting and routing paper copies of FH Form 200-10 to DPW, Services. This process covers any cantonment training and includes excavations, stake, as well as rod placement in cantonment areas.

(7) Water resources. The use of water resources (ponds and creeks) for training (for example: decon, shower, water purification) require units to submit FH Form 200-10 to DPW, Water program manager.

(8) Contractor support. The use of contractors to support training requirements (for example: the construction of the forward operating base (FOB) berm in TA33 and TA42) are not considered military training. It is considered construction and would require the contractor to request a construction permit IAW FH Reg 200-1.

(9) Site recovery. Unit training is not over until all excavation sites are properly recovered. Units are responsible for properly marking all unfilled sites, especially during darkness, until the sites are refilled.

(10) Range and training land inspections. Units are subject to spot inspections by Range Control, DPW, and Game Wardens. Inspectors will be looking for approved dig requests and current no dig and/or no stake and rod overlays at units sites. Approved request and overlay must be at the site prior and during excavation and at the site until the site is recovered.

(11) Failure to have proper documentation on site can result in stop of excavation operations. MSC notification will occur. Excavation operations found to have occurred in shaded no dig areas on the overlay will cause the immediate stop of digging, the initiation of an MDR, a follow up DPW inspection to determine any off limits site damage as well as liability for digging in unauthorized areas.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 190-11

Physical Security of Army, Ammunition, and Explosives (Cited in paras 4-5d(2)(b) and 4-5d(3)(b))

AR 190-13

The Army Physical Security Program (Cited in figure 4-1)

AR 190-14

Carrying of Fire Arms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties (Cited in paras 4-5e(2) and 4-5e(2)(a))

AR 350-19

The Army Sustainable Range Program (Cited in paras 1-7, 1-8a(1), 1-9c, 3-1a, and 8-1a)

AR 385-63

Range Safety (Cited in paras 1-7, 1-7d, 1-8a(2), 1-9c, 3-1a, 3-1b, 3-2i, 3-2j(1)(a), 4-2c, 4-2d(4), 4-2e(1), 4-9a(1), 4-9b(1), 4-9e, figure 4-1)

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 4-5a(1)(a) and figure 4-1)

DA PAM 350-38

Standards in Weapons Training (Cited in para 3-2k(4))

DA PAM 385-63

Range Safety (Cited in paras 1-7d, 1-8a(1), 1-9c, 3-1b, 3-2i, 3-2j(1)(a), 4-2c, 4-2d(4), 4-9a(1), 4-9b(1), 4-9e, and figure 4-1)

DA PAM 385-64

Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards (Cited in figure 4-1)

DA PAM 700-19

Procedures for the U.S. Army Munitions Reporting System (Cited in para 4-5a(2))

DA PAM 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System (Cited in para 4-5a(1))

FH Reg 95-1

Fort Hood Local Flying Rules (Cited in paras 2-5m(1), 2-10a(2), and 2-10c(4))

FH Reg 95-50

Air Traffic and Airspace Operations Governing Hood Special Use Airspace
(Cited in paras 2-5l(1)(d), 2-5l(2)(b), 2-10a(2), 2-10b(1), 2-10c(1), and 2-10c(4))

FH Reg 190-5

Fort Hood Traffic Code (Cited in paras 2-7d(1)(a)(1) and 2-7d(3))

FH Reg 200-1

Environment and Natural Resources (Cited in paras 4-2j(1), 8-3j, 8-5b, 8-8e(6), and 8-8e(8))

FH Reg 210-3

Recreational Use of Maneuver and Live Fire Training Areas (Cited in para 2-7d(2))

FH Reg 350-1

III Corps and Fort Hood Training (Cited in paras 2-2a, 2-2b, 2-2d(2), 2-2e(5), and 3-2k)

FH Reg 700-15

Fort Hood Ammunition Procedures Handbook (Cited in paras 4-5a(1)(b), 4-5c(3)(g), 4-3c(3)(m), 4-5d(5), 4-5d(6), 4-5f(5), 4-5f(13), and figure 4-1)

TC 25-8

Training Ranges (Cited in para 3-2p(1))

UCMJ, Article 92

Failure to obey order or regulation (Cited in para 1-8a(1))

Section II

Related Publications

AR 40-5

Preventive Medicine

AR 75-1

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

AR 75-15

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 95-1

Flight Regulations

AR 95-23

Unmanned Aircraft System Flight Regulations

AR 700-19

U.S. Army Munitions Reporting System

FH Range Catalog

FH Reg 40-7

Vision Conservation Program

FH Reg 40-8

Hearing Conservation

FH Reg 40-20

Aeromedical Evacuation

FH Reg 210-20 w/C1

Convoy Movements, Road Closures, and Blackout Driving on Fort Hood

FH Reg 210-25

Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation

FH Reg 350-11

Conduct of Air Force Supported Operations

FH Reg 350-16

Prevention of Heat and Cold Injury

FH Reg 360-2

Coordination with III Corps and Fort Hood Public Affairs Office Plans, Policies, and Operations

FH Reg 385-12

III Corps and Fort Hood Aviation Safety Program

FH Reg 420-1 w/ C1-4
Fire and Emergency Services

FH Reg 525-8 w/C1
Range Clearance Operations

FH Reg 525-10 w/C1
Deployment

FH Supplement 1 to AR 385-10
Army Safety Program

FM 3-04.15
Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Tactical Employment of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

FM 3-04.104
Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Forward Arming and Refueling Point

FM 3-04.140
Helicopter Gunnery

FM 3-06
Urban Operations

FM 3-06.11
Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain

FM 3-09.8
Field Artillery Gunnery

FM 3-19.30
Physical Security

FM 3-20.8
Scout Gunnery

FM 3-20.12
Tank Gunnery (Abrams)

FM 3-22.1
Bradley Gunnery

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

FM 3-22.9

Rifle Marksmanship M16A1, M16A2/3, M16A4, and M4 Carbine

FM 3-22.27

MK 19, 40-MM Grenade Machine Gun, Mod 3

FM 3-22.31

40-MM Grenade Launcher, M203

FM 3-22.34

Tow Weapon System

FM 3-22.37

Javelin – Close Combat Missile System, Medium

FM 3-22.65

Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50 HB, M2

FM 3-22.68

Crew Served Weapons

FM 3-22.91

Mortar Gunnery

FM 3-23.25

Shoulder Launched Munitions

FM 3-23.30

Grenades and Pyrotechnic Signals

FM 3-23.35

Combat Training with Pistols, M9, and M11

FM 3-25.26

Map Reading and Land Navigation

FM 3-34

Engineer Operations

FM 3-34.2

Combined-Arms Breaching Operations

FM 3-100.38

(UXO) Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Unexploded Ordnance Operations

FM 4-30.51

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Procedures

FM 4-93.51

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Division Support Battalion (Digitized)

FM 4-93.52

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Division Support Command (Digitized)

FM 7-7

The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (APC)

FM 17-12-7

Tank Gunnery Training Devices and Usage Strategies

FM 17-95

Cavalry Operations

FM 17-97

Cavalry Troop

FM 23-10

Sniper Training

FM 44-18-1

Stinger Team Operations

FM 44-44

Avenger Platoon, Section, and Squad Operations

FMI 3-04.155

Army Unmanned Aircraft System Operations

III Corps G3 Memo

Employment of Unmanned Ground Vehicles (UGV)

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

**Section III
Prescribed Forms**

DA Form 581

Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition (Prescribed in paras 3-3a(2), 4-5c(2)(d), 4-5c(3)(g), 4-5c(3)(n), 4-5e(1)(b), and figure 4-1)

DA Form 2064

Document Register for Supply Actions (Prescribed in para 4-5c(2)(f))

DA Form 3020-R

Magazine Data Card (Prescribed in paras 4-5a(2)(b), 4-5c(2)(h), and figure 4-1)

DA Form 3151-R

Ammunition Stores Slip (Prescribed in para 4-5c(2)(d))

DA Form 5203

DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record (Prescribed in para 4-5c(2)(b))

DA Form 5514-R

TAMIS Training Ammunition Forecast Report (Prescribed in para 4-5c(2)(a))

DA Form 5515

Training Ammunition Control Document (Prescribed in paras 4-5c(2)(e), 4-5c(3)(e), 4-5c(3)(g), 4-5c(3)(j)(2), 4-5e(1)(b), and figure 4-1)

DA Form 5692-R

Ammunition Consumption Certificate (Prescribed in paras 3-3a(2), 4-5c(2)(g), and 4-5c(3)(g))

FH Form 200-10

Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use (Prescribed in paras 3-3b(1), 8-8a(1), 8-8e(1), 8-8e(6), and 8-8e(7))

FH Form 350-25

Request for Portable Chemical Latrines and Validation of Services (Prescribed in paras 6b(2) and 6b(3))

FH Form 385-2

Range Inspection Checklist (Prescribed in para 4-5c(3)(h))

FH Form 385-4

Range Control Safety Briefing Identification (Prescribed in para 4-1b(1))

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 1687

Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt of Supplies

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2203

Demolition Reconnaissance Record

FH Form 350-27

Maneuver Damage Report

FH Form 1853

Distribution Scheme

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

**Appendix B
Contact Information**

Office	Telephone number
Range Control/Operations	287-3321 or 287-3130
Range Scheduling Office	287-3616
Military Police	287-2176
Range Safety	287-8397
Natural Resources Branch	287-2885

Glossary

**Section I
Abbreviations**

ACofS

Assistant Chief Of Staff

ADA

Air Defense Artillery

AGL

Above Ground Level

AHA

Ammunition Holding Area

ALS

Air Load Simulator

AR

Army Regulation

ASP

Ammunition Supply Point

AT&A

Air Traffic and Airspace

ATTN

Attention

BCT

Brigade Combat Team

BN

Battalion

CALFEX

Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

CIP

Central Issue Point

CM

Centimeters

CO

Company

COA

Certificate of Authorization

CofS

Chief of Staff

COR

Contracting Officer Representative

CRDAMC

Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

CS

Clorobenzolmalohonitrile Gas

CW4

Chief Warrant Officer 4

DA

Department of the Army

DEG

Degrees

DES

Directorate of Emergency Services

DFMWR

Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

DMPRC

Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

DOD

Department of Defense

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

DPTMS

Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

DTS

Digital Tactical Operations Center Site

DZ

Drop Zone

E-5

Sergeant

E-6

Staff Sergeant

E-7

Sergeant First Class

ECOD

Estimated Cost of Damage

EFMB

Expert Field Medical Badge

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Detachment

ETC

Et Cetera

FA

Functional Administrator

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration

FARP

Forward Arming and Refueling Point

FARP-E

Forward Arming and Refueling Point - East

FARP-W

Forward Arming and Refueling Point - West

FCX

Fire Coordination Exercise

FH

Fort Hood

FM

Frequency Modulated

FMI

Field Manual Interim

FOB

Forward Operating Base

FORSCOM

Forces Command

GIS

Geographic Information System

GS

General Schedule

GSP

Gunnery Standardization Program

GPS

Global Positioning System

HC

Hexachloroethane-zinc

IAW

In Accordance With

IFR

Instrument Flight Rules

INRMP

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan

IOC

Installation Operation Center

IPR

In Progress Review

IRO

Installation Range Officer

ISO

In Support Of

ISP

Installation Sustainability Plan

ISR

Installation Status Report

ITAM

Integrated Training Area Management

ITLM

Integrated Training Land Management

LAR

Logistics Assistance Representative

LRAM

Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

LRSO

Laser Range Safety Officer

LS

Landing Strips

LTA

Local Training Area

LZ

Landing Zone

MDO

Maneuver Damage Officer

MDP

Maneuver Damage Program

MDR

Maneuver Damage Report

MEDEVAC

Medical Evacuation

MILES

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

MILS

Milli-inch

MIPR

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MKT

Mobile Kitchen Trailer

MLRS

Multiple Launch Rocket System

MM

Millimeter

MOUT

Military Operations on Urban Terrain

MSC

Major Subordinate Command

MSL

Mean Sea Level

NBC

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

NCO

Noncommissioned Officer

NCOA

Noncommissioned Officer Academy

NCOIC

Noncommissioned Officer In Charge

NET

New Equipment Training

NFH

North Fort Hood

NGR

Northrup Grumman

NOTAM

Notice to Airmen

NTC

National Training Center

OFF

Officer

OIC

Officer-in-charge

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

OP

Observation Points

OPCURR

Observation Point Curry

OPGROVE

Observation Point Grove

OPMANNING

Observation Point Manning

OPMAPLE

Observation Point Maple

PA

Property Administrator

PAM

Pamphlet

PARA

Paragraph

PLT

Platoon

PMO

Provost Marshal Office

POC

Point of Contact

POV

Privately Owned Vehicle

PTTMS

Prime Time Training Management System

QASAS

Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance

RCNI

Request Control Number Identifier

REF

Reference

REG

Regulation

RFMSS

Range Facility Management Support System

RGAAF

Robert Gray Army Airfield

RSO

Range Safety Officer

RTL

Range Training Land Assessment

SAE

Standard American Equivalent

SCP

Survey Control Point

SDD

Surface Danger Diagram

SDT

Scenario Development Tool

SDZ

Surface Danger Zone

SINGARS

Single Channel Ground to Air Radio System

SOP

Standing Operating Procedures

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

SOW

Statement of Work

SRA

Sustainable Range Awareness

SRSO

Senior Range Safety Officer

SUAS

Small Unmanned Aircraft System

TA

Training Area

TADDS

Training Aids Devices and Simulators

TC

Training Circular

TP

Target Practice

TRI

Training Requirements Integration

TRP

Target Reference Point

TOW

Tube Launched, Optically Tracked, Wire-guided

TUAS

Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System

UA

Unit of Action

UAS

Unmanned Aircraft System

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UGV

Unmanned Ground Vehicle

UIC

Unit Identification Code

US

United States

USAG

United States Army Garrison

USC

United States Code

UXO

Unexploded Ordnance

VFR

Visual Flight Rules

VIP

Very Important Person

WFH

West Fort Hood

WO

Warrant Officer

1CD

1st Cavalry Division

3 ACR

3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment

13 SC(E)

13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary)

11 June 2008

III CORPS & FH REG 350-40

21 CAV BDE

21st Cavalry Brigade

504 MI BDE

504th Military Intelligence Brigade

712th ASOS

712th Air Support Operations Squadron

**Section II
Terms**

This section not used.