

***2011 Camp Ripley
Live Fire Facility (A-14 Shoot House)
SOP***



“THE WARRIOR’S CHOICE”

**COL Scott A. St. Sauver, Post Commander
Camp Ripley Maneuver Training Center
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-4173**

Summary of Changes

1) After Air Handler System upgrade and Air Quality Testing were completed, FMO-E and the State Occupational Health Manager (SOHM) have approved the following change to the 2010 Lead Abatement Warning:

Per FMO-E and the State Occupational Health Manager (SOHM), personnel are authorized to occupy the A-14 live Fire Facility (Shoot House) for a MAXIMUM of four (4) continuous hours of live-fire training.

2) Added the NGR 385-10 Extract to Chapter 2. 2-5. Risk Management:

Extract from NGR 385-10, 12Sep10

Chapter 7, paragraph 7-8. CRM Program Development

a. Levels of risk. Operations should be categorized according to level of risk. The Army program consists of four levels - low, medium, high, and extremely high. These levels are used to call attention to the significance of each risk and to enable decision-making at the proper level.

b. Risk decisions. The higher the level of risk, the higher the level at which acceptance of that risk should be made. Formalized procedures should be developed that specify at what level of command a particular risk decision must be made. Commanders are required to make informed risk decision at the appropriate level. The final risk decision is made on the highest level of residual risk in column 9 of DA Form 7566, Composite Risk Management Worksheet. Use the Risk Assessment Matrix found in FM 5-19 or DA Pam 385-30 to determine the risk assessment. The overall mission risk level will be the highest residual risk. Commanders may approve the mission using the following residual risk levels:

- (1) Low risk - Company Commanders
- (2) Moderate risk - Battalion Commanders
- (3) High risk - the first O-6 in the chain-of-command
- (4) Extremely high risk - the first general officer in the chain-of-command

c. CRM cycle. The 5-step process is continuous. Step 5, supervising, will allow leaders to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls that have been put in place. The 5-step process is then worked through again, and any adjustments to the controls are made.

3) 2-6. Weapons Qualification

a. Military Units

All shooters will be qualified on their individual weapon as per Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training. Must also have completed and qualified on the Army Short Range Marksmanship Tables (See FM 3-22.9, Chapter 4).

4) Changed this:

2-7. Mandatory Individual Protective Equipment

a. Wrap around eye protection is mandatory to protect from hot brass and lead debris. Single hearing protection is mandatory to protect from the decibel levels in confined spaces. An Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) or hat with a bill in the forward position is mandatory to protect from ejected brass from auto and semi-auto firearms getting between the eye protection. Following this rule can eliminate the burning of an eyelid and possible unsafe act with the muzzle of a firearm.

b. Body armor, eye and ear protection is mandatory for all personnel while firing weapons/setting off explosives, or while in the close proximity of weapons firing/detonation of explosives, with the following exception: Personnel firing sniper rifles outside the facility are not required to wear eye protection or body armor.

To this:

2-7. Mandatory Individual Protective Equipment

a. Wrap around eye protection is mandatory to protect from hot brass and lead debris. Single hearing protection is mandatory to protect from the decibel levels in confined spaces. An Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH), or a hat with a bill in the forward position, is mandatory to prevent ejected brass getting behind the eye protection.

b. Appropriate level of body armor approved for the ammunition being fired MUST be worn at all times within the Shoot House during live-fire scenarios.

5) Changed this WARNING:

WARNING: ALL 3 INTERIOR BALLISTIC DOORS IN THE UPPER LEVEL MUST BE SHUT AND LOCKED PRIOR TO ANY LIVE FIRE TRAINING ANYWHERE IN THE FACILITY!

To this:

WARNING: CLOSING AND LOCKING OF THE UPSTAIRS INTERIOR BALLISTIC DOORS IS SCENARIO DEPENDENT. RANGE CONTROL WILL ADVISE AFTER REVIEWING THE TRAINING SCENARIO.

6) Eliminated the old Appendix B Terms and Definitions.

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Chapter 1

Introduction to the Live Fire Facility

1-1. Live Fire Facility Layout

a. The facility is one part of a live fire village. The live fire village includes a trailer home, hotel, police station and California home. The California home was the model developed here at Camp Ripley. Of the four buildings this one contained the most diversity for training and was large enough to be divided into three separate training areas. Once the ballistic doors have been closed and locked, three separate units can train in the facility simultaneously. This allows units to make better use of training time and dollars.

b. The Live Fire Facility is an armored building with a zero surface danger zone. The building has two levels that can be separated with ballistic doors into three different training areas, two upstairs and one down. The interior walls of the facility are constructed with 2-inch thick range system dura-panels backed with ½ inch AR500 steel fortifications. The surrounding exterior walls of the building are masonry block and mortar. A walkway is present between the exterior walls of the building and the interior walls of the training facility. The floors and ceiling are constructed of a minimum of 10 inch thick reinforced concrete. There are three entry doors into the training area. All three of these doors, plus one interior door, are set up with a dowel rod breakaway system.

c. Once initial entry is made into the training areas, the ballistic doors **MUST** be shut prior to the first bullet being fired, to allow for 360 degree firing. It is important to mention this is not three-dimensional. At no time should anyone fire in the direction of the floor or ceiling. This could cause a ricochet or damage the structural integrity of the building. The stairway in the center of the facility is protected and can be fired in, however it is setup so that you can only fire up the stairs, not down. This allows for targets to be placed on or at the top of the stairs to be engaged only from the bottom.

1-2. Range Capabilities

a. Training can be viewed live and/or recorded on DVD-R, and replayed in the classroom as a teaching tool. Audio and video equipment is placed throughout the facility and monitored from the control room located in the classroom. From the control room, commanders can observe their units and even zoom in on training. Laser Shot also has internal playback capabilities.

b. Camp Ripley does not supply DVD-Rs, so plan for providing your own. It is highly recommended that you request an Automated Target Systems Operator when reserving the range. If you are planning to split the facility into three different training areas, and recording all three sections simultaneously, you will need three operators.

c. The classroom is setup with multiple tools to facilitate the learning process.

- 1) White board for classroom instruction
- 2) Scale model of the facility for rehearsals
- 3) Audio / visual equipment that can replay events during training

d. If an unsafe act is observed from the control room an alarm can be activated in the facility to stop training. With two-way communications, the unsafe act can be corrected and training resumed without leaving the control room.

e. Ammunition and Pyrotechnic restrictions are limited to what has been tested and proven to be safe to use in the facility.

1) The walls are rated for 7.62mm or .308 cal. Match grade ammunition and below. The rubber wall panels are rated for 10,000 rounds. At no time will magnum, hollow point, or semi-wad cutter ammunition be used inside the facility. Ammunition of this type destroys the walls inside the facilities. For this reason you should plan and budget for appropriate ammunitions that are authorized.

2) Pyrotechnics are not authorized, due to the possibility of camera breakage and over-pressurization.

f. There are four breakaway doors in the facility. All three initial entry doors and one interior door are set up with a wooden dowel breakaway system. Other doors in the facility can be used for breaching at cost of replacement. All breaching methods must be planned for and approved by the Range Control OIC.

h. Lead levels are controlled by air handlers that are set to run a complete exchange of fresh air 1½ times per minute. This can be adjusted up to 2 times per minute during times of heavy usage.

i. The entire facility is temperature controlled for winter climates and can be used year-round. It does not have air conditioning, so you should consider this for summer use planning.

j. The building is not setup with a drainage system. There is no feasible way to clean the facility after use, therefore the use of simunitions and paintballs are not authorized.

k. The Live Fire Facility should not be used for large-scale force on force exercises.

l. It is the using unit's responsibility to pick up brass and remove target debris ONLY. **ATS and HVAC personnel are the ONLY personnel authorized to use the vacuum system and to perform additional cleaning procedures.**

1-3. Range Planning

a. A site visit is recommended prior to planning, in order to become familiar with the facility and address target placement. Site visits can be coordinated through Camp Ripley Operations or Range Control. See paragraph 1-6 Points of Contact for contact information.

b. Range planning should start by gathering information about the range requirements or any changes that may have taken place. Thoroughly read through this SOP and comply with its contents.

c. Getting your personnel Camp Ripley certified to operate the Live Fire Facility will be a priority. Course documentation must be submitted to Range Control for any course attended other than the CRTC course. Certification is a 1-day course (proficiency and training level dependent) held by Range Control, at Camp Ripley, to ensure that the OICs and RSOs are knowledgeable in safely conducting range operations. Remember, the facility can be divided into 3 separate training sections. If you plan on running multiple scenarios, you must have an RSO present at each one. **If the unit will be firing M249 SAW, a separate RSO must be with the shooter at all times.**

1) Maximum class size is 20 personnel.

2) Certification lasts a lifetime. OICs and RSOs **must** contact Range Control when they transfer to a new unit, so the Certification Roster can be updated appropriately.

3) OIC/RSO Course round counts: Reflexive Fire Familiarization-20 rounds; Reflexive Fire Qualification-20 rounds; Shoot House Certification-10 rounds

d. Remember to include time for a walk through and dry fire prior to live fire when planning your operation. These are mandatory before starting your live fire rotations, and can be found in 2-10 Walk Through and Dry Fire.

e. Be prepared to meet or exceed the mandatory Individual Protective Equipment requirements listed in paragraph 2-7. Military personnel will wear their IBA with SAPI Plates at all times. Civilian personnel will wear protective vests and plates per the appropriate ammunition requirements. Twenty (20) sets of IBA, plates, and ballistic goggles are available on the range.

f. Look at the Authorized Weapons / Authorized Ammunition listed in paragraph 4-1. This will tell you if the weapons and ammunition you plan on using are authorized in the facility. If your weapon system, ammunition, nomenclature or DODIC are not listed, please call Range Control for updates or permission to use your equipment.

g. Make sure your people are qualified on their individual weapon and have completed a reflexive fire within the last year. Weapons qualification requirements can be found in paragraph 2-6 Weapons Qualification. Reflexive Fire instructions, per FM 3-22.9 (NO EXCEPTIONS), can be found in paragraph 2-8 Reflexive Fire. If needed, reserve the appropriate ranges to get this accomplished before entering the facility. Keep in mind the qualification and reflexive fire must be completed in light levels you plan on using in the facility.

h. The Live Fire Facility is fitted with dimmer switches, located by each of the south initial entry doors for "low light" and "no light" training. Technology does not permit dimming capability from two sources, so all light levels are controlled inside the facility.

i. For "low light" or "no light" operations, prior qualifications in those conditions are necessary.

1) Firing during low light or no light conditions requires an individual weapons qualification and reflexive fire within one year, in the same setting intended for training.

2) Firing using night vision devices requires a familiarization fire and a reflexive fire in the same setting intended for training within the last 90 days.

3) Securing the appropriate ranges to meet these requirements is key for planning purposes. Make sure you plan ahead for the type of training you intend on doing. This will take some research on your part. Camp Ripley does not have an indoor range to simulate the light levels in the Live Fire Facility, so these conditions will have to be met with outdoor ranges. Recommended ranges for meeting these requirements can be found in paragraph 2-4 Training Plans.

j. Ensure that the OIC and RSOs are listed in a current Weapon Safety Certification Memorandum, and have a current Range Control Safety Briefing, or are scheduled for one.

k. Medical support personnel requirements are listed in 2-3 Medical Personnel. This is important, because you will not be able to open the range without the proper medical support and equipment present on the range.

l. Wooden dowels for the breakaway doors are provided by Camp Ripley. Dowels are between 1/2 to 3/8 inches in diameter. Each dowel should be at least 12 inches long.

m. Paper shoot/no-shoot targets and silhouette targets are available at Range Control. Laser Shot scenarios are controlled by the control room operator. Commanders can use different combinations of targets to meet their training goals. Rules for target placement can be found in 4-2 Targets and Placement.

n. Be prepared to follow 3-2 Range Operations and 3-6 Range Cleanup Instructions. By following these instructions, planning and execution should run smoothly.

1-4. Range Reservations

a. Military units: Direct RFMSS Reservation or an ATS Form 23 must be submitted to the Operations Office Military Scheduler **NLT 90 days prior** to range usage.

b. Non-Military units: Civilian Use Request Form must be submitted to the Operations Office Civilian Scheduler **NLT 90 days prior** to range usage.

c. Unit Training Plan, Target Scenario, and Risk Management Worksheet must be submitted to Range Control **NLT 90 days prior**. It is important for Range Control to be given enough time to review and react to your training request. For this reason, the suspense dates listed above must be adhered to. The Training Plan should be a written account of your training intent. Use the Floor Plan diagram to show the target placement and scenario movement flow. Target Placement is found in paragraph 4-2, and a diagram of the facility is located in Appendix C.

d. Risk Management instructions are found in Risk Management 2-5, and a sample Risk Assessment Card can be found in Appendix D.

1-5. Safety Statement

a. Camp Ripley promotes safety driven realistic training. Safety is first and should not be compromised in the interest of realism. No one's life is worth the best training environment. Ensure everyone training in the Live Fire Facility understands that the information listed in this SOP is for their safety and the safety of others.

b. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the unit's safety. It is the OIC's responsibility to ensure that their personnel have planned for and are continually thinking about necessary safety requirements on the range. Risk management should be the most important part of your planning process.

Per FMO-E and the State Occupational Health Manager (SOHM), personnel are authorized to occupy the A-14 live Fire Facility (Shoot House) for a MAXIMUM of four (4) continuous hours of live-fire training.

1-6. Points of Contact

a. Reserving the Live Fire Facility will be done through the Camp Ripley Operations Office.

1) Military Scheduler:
Commercial: 320-616-2709
DSN: 871-2709
Guardnet: 2709
Fax: 320-632-7702

2) Civilian Scheduler:
Commercial: 320-616-2708
Fax: 320-632-7702

Mailing Address:
Minnesota Army National Guard
Camp Ripley Post Commander
ATTN: Operations Office
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345

b. Training Plans, Target Scenarios, and Risk Management Worksheets (requirements are listed in Unit Training Plan 4-3 and an example can be found in Appendix D) will be submitted through Camp Ripley Range Control.

1) Range Control NCOIC
Commercial: 320-616-6015
DSN: 871-6015
Guardnet: 6015
Fax: 320-632-7060

2) Range Control Senior Shift SGT
Commercial: 320-616-6026
DSN: 871-6026
Guardnet: 6026
Fax: 320-632-7060

3) Range Control Firedesk
Commercial: 320-616-3137
Or 320-616-6026
DSN: 871-3137
Guardnet: 3137
Fax: 320-632-7060

Mailing Address:
Minnesota Army National Guard
Camp Ripley Post Commander
ATTN: Range Control
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345

c. Control Room, Laser Shot, and Video recording information can be directed to:

Automated Target Systems Supervisor
Commercial: 320-616-3132/3133
DSN: 871-3132/3133
Guardnet: 3132/3133
Fax: 320-632-7708

Mailing Address:
Minnesota Army National Guard
Camp Ripley Post Commander
ATTN: Automated Target Systems
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345

Chapter 2

Range Prerequisites

2-1. Officer in Charge (OIC)

- 1) **Must be an E-7 or above**, or civilian equivalent. **MUST** have attended and completed a Shoot House OIC/RSO Course. Course documentation must be submitted to Range Control for any course attended other than the CRTC course.
- 2) Must be Weapon Safety Certified IAW paragraph 1-4 of the Camp Ripley Range Regulation.
- 3) Must attend a Range Safety Briefing at the Range Control Office prior to scheduled use of a range. The briefing is valid for a period of ninety days.
- 4) The only person authorized to open and close the range with Range Control.
- 5) Ensures that required communications are established and maintained.
- 6) Will not be assigned any additional duties while the range is open.
- 7) Ensures the overall safe conduct of training and proper use of the range.
- 8) Ensures that the RSOs are physically present on the range.
- 9) Determines when it is safe to fire IAW applicable regulations and installation range requirements.
- 10) Ensures proper supervision of personnel performing misfire, hang-fire, and cook-off procedures.
- 11) Ensures safe laser operations.
- 12) Ensures that adequate medical support is available and they are properly equipped.
- 13) Ensures that ammunition and explosives are properly handled, transported, stored, and accounted for within the training complex from the time of receipt to the time of expenditure or turn-in.
- 14) Ensures plans for firing exercises and maneuvers are coordinated with Range Control.
- 15) Ensures control of the target areas to prohibit entry by unauthorized personnel.
- 16) Ensures all ammunition malfunctions and accidents are reported to Range Control IAW AR 75-1 and AR 385-40.
- 17) Ensures that Range Control has authorized the entrance of any civilian personnel into the training complex.
- 18) Briefs the RSOs on the duties to be performed in support of the training event. Clearly establish the requirement for the RSOs to brief the OIC on the safety of the range and the unit, and the readiness to commence live-fire operations prior to the start of firing.
- 19) Implements risk management in all phases of the training event.
- 20) Posts the daily Range Bulletin in a prominent place that is accessible to all soldiers.
- 21) Ensures that all personnel on the range are given the Range Safety Briefing in Appendix A.

WARNING: There MUST be a separate RSO dedicated to the M249 SAW when being used.

NOTICE: The OIC and RSO must be present on the range while the range is in an "Open" status.

2-2. Range Safety Officer (RSO)

- a. General Responsibilities
 - 1) **Must be an E-6 or above**, or civilian equivalent.
 - 2) Must be Weapon Safety Certified IAW paragraph 1-4 of the Camp Ripley Range Regulation.
 - 3) Must attend a Range Safety Briefing at the Range Control Office prior to scheduled use of a range. The briefing is valid for a period of ninety days.
 - 4) Ensures that weapons and personnel are properly positioned.
 - 5) Ensures that only authorized weapons and ammunition are being used.
 - 6) Ensures firing settings and weapons systems are within prescribed safety limits and are verified.
 - 7) Ensures that the range is clear of all unauthorized personnel.
 - 8) Ensures that proper PPE is being worn by all participants.
 - 9) Ensures that Range Control has approved an "Open" status for the range.
 - 10) Prior to commencing live-fire operations, conducts final coordination with the OIC. This coordination will include a summary of checks, inspections, and actions that the RSO has completed, and verifies that the required communications are established.
 - 11) Orders an immediate cease-fire when any unsafe condition occurs.
 - 12) Reports all accidents, weapon malfunctions, and ammunition malfunctions to the range OIC.
 - 13) Verifies, upon completion of firing or firing order, to the OIC that all weapons and weapon systems are clear and safe before allowing the removal of weapons from the firing area.

14) Ensures door guards are in place.

b. Additional Responsibilities:

1) Ensure all personnel have met all prerequisites prior to entering the Live Fire Facility.

2) Ensure Triple Checks have been conducted prior to entering the Live Fire Facility.

3) Conduct a Range Safety Briefing found in Appendix A.

4) Establish verbal commands to be used during training. Recommended commands can be found in FM 3-22.9.

5) Establish safety requirements in the Live Fire Facility.

6) Establish safety precautions with firearms.

7) In charge of conducting rehearsals.

8) Control the actions of personnel in the Live Fire Facility during training.

9) Follows the RSO Checklist.

10) Clearing weapons on and off the range.

2-3. Medical Personnel

a. The senior medical person from the organization will attend the Range Control Briefing during IDT. All medical personnel will attend a Range Control Briefing prior to their organization going down range for AT. **A-14 requires a MOS qualified Medic for military units and a Certified EMT for non-military units. NO EXCEPTIONS!!!**

b. All MEDEVAC requests will be called into Range Control utilizing the 9-Line MEDEVAC Request format. A 9-Line MEDEVAC Checklist is available at Range Control, and will be handed out to all Medics during their Range Control Briefings. The checklist is also located in the Range Packet.

2-4. Training Plans

All Training Plans will be submitted to Range Control for approval no later than 90 days prior to training. All prerequisites for intended training must be met before execution. Any changes to a plan must be approved by Range Control before being implemented. As scenarios are produced, they will be kept on file at Range Control for your review.

All units Training Plans must include the following information:

a. List of OIC and RSO(s)

b. Preplanned ranges (if needed)

1) Zero

(a) A-1

(b) A-12

(c) B-1

(d) B-2

(e) D

(f) F-Zero

(g) M

2) Qualification ranges

(a) A-2

(b) A-3

(c) A-4

3) Reflexive fire ranges

(a) A-1

(b) A-12

(c) B-1

(d) B-2

(e) D

(f) F-Zero

(g) M

c. Live Fire Facility

- 1) Individual protective equipment to be used.
- 2) What two forms of communication will be used with Range Control
- 3) Written description of training
- 4) Graphic depiction of training and target placement
- 5) Risk Management Worksheet
- 6) Walk through
- 7) Dry Fire
- 8) Live Fire

2-5. Risk Management

a. Risk assessment is the process of identifying the risks associated with an operation and weighing those risks against the overall training value to be gained. Leaders must assess the risk of all training as a part of pre-execution checks. Proper risk management makes safety a part of the mission. It is a way of getting the mission done with the least possible risk to soldiers and equipment.

b. Different missions will involve different elements that can affect mission safety. Planning, supervision, soldier endurance, soldier selection, weather, mission complexity, and equipment have historically proven to be central causes of accidents.

c. The key to risk management is not accepting preventable risks. Preventable risks are those that can be reduced or eliminated using available resources and technology without disrupting the mission.

d. Changes in training progress and conditions must be continually assessed during training and appropriate corrective actions taken as these conditions affect the level of risk. See Risk Management Worksheet in Appendix D.

Extract from NGR 385-10, 12Sep10**Chapter 7, paragraph 7-8. CRM Program Development**

a. Levels of risk. Operations should be categorized according to level of risk. The Army program consists of four levels - low, medium, high, and extremely high. These levels are used to call attention to the significance of each risk and to enable decision-making at the proper level.

b. Risk decisions. The higher the level of risk, the higher the level at which acceptance of that risk should be made. Formalized procedures should be developed that specify at what level of command a particular risk decision must be made. Commanders are required to make informed risk decision at the appropriate level. The final risk decision is made on the highest level of residual risk in column 9 of DA Form 7566, Composite Risk Management Worksheet. Use the Risk Assessment Matrix found in FM 5-19 or DA Pam 385-30 to determine the risk assessment. The overall mission risk level will be the highest residual risk. Commanders may approve the mission using the following residual risk levels:

- (1) Low risk - Company Commanders
- (2) Moderate risk - Battalion Commanders
- (3) High risk - the first O-6 in the chain-of-command
- (4) Extremely high risk - the first general officer in the chain-of-command

c. CRM cycle. The 5-step process is continuous. Step 5, supervising, will allow leaders to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls that have been put in place. The 5-step process is then worked through again, and any adjustments to the controls are made.

2-6. Weapons Qualification

a. Military Units

All shooters will be qualified on their individual weapon as per Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training. Must also have completed and qualified on the Army Short Range Marksmanship Tables (See FM 3-22.9, Chapter 4).

b. Non-Military Units

All shooters will be qualified on their individual weapons per department standards.

2-7. Mandatory Individual Protective Equipment

a. Wrap around eye protection is mandatory to protect from hot brass and lead debris. Single hearing protection is mandatory to protect from the decibel levels in confined spaces. An Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH), or a hat with a bill in the forward position, is mandatory to prevent ejected brass getting behind the eye protection.

b. Appropriate level of body armor approved for the ammunition being fired MUST be worn at all times within the Shoot House during live-fire scenarios.

2-8. Reflexive Fire

a. Reference the appropriate manuals in Chapter 4, paragraph 4-7. Reflexive Fire is a necessary step in preparing people for the Live Fire Facility. Reflexive Fire is a military term for what the law-enforcement community refers to as a turn and shoot, or a move and shoot. Along with weapons qualification, it is mandatory prior to conducting live fire exercises in the facility.

b. If you plan on live firing in low light, no light or with night vision devices, you must complete a reflexive fire in those conditions. Camp Ripley does not have an indoor range to accommodate light levels for this requirement so outdoor ranges will have to be used.

c. Military requirements for reflexive fire range operation can be found in FM 3-22.9.

2-9. Medical Requirements

a. MOS qualified Medic or certified EMT

b. The Medic or EMT must have:

- 1) Military Aid Bag per unit MTOE, or civilian bag that is equipped to handle gun shot wounds
- 2) Litter
- 3) Litter capable vehicle with a radio that can communicate with Range Control
- 4) Movement plan to Heli-pad X-2A

2-10. Walk Through & Dry Fire

A walk through and dry fire of each scenario is mandatory prior to execution of all live fire exercises. It's understood participants will lose some realism during training and it's likely not all training objectives can be met at the Live Fire Facility. Force on force and unrehearsed training can be done at the A-5 MOUT Site with simunitions or paintball to accomplish these requirements. The CACTF and CTF ranges can also be used, however paintballs cannot be used on these ranges. Training such as initial entry, room clearing, and movement techniques are some of the critical skills that can be effectively taught at these locations. The bottom line is safety; only risk what you're ready to lose. By meeting or exceeding these requirements, participants should feel confident when it comes to doing the live fire exercise.

2-11. Live Fire

a. The live fire exercise is the culmination of all training. At no time should an RSO feel uncomfortable with anyone participating in a live fire. Confidence is key to the success of all training. There should be no question in the OIC's confidence level of the RSOs, or the RSO's confidence level of the participants to execute the planned scenario. If there are doubts in either of these, it is better to stop and retrain, than to proceed and have an accident occur that could have been prevented.

b. By following the steps established in this SOP, training should run smoothly. If you find requirements in the SOP are preventing you from accomplishing your training goals, contact the Range Control OIC and/or NCOIC to discuss any issues. Most obstacles can be overcome with communication, preparation, and planning. Timing is everything; once a training exercise is initiated, it's too late for the "Wouldn't it be cool if?" questions. Execute your plan and save the great ideas for next time. Reacting to great ideas during execution is a quick way to get people hurt.

c. When executing the live fire scenario, remember that the participant's adrenaline is high. When giving them any instruction, ensure you have their full attention.

Chapter 3

Range Operations

3-1. MOUT Training

a. Squad/PLT level Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) is not required, but is highly recommended prior to using the Live Fire Facility. The A-5 MOUT Site, CACTF, and CTF are the three ranges where units can practice room-clearing techniques and develop unit SOPs. It's imperative for RSOs to have confidence in the ability of the shooters prior to entering the Live Fire Facility.

b. A-5, CACTF, and CTF can also be used for Force-on-Force Training. The Live Fire Facility was developed for live fire exercises, and should not be used for large-scale force-on-force training.

3-2. Range Operations

a. Prior to initiating any training at the facility, the OIC or RSO must conduct a safety briefing for all personnel on the range. See Appendix A.

b. Prior to each entry into the facility, the OIC or RSO will conduct a walk-through of the facility to ensure that no unauthorized personnel are present, the environmental system is running, and all conditions are safe for personnel training in the facility. All targets must be checked to ensure they fit the scenario and are placed so all rounds hit into pre-designated impact areas avoiding possible ricochet. See paragraph 4-2 Targets and Placement for requirements.

c. Ensure that everyone, including the RSOs, are in the proper uniform. An Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH), Kevlar Helmet, or hat with bill, along with wrap around eye protection, ear protection, and body armor must be worn in the Live Fire Facility. Ensure the body armor is in good condition, fits the person properly, and is rated a sufficient protective level to stop the rounds used in training. Requirements can be found in paragraph 2-7 Mandatory Individual Protective Equipment.

d. All weapons and personnel will be "Triple Checked" to ensure only authorized ammunition, weapons, and equipment enters the facility for the current scenario. If any participants leave the area and return, or new shooters arrive, they must be checked or rechecked. At no time will blank and live ammunition be carried into the facility at the same time.

e. Only use approved weapons and ammunition. It is of great importance that only authorized weapons and ammunition be used in the Live Fire Facility. The rounds have been tested and will remain in the confines of the facility when fired in designated target areas. Unauthorized weapons or ammunition could breach or damage the facility causing irreversible damage or death. See paragraph 4-1 Authorized Weapons and Ammunition.

f. The RSO must ensure no unauthorized personnel enter the training facility once the range is "Open". This means posting guards on exterior doors and the interior ballistic doors to ensure the training facility is secure from accidental entry.

g. All participants must have completed a minimum of a walk through and dry fire prior to conducting a live fire of each scenario. Requirements can be found in paragraph 2-10 Walk Through and Dry Fire.

h. Conduct a realistic and safe training exercise as per the Training Plan submitted to Range Control. Any changes to the Training Plan must be approved by Range Control prior to execution.

i. The RSO will complete the RSO's Checklist (paragraph 3-4) after each entry. The format, content, and location of the after action review (critique) is up to the unit.

j. Once training is completed, return all equipment to its proper location and conduct an inventory of the items found in paragraph 3-5 Range Equipment Checklist. Also, follow the Range Cleanup Instructions in paragraph 3-6.

k. To Close and Clear the range, fill out the Closing portion of the Opening/Closing Checklist. Call Range Control with your Closing Data. If a Control Room Operator is present, they will clear you from the range. If not, Range Control will advise you of when to expect their personnel to be on site to clear the range.

3-3. Communications Requirements

Range Control operates the following means of communication:

a. **Primary:**

- 1) SINCGARS Primary: 36100
- 2) SINCGARS Secondary: 36900
- 3) Motorola Handheld: Channel 1

b. **Secondary:**

Commercial: **320-616-3137/6026**

c. **Requirements:**

- 1) All ranges must have two operating means of communication with Range Control at all times.
- 2) Contact Range Control via the unit's primary form of communication, upon occupation of, and departure from, the ranges.
- 3) Request permission from Range Control to open, close, or change the firing status of the range on the primary form of communication only.
- 4) Continuously monitor the primary form of communication.
- 5) Live Fire ranges will perform hourly communication checks (every hour, on the hour) while the range is "Open". Non-Fire ranges do not perform a hourly communications check, but they must continuously monitor the radio.
- 6) Immediately "Cease-Fire" the range if communication with Range Control is lost.
- 7) Personal cell phones can only be used as a secondary form of communication, due to cell phone tower locations being outside the installation boundaries, and dead space areas within the installation.
- 8) Personal cell phones must be turned on at all times. A communication check must be performed with Range Control prior to down range movement to verify that the requested cell phone can be used as a secondary form of communication.
- 9) Communications with Range Control will be made in the clear. Do not use unit (military SOI or civilian agency) call signs.
- 10) SINCGARS and Motorola radios are to be used for radio traffic to and from Range Control only. They are not to be used for administrative purposes, except for emergency notification situations.

3-4. RSO's Checklist

WARNING: CLOSING AND LOCKING OF THE UPSTAIRS INTERIOR BALLISTIC DOORS IS SCENARIO DEPENDENT. RANGE CONTROL WILL ADVISE AFTER REVIEWING THE TRAINING SCENARIO.

a. Pre-Entry:

1) Check the facility for unauthorized personnel, ensure the air-handling system is running and target placement is correct

2) Inform participants of what drill they will be performing

3) Give entry safety briefing

4) Perform "Triple-check".

5) Confirm verbal commands used in the scenario. Examples can be found in Room Clearing

Appendix I

6) Direct participants to cover their areas of responsibility

7) Ensure participants are in the proper uniform

8) Get in entry formation (stack)

9) Ready weapons

10) Get confirmation

11) Commence movement on RSO's command

b. During Entry:

1) Ensure ballistic doors are shut behind the stack and guarded against unauthorized entry

2) Listen for appropriate verbalizations

3) Move with participants as part of the stack and control fires

4) Watch for proper movement, weapons control and target engagement

5) Look for weapons violations

6) Be prepared to stop training if it becomes unsafe

c. Post Entry:

1) Face a safe direction

2) Have participants clear their weapons (Self, Battle Buddy, RSO)

3) Remove the magazine

4) Lock the bolt or slide to the rear and visually inspect the weapon

5) RSO visually inspect the weapons to ensure they are clear

d. Conduct an After Action Review (critique)

1) Entry

2) Movement

3) Technique

4) Communication

5) Target engagement

a) What was the threat?

b) Why did you shoot?

c) Did you use your sights?

d) How many rounds did you fire?

e) Where did you hit the target?

e. Retrain as needed

3-5. Range Equipment Check List

1. Classroom

- a. 9 tables
- b. 36 folding chairs
- c. Scaled model of the facility
- d. White board with complete set of dry erase markers
- e. Audio visual equipment
 - 1) Projector
 - 2) Screen
 - 3) Stand
- f. Podium

2. Ammunition Transfer Point

- a. Red weapons
 - 1) 18 M9s
 - 2) 18 M16s
- b. 2 Fire Extinguishers
- c. 20 sets Body Armor
- d. 20 sets SAPI Plates
- e. 20 pairs Ballistic Glasses

3. Shoot House

- a. Yellow police-call buckets
- b. 15 portable Bullet Traps
- c. Numerous rubber blocks
- d. 3 Fire Extinguishers

4. Automated Target Systems

- a. 4 M4 Lasers for Laser Shot
- b. 4 M9 Barrels and Magazines for Laser Shot

3-6. Range Cleanup Instructions

WARNING: DO NOT USE THE VACUUM SYSTEM!!! DO NOT SWEEP FLOORS!!! PICK-UP BRASS AND TARGET DEBRIS ONLY!!!

- a. Range cleanup is the using unit's responsibility and for safety reasons should not be neglected.
 - 1) Wear disposable rubber gloves
 - 2) Put everything back where you found it
 - 3) Take inventory (reference the Range Equipment Check List 2-5)
 - 4) Check the walls, doorframes, doors, target stands, and target blocks, for wear or excessive damage
- b. Report any damage to the facility or its contents to Range Control
- c. Complete a final walk through to ensure the facility is in the same condition that you received it
- d. **ALL personnel will wash any exposed skin immediately after exiting the building to eliminate any lead residue.**
- e. Once completed, the Automated Target Systems (ATS) Operator will clear you off the range. If an ATS Operator is not present, coordinate a time to clear the range with Range Control when reporting the Range Closing data.

Chapter 4

Weapons, Targetry, and Ammunition Information

4-1. Authorized Weapons and Ammunition

Listed below are the weapons and ammunition that have been tested in the Live Fire Facility. Anything not listed must be approved by the Range Control OIC/NCOIC prior to use.

TYPE	WEAPON	AMMUNITION	NOTES
SNIPER RIFLES (BOLT-ACTION ONLY)	M14	7.62mm	Ball
			Match
	M24	7.62mm	Ball
			Match
RIFLES	M16 SERIES/ M4	5.56mm	M855A1 IS NOT AUTHORIZED
SAW	M249	5.56mm	BALL ONLY
ALL PISTOLS (NON-MAGNUM)	M9	9mm	BALL ONLY
	CIVILIAN	ALL MODELS	BALL ONLY
SHOTGUN	12 Gauge	#00 Buckshot	
		#7-1/2 SHOT	
		#9 SHOT	

WARNING: At no time will magnum, hollow point, or flat-nosed/semi-wad cutter ammunition be used inside the Live Fire Facility. Ammunition of this type destroys the walls inside the facilities.

4-2. Targets and Placement

Targets

- a. All targetry is available at Range Control.
- b. Targets from outside sources are allowed, but must be approved by Range Control.
 - 1) Authorized
 - (a) Paper
 - (b) 3-D
 - (c) Delta Targets
 - (d) Air system targets are allowed
 - (e) Non-steel reactionary targets
 - (f) Bullet traps that do not deflect bullets
 - 2) Unauthorized
 - (a) Complete steel, non-bullet trap
 - (b) Altered, make-shift, or indistinguishable
 - (c) Anything that will cause a bullet to deflect or ricochet

Laser Shot

- 1) The Laser Shot system is located in the Upper Level North training area of the Shoot House.
- 2) Laser Shot supports live fire and laser training with the ability to create unit specific scenarios. Scenarios can be tailored to meet the needs of any type of unit.
- 3) Unit **MUST** submit a personalized Laser Shot Scenario to Automated Target Systems **NLT 90 days** prior to range usage, so ATS has enough time to create it. Unit must also request a Control Room Operator. **This is MANDATORY, NO EXCEPTIONS!**
- 4) The Training Plan and Risk Management Worksheet will be submitted to Range Control **NLT 90 days** prior to range usage.
- 5) Units must have an OIC, RSO, and Medical support.
- 6) Personnel are required to have the same PPE as live fire requirements.
- 7) **No more than two firers can shoot at the Laser Shot scenario. An RSO MUST be with the shooters.**
- 8) A 4-Man Stack, with 2 RSOs, can still be utilized with Laser Shot. Shooters 1 and 2 will go to the Laser Shot scenario, while Shooters 3 and 4, with a separate RSO, clear the rest of the training area.

Target Placement

a. Target placement is important to support the training scenario, but it is most important to have a safe scenario. Where a target is placed, and when it is presented, will determine which participant will engage it and from where. It is essential that the RSO conducts a thorough dry run of the scenario and “what ifs” all the engagements, and the OIC validates the RSOs findings. Expect the unexpected to occur in the Live Fire Facility.

WARNING: AT NO TIME WILL ANY TARGETRY BE ATTACHED TO THE LASER SHOT SCREENS!

b. Follow these rules for target placement:

1) “Shoot” Targets MUST be placed on the portable target stands, or on a stack of rubber blocks. “No-Shoot” targets can be placed on the walls.

2) No rounds should ricochet or exit the facility

3) No rounds should strike the floor, ceiling, lights, duct work, or cameras

4) No targets can be engaged from the second floor down the stairs to the first floor

5) Targets will be placed at normal human heights

6) Do not place targets behind one another, spread them out

7) Do not place targets in positions that will create cross fire

8) Place targets that will ensure the shooters muzzle control

9) Use threat and non threat targets in conjunction with each other

10) Targets must be placed so that the angle of fire is not less than 20 degrees

11) To eliminate potential problems, furniture placement in relationship to targets should be considered

12) Do not leave spare targets in the training areas. Keep them in the outer hallways. This will prevent an accidental engagement of a target that was not intended to be engaged.

c. When considering target placement in relationship to the skill level of the participants it is recommended to use the crawl/walk/run method. Example: one shooter entry with one shoot or no-shoot target; then two shooters with one shoot target; then two shooters with one shoot and one no-shoot target; then three shooters with two shoot targets, etc.

4-3. Blanks, Simulations, and Simunitions

a. General

1) Only one type of ammunition will be carried for a scenario. At no time will live ammo be carried when blanks, simulations, or simunitions are used.

2) Participants will immediately cease all activities when they hear a whistle; “Cease Fire”, a siren or see red lights.

3) Participants will immediately cease any actions when a role player announces “Out of Play”.

4) The Triple Checks rule, see definition in Appendix C, will be strictly adhered to during all types of exercises.

5) All safety and range procedures for live fire exercises apply to blanks, simulations, or simunitions.

6) The RSO will ensure the proper protective equipment is being worn.

b. Blanks

1) When using blanks, they must be verified as blanks by fellow participant.

2) All Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required.

c. Simunitions

1) Use only those simunitions that are issued by the RSO.

2) When loading simunitions they must be verified as simunitions by a fellow participant.

3) Hearing protection is recommended.

4) Face, throat, and body armor are mandatory.

5) Long sleeves are recommended.

4-4. Minimum and Maximum Ranges

- a. All shooters will abide by the one-meter rule.
- b. The minimum ranges vary based on distance to wall, angle, target, and other shooters. You should not fire within 1 meter of another shooter and/or target. While engaging a target, position yourself so the angle of fire does not exceed an angle that is less than 20 degrees from the face of the target.
- c. The maximum range should be determined based on target location, shooter's position in the stack, and location of targets to teammates.

4-5. Impact Areas and Target Blocks

- a. Approved rounds can impact any wall inside the Live Fire Facility, but it's still important to consider where rounds could impact. Always consider the background of targets to ensure you avoid areas listed in Known Ricochet Hazards and Areas of Concern 3-9. A good technique is to identify possible areas shooters could engage targets from and look for potential hazards. Most of these can be controlled or eliminated with the use of rolling target stands or target blocks.
- b. Proper placement of target stands or target blocks can greatly reduce risk of injury to personnel or damage to the facility. They should be placed in such a way to provide a backstop for rounds that would pass through or around targets, and to help prevent possible ricochet.

4-6. Known Ricochet Hazards and Areas of Concern

Do not place targets or fire in the direction of known ricochet areas. The Live Fire Facility has zero surface danger zone (SDZ) for outside the facility, but inside there are areas of concern.

- a. Known Ricochet Hazards
 - 1) Floors or ceilings
 - 2) Door frames
 - 3) Corners of rooms
 - 4) Base of target stands
 - 5) Steel glide rails over the hanging ballistic doors. These are covered, but are still a concern.
 - 6) Less than a 20 degree angle from walls or targets.
- b. Areas of Concern
 - 1) No firing in the outside hallways of the facility.
 - 2) No firing down the stairs of the facility.
 - 3) When firing up the stairs, be aware of the lights and duct work on the ceiling at the base of the stairway.
 - 4) No shooting at or through closed doors that have not been checked and marked as clear.
 - 5) **No shooting at the Laser Shot Screen, unless the Laser Shot is being utilized.**

4-7. References

Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training, Headquarters Department of the Army, Washington, DC, October 2006

FM 3-22.9 Change 4 Rifle Marksmanship, Headquarters Department of the Army Washington, DC, 13 September 2006

TC 7-9 Infantry Live-Fire Training, Headquarters Department of the Army Washington, DC, 30 September 1993

TC 90-1 Training for Urban Operations, Chapter 3 Shoot House, Headquarters Department of the Army Washington, DC, 1 April 2002

FM 3-06 Urban Operations, Headquarters Department of the Army Washington, DC, October 2006

FM 3-06-11 Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, 28 February 2002

FM 100-14 Risk Management, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, 23 April 1998

United States Marine Corps SOP for Range 130 Complex, Camp Pendleton, CA, 92055.

H&K Shoot House Instructor Development Lesson Plan, August 2002, Heckler & Koch, Inc. 21480 Pacific Boulevard, Sterling, Virginia 20166

APPENDIX A

Range Safety Briefing

SHOOT HOUSE SAFETY BRIEFING

1. Mandatory PPE
 - a. Body armor
 - b. Wrap around eye protection
 - c. Ear protection
 - d. Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) or hat (baseball style)
 - e. Long sleeve shirt is recommended
2. Start each scenario with your:
 - a. Magazine removed
 - b. Bolt, slide, or cocking lever locked to the rear
 - c. SAFETY ON
 - d. Visually and physically inspect the chamber
3. MUZZLE AWARENESS Always point weapons in a safe direction
 - a. Treat all weapons as if loaded, even after you have insured the weapon is cleared
 - b. Never point a firearm at anything or anybody that you do not intend to shoot, or in a direction where an accidental discharge may do harm (Laser Rule)
 - c. Keep your finger straight and indexed off the trigger until you intend to fire
 - d. Be sure of your target, backstop, and beyond
 - e. Direct all rounds into the target backstops
 - f. Know the location of team members
 - g. All shooters will abide by the one-meter rule. Do not engage targets within one-meter of another shooter
4. We are responsible for each other's safety - anyone seeing an unsafe act will call cease fire and report it immediately to an RSO
5. Report any and all injuries immediately to an RSO
6. Realistic training is important, however safety comes first!
 - a. At no time is any participant allowed to leave the training area without notifying an RSO.
 - b. Do not enter any unauthorized areas.
 - c. Only authorized ammunition will be used, check the approved list in Authorized Weapons and Ammunition 3-4 of the SOP
 - d. Do not shoot past 90 degrees while on the move
 - e. Do not engage targets that have fallen on the furniture or the floor
 - f. If you have a malfunction that can be cleared, clear it and move on
 - g. If you have a malfunction that cannot be cleared, call "CEASE FIRE".
 - i. If you pass your target and fail to engage it, do not backup and try to reengage it
 - j. If your buddy passes his target and fails to engage it, do not shoot at his target
 - k. If you make a mistake and go the wrong way, don't compound your mistake and try to change back; you are committed.
 - l. If the shooter ahead of you goes the wrong way, don't follow him. Take his sector of fire and remain alert in case he tries to change direction
 - m. Ensure you are not less than a 20 degree angle from your target, and 1 meter away, so your round does not have a chance to ricochet.
 - n. **IF YOU ARE UNSURE OF YOUR SHOT AT ANY TIME, DO NOT TAKE IT. DISCUSS IT AFTER THE ITERATION IS COMPLETED.**

SHOOT HOUSE SAFETY BRIEFING (Cont'd)

7. **Handling Downed Shooters (Actual or Notional).** Prior to handling a downed shooter, place your weapons on safe and let them hang and/or holster. Sling your primary weapon behind you so that it is not hanging between you and the person to whom you are providing assistance. Ensure the downed shooter's weapon is on safe, remove it from their body and sling it to yourself behind you, or hand it off to another shooter. Ensure the second weapon is safe and holstered.

a. **Downed Shooter (Notional).**

If a shooter is downed by an instructor for tactical error, that shooter will lock and clear their weapon and place it on safe, and let it hang or holster, then sit or lay down, out of the way of the stack, and wait for assistance.

b. **Downed Shooter (Actual)**

- (1) If a shooter is down due to an actual injury, a "CEASE FIRE" will be called.
- (2) Shooters not involved will leave the Live Fire Facility for accountability and control.
- (3) The medic on the scene will make the determination and advise the RSO/OIC of the required medical response procedures.
- (4) The RSO/OIC will contact Range Control, via radio/phone, to request a MEDEVAC.

8. If you see red flashing lights, hear an alarm buzzer, multiple whistle blasts, or the commands, "STOP" or "CEASE FIRE," do just that. Place your weapons on safe and let them hang and/or holster, and wait for further instructions.

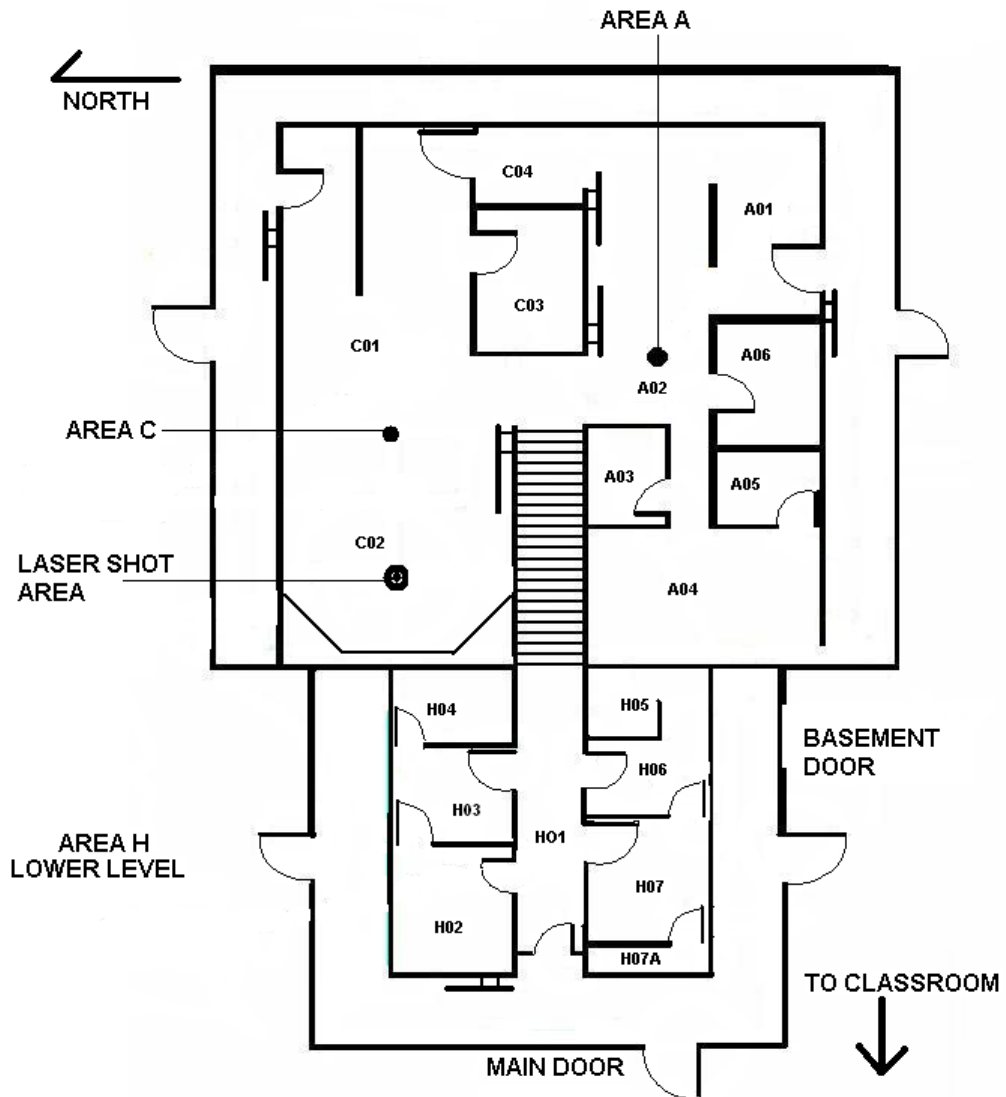
9. The command, "HOLD" applies to a single room. Personnel inside that room shall place weapons on safe, let them hang and/or holster and wait for further instructions.

10. NO PERSONS WILL PARTICIPATE IN TRAINING WITH A BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT IN EXCESS OF .00% BY WEIGHT OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR MEDICATION THAT WOULD IMPAIR THEIR MOTOR SKILLS, JUDGEMENT, OR BALANCE.

11. REMEMBER ANYONE OBSERVING AN UNSAFE ACT CAN CALL, "CEASE FIRE" AT ANY TIME.

Appendix B

Live Fire Facility Diagram



Appendix C

Training Plan & Composite Risk Management Worksheet

Your Letter Head

Date

To: Camp Ripley Range Control OIC

Subject: Live Fire Facility Range A-14 Training Plan

Purpose:

Who will be trained?

What are the training objectives?

How do you plan on meeting the objectives?

Requirements:

1. Unit POC?
2. A by name list of the following individuals, include previous experience, training or certifications?
 - a. OIC
 - b. RSO(s)
 - c. Medic
3. Requested time for range safety briefing?
4. Type of weapons and ammunition to be used?
5. Required resources?
 - a. Ranges
 - (1) MOUT site
 - (2) Zero
 - (3) Qualification
 - (4) Reflexive fire
 - (5) Familiarization
 - b. Targetry (ATS operator)
 - c. Video (ATS operator)
 - d. Communication
 - e. Individual protective equipment
6. Written description of training:
7. Graphic depiction of training and target placement:
8. Risk Assessment Card

Signature Block

See example on next page.

XYZ Police Department
12345 Main Street
Someplace, MN 54321

1 January 2003

To: Camp Ripley Range Control OIC

Subject: Live Fire Facility Range A-14 Training Plan

Purpose: XYZ Police Department would like to train 12 officers on enter a building and clear a room. The department plans on conducting this training 0800-1200 on 4 January 2003. The department will meet the range requirements (Weapons Qualification & Reflexive Fire) at Camp Ripley 3 January prior to conducting training at the facility.

Requirements:

1. Unit POC: SGT Joe Snuffy III, can be reached at (123) 456-7890 or joe.snuffy@someplace.mn.pd

2. The following individuals will be running the range:

a. OIC: CPT Joe Snuffy Sr., The department weapons instructor, H&K trained in shoot house operations, and was Camp Ripley certified 2 January 2003.

b. RSOs:

(1) LT Joe Snuffy Jr., a weapons instructor and Camp Ripley certified 2 January 2003.

(2) SGT John Snuffy, a weapons instructor and Camp Ripley certified 2 January 2003.

(3) Medic: Jeff Snuffy, Minnesota licensed paramedic with ambulance

3. The department would like to schedule the range safety briefing for 0700, 3 January 2003. All personnel responsible for running the range will be in attendance.

4. The department will be using their service weapons with 9mm and .45cal ball ammunition.

5. The following resources have been requested through Camp Ripley operations:

a. Ranges:

(1) A-12 Zero 0800–1000

(2) A-2 Qualification 1000-1200

(3) A-12 Reflexive Fire 1300-1500

(4) MOUT site 1500-1700

b. Targets with two ATS operators

(1) 1 Running man

(2) 3 Bullet traps

c. Training will be recorded the department will provide 12 tapes

d. 2 forms of communications

(1) Cell phone

(2) Radio issued from Range Control.

e. The officers will be using department issued protective equipment. It's rated for the weapon systems we are using.

6. Training:

It's the department's intent to train on enter a building and clear a room. The department will accomplish this by completing a walk through and dry fire before starting to live fire

CPT Joe Snuffy, Sr.
Chief of Police
XYZ Police Department

Appendix D

Range Control Forms

Training Center Support Unit
National Guard Training and Community Center
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-0150

MNAG-TCSU

Day Month Year

MEMORANDUM FOR: CAMP RIPLEY RANGE CONTROL

SUBJECT: WEAPON SAFETY CERTIFICATION

1. I certify that the following individuals have been trained, tested, and are weapons systems qualified for the weapons indicated.

2.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE/ RANK</u>	<u>SSN- LAST FOUR</u>	<u>WEAPON SYSTEMS</u>
Doe, John S.	E-7/SFC	XXXX	M1A1, M2, M249, M9, Rappel Tower
Smith, Robert	E-6/SSG	XXXX	M16A1, M9
Johnson, Mark	E-5/SGT	XXXX	M16A1, M9

JOHN DOE
LTC, IN, MNARNG
Battalion Commander

THIS IS A SAMPLE

The memorandum must include:

- a. Grade/Rank requirements are found in Table 1-1, Chapter 1, page 10. **ROTC Cadets, OCS Students, WOCs, or any Officer or Warrant Officer who has not completed OBC are not authorized to be OICs or RSOs.**
- b. The specific weapon system(s) that the individual has been certified on.
- c. The memorandum must be signed by an O-5 (O-4P) Commander or above.

>>>OPENING<<<

1. Unit Designation: _____ Date: _____

2. Name/Rank of OIC: _____ Last Four of SSN: _____

3. Number of RSOs on the range? _____

4. Name & Rank of RSO: _____ Last Four of SSN: _____

5. Name & Rank of RSO: _____ Last Four of SSN: _____

6. Name & Rank of RSO: _____ Last Four of SSN: _____

7. (a)Weapon / (b) Ammunition:

(a) _____ (b) _____

(a) _____ (b) _____

8. Medical Requirements:

Medic _____ Vehicle _____ Aid Bag _____ Litter _____

9. Range flag up? _____ Range lights on? _____

10. Special Instructions (If Applicable):

11. You must maintain continuous communication with range control. A radio check must be made every hour, on the hour, while the range is open. Your next radio check will be at: _____.

12. Range Opening time is: _____ Posted on RFMSS by: _____

>>>CLOSING<<<

1. Is the range flag down? _____ House lights off? _____

2. Number of personnel trained? _____

3. Number of rounds fired by Section:

Lower Level (H): _____ Caliber: _____ DODIC: _____

Upper Level North (C): _____ Caliber: _____ DODIC: _____

Upper Level South (A): _____ Caliber: _____ DODIC: _____

4. Range Closing time: _____ Range Clearance time: _____ Date: _____

5. Posted on RFMSS by: _____

9-LINE MEDEVAC CHECKLIST

LINE NUMBER	REMARKS
1-GRID LOCATION	
2-UNIT INFORMATION	
3-PATIENT PRECEDENCE	A-URGENT B-URGENT-SURG C-PRIORITY D-ROUTINE E-CONVENIENCE
4-SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	A-NONE B-HOIST C-EXTRACTION D-VENTILATOR
5-PATIENT TYPE	L-LITTER A-AMBULATORY
6-INJURY INFORMATION	TYPE OF INJURY
	SEVERITY OF INJURY
	AGE AND SEX
	VITAL SIGNS
7-HELI-PAD INFORMATION	
8-PATIENT NATIONALITY	A-US MILITARY B-US CIVILIAN C-NON-US MILITARY D-NON-US CIVILIAN
9-TERRAIN DESCRIPTION- HAZMAT PRESENCE	

ACCIDENT / INCIDENT REPORT
(Items derived from DA Form 285-AB-R JUL 94)

- 1. DATE / TIME OF ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (1): _____
- 2. UNIT (5): _____
- 3. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (6): _____
- 4. MISSION (BRIEF DESCRIPTION) (8): _____

5. INDIVIDUAL(S) INVOLVED (11):

NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	SOCIAL SEC. #	GRADE	SEX	AGE

6. WERE PERSONNEL HOSPITALIZED? (21) YES / NO (CIRCLE ONE)

7. DESCRIBE ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (24): _____

8. WAS ACCIDENT / INCIDENT CAUSED BY (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) (37):

LEADER TRAINING STANDARDS/PROCEDURES SUPPORT INDIVIDUAL

DESCRIBE: _____

9. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN OR PLANNED (40): _____

10. POC FOR INFORMATION ON ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (41): _____

(INCLUDE NAME, RANK, POSITION, UNIT, HOR, AND PHONE NUMBERS)

11. HAS AN ATS FORM 47A BEEN COMPLETED, IF THE INDIVIDUAL WAS TREATED AT AN OFF-POST MEDICAL FACILITY? YES / NO / NA

12. WAS A COPY LEFT AT THE MEDICAL FACILITY, CAMP RIPLEY MUTF (TMC), AND RANGE CONTROL? YES / NO / NA

(NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE THE LINE ITEM NUMBERS ON DA FORM 285-AB-R)
ATS FORM 285-AB-R (DEC 2001)

RANGE CONTROL CONTACT INFORMATION

SINGGARS RADIO FREQUENCIES:

PRIMARY: 36100

ALTERNATE: 36900

MOTOROLA HANDHELD: CHANNEL 1

COMMERCIAL: (320) 616-3137/6026

MEDEVAC:

ALL MEDEVACs HAVE RADIO NET PRIORITY. ALL MEDEVACS WILL BE INITIATED THROUGH RANGE CONTROL, UTILIZING THE CRTC MEDEVAC SOP.

DO NOT CALL 911 DIRECTLY!!!

STOP IN AT RANGE CONTROL TO PICK UP A COPY OF THE DAILY RANGE BULLETIN PRIOR TO GOING DOWN RANGE.