

Camp San Luis Obispo Regulation 350-1

Training

**Training at
Camp San Luis Obispo**

**Headquarters
Camp San Luis Obispo, CA
02 JANUARY 2012**

UNCLASSIFIED

(2)

SUMMARY of CHANGE

CSLO Regulation 350-1
Training at CSLO

This revision

- Updates current CSLO Post Commander.
- Updates CSLO physical address.
- Updates the information contained herein to more closely conform to current training and range safety requirements.
- Introduces new training support request forms and processes. All previous editions of these forms are obsolete.
- Addresses Range and Training Clearance Forms and Responsibility.
- Updates Liability policies and procedures.

Training

Training at Camp San Luis Obispo

By order of the
Commander:

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Official:



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History: This printing publishes a revision of CSLO regulation 350-1. Because this publication has been extensively changed portion have not been highlighted.

Summary: This regulation provides guidance for requesting, using, and reporting the utilization of facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Applicability: This regulation applies to all organizations and agencies utilizing CSLO. This regulation contains Army management control provisions, control process, but does not identify key management control that must be evaluated

Proponent and exception authority: The proponent of this regulation is the Director of Plans, Training, and Security (CACS-T). The CACS-T has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling laws and regulations.

Interim Changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless the Director of Information Management of Headquarters,

Camp San Luis Obispo, authenticates them.

Suggested

Improvements:

Users are invited to send comments or recommendations or changes, and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028, directly to Headquarters CSLO, ATTN: CACS-T, Camp San Luis Obispo, 10 Sonoma Ave/Bldg. 738/HWY 1, San Luis Obispo CA 93405-4360.

Distribution: Distribution of this regulation is made using Formula C, CSLO Regulation 25-31, and Distribution of Camp San Luis Obispo regulations.

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Chapter 1

General

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes the procedures for requesting training facilities (classrooms, ranges, training areas, etc.) and logistical support (fuel, etc.) at CSLO.

- a.* In order to provide maximum use of CSLO, while providing a realistic military training environment.
- b.* To ensure training conducted on CSLO is in compliance with environmental law and policy.
- c.* To maximize safety and minimize the possibility of accidents while training at CSLO.
- d.* This regulation applies to all individuals and/or units that use CSLO facilities. All use of CSLO facilities by tenant and transient units is governed by this regulation.

1-2. References

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

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in APPENDIX B.

1-4. Responsibilities

- a.* The CSLO Garrison Commander:
 - (1) Has overall responsibility for use of CSLO.
 - (2) Assigns the Director of Plans, Training, and Security (CACCS-T) the responsibility to coordinate and approve use of all training facilities on CSLO.
 - (3) Assigns responsibility to CACCS-T to monitor and enforce compliance of environmental laws and regulations of all activities conducted in the training areas and on the ranges.
 - (4) Requires the Environmental Office (CA-EV) to support CACCS-T.
 - (5) Appoints qualified installation Range Branch personnel to monitor and enforce the range safety program and the operational requirements contained in this regulation.
 - (6) Takes such action as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with all regulations and orders pertaining to training safely.
 - (7) Serves as the lowest authority that may waive safety criteria of this regulation. All other waiver requests and/or actions will be in accordance with (IAW) AR 385-63, Range Safety.
- b.* The Director of CACCS-T:
 - (1) Implements the directives of the CSLO Commander.
 - (2) Coordinates and approves the use of all facilities (with the concurrence of the appropriate facility manager), monitors and enforces compliance of environmental laws and regulations as related to all activities conducted on CSLO.
 - (3) Provides guidance to installation Operations Officers and Range Control Officers assigned at CSLO.
- c.* Installation Operations Officer:
 - (1) Schedules and deconflicts all training requests, ensuring compliance with this regulation.
 - (2) Maintains detailed records that reflect daily troop strength (by unit, branch of service, and component) of all units training at or utilizing CSLO facilities.
 - (3) Coordinates with appropriate directorate staffs to support training requests.
 - (4) Ensures environmental reviews and checklists are completed by requesting units and approved by CA-EV prior to any training being conducted.
 - (5) Conduct coordination briefings to provide using units an overview of installation policies and procedures.
 - (6) Provide approval/disapproval of Training Support Requests to the submitting organization at least thirty (30) days prior to the start of the training event (provided the Training Support Request is received within the timeline established in paragraph 2-1, d).
 - (7) Maintain Range and Training Area Clearing records (CSLO Form 353).
- d.* Installation Range Control Officer:
 - (1) Monitor and enforce the safe use of all training areas, ranges and other activities within the installation range complex as outlined by AR 385-63, this regulation and by other requirements as directed by the CSLO Commander.
 - (2) Close all or part of any road, trail, range, firing point, training area, special course, or airspace when it is determined that an unsafe condition exists, or if environmental conditions are such that training lands would suffer unallowable damage.
 - (3) Initiate investigations of training incidents and/or accidents that occur on CSLO involving weapons, ammunition, safety violations, and/or environmental noncompliance and recommend corrective actions to prevent recurrence.
 - (4) Provide Range Safety Certification briefing to all Officers In Charge (OIC) and Range Safety Officers (RSO) prior to use of each range, training area, firing point, or special course.

(5) Establish and maintain records as follows:

(a) Descriptions of each range and training area including permanent chart and master Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) overlays.

(b) Information on the ammunition fired (range, unit, Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC), quantity) at each range on the installation.

(c) Utilization of field training facilities (daily throughput).

e. The Unit Commander:

(1) Prior to training at Camp San Luis Obispo, commanders and trainers must be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of this regulation to ensure that all coordination required prior to the arrival and conduct of training at Camp San Luis Obispo is accomplished.

(2) Is responsible to ensure all subordinates comply with the procedures outlined in this regulation and all referenced regulations (in particular, AR 385-63).

(3) Will take responsibility for the unit training safely, and will ensure compliance with local, state, and federal environmental laws.

(4) Will take responsibility for the conduct of all assigned and/or attached soldiers.

(5) Will ensure that a valid DA Form 1687, Notice of Delegation of Authority - Receipt for Supplies, is on file with each supporting CSLO directorate prior to requesting support.

(6) Will designate a qualified range OIC and RSO for each range IAW AR 385-63 (Range Safety) and this regulation. Battalion Commanders will certify, in writing to Range Control, these individuals, following procedures outlined in DA PAM 385-63, 1-7.

(7) Will ensure that adequate medical support, including a dedicated evacuation vehicle is present on each and every range engaged in live ammunition firing, as well as all activities outlined in MEDCOM Pam 40-12, chapter 3. This can be a military school qualified medic, a qualified emergency medical technician (EMT), or a qualified combat lifesaver. No other duties will be assigned to this individual during the duration of the training event.

(8) Will integrate risk management into all aspects of training. The risk acceptance decision authority will be IAW FM 5-19 and NGR 350-10, 7-8.

(9) Will provide a duty soldier to Range Control, as required, when a unit is occupying a training area, range, or other field facility during non-duty hours (1700 to 0700). This is coordinated at the unit in-processing briefing.

(10) Will ensure Ranges and Training areas are cleared and annotated on CSLO Form 353.

1-5. Policies

a. *Use of CSLO facilities.* The CSLO Garrison Commander reserves the right to schedule the use of training areas, ranges, and other facilities on a first-come, first-serve basis in consonance with military use. In the event of conflicting requests, military use will have priority. In the event of conflicting military requests, the following order of precedence will be followed:

1. Mobilizing units

2. ATARRS schools

3. CAARNG units

4. Other DOD entities on a first-come, first-served basis.

(1) Units/organizations conducting training at CSLO do not have the authority to schedule or allow any other unit/organization to conduct training at the facility the primary unit/organization is using without permission from the installation Operations or Range Control office.

(2) Units are encouraged to submit copies of their operations plans/orders, concept plans, etc. so the training site can better understand the unit's training plans. This is of particular interest for training requests involving live fire exercises, aviation operations and combined training involving two or more units.

(3) Use of facilities by non-military units/agencies.

(a) Scheduling of use by non-military organizations will be on a non-interference basis with military activities. It will be based on current and/or anticipated use of requested ranges, training areas and facilities.

(b) Non-military organizations granted authority to use training facilities must provide a knowledgeable individual (preferably the individual in charge) from that organization for command and control.

(c) Each participant from a non-military unit/organization utilizing the facilities is required to complete and submit a CSLO Form 300, Waiver of Claims for Civilian Visitors, prior to using any CSLO facility. Failure to meet this requirement will preclude participation in the utilization of CSLO facilities. The OIC and/or Range Safety Officer (RSO) is responsible for the safety and control of all visitors/spectators.

(d) Non-military units/agencies will supply CACS-T a current roster of personnel from their unit/agency authorized to be on the installation. This must be on file with CACS-T prior to the scheduled training event.

(e) All non Department of Defense (DOD) activities will provide proof of insurance, with a combined, single limit liability of not less than \$1,000,000.00. The policy will list the State of California, the California National Guard, Camp San Luis Obispo, its agents, and employees as additional insured. This insurance requirement applies to all non-profit activities, to include organizations, schools, groups, or individuals IAW CAL REG 210-11

(f) Use of privately owned vehicles (POV's) in the training areas and/or ranges must be approved by CACS-T. All non-military unit/agency vehicles are required to check in with Operations and/or Range Control prior to deploying into the training areas and/or ranges.

(g) The CSLO Commander, or his/her designated representative, may withdraw use privileges from any person or organization that willfully disobeys the rules and regulations prescribed for CSLO or whose conduct warrants such action.

(h) Non-military personnel, as approved by CACS-T, may fire on CSLO firing ranges when engaged in an approved course of marksmanship training or when participating in activities involving familiarization firing of small arms, such as unit/organizational or family days.

(i) The CSLO Commander, or his/her designated representative, may refuse the use of firing ranges to any individual whose knowledge of the principles of weapons handling and marksmanship is so deficient as to pose a threat to life and property.

(j) IAW DA PAM 385-63, 6-1, c., the use of personal protective equipment, such as hearing protection and eye armor, for all individuals in the immediate vicinity of shooters is required while shooting on ranges.

b. Hunting, Fishing, and Other Recreational Activities

(1) The use of CSLO for hunting or fishing is prohibited.

(2) The conduct of uncontrolled or unscheduled outdoor recreation activities within CSLO is prohibited.

(3) Outdoor recreational activities in temporary or permanent dud-producing contaminated impact areas are strictly prohibited, without exception. There will be no recreational activities in officially designated or marked impact areas. The range, safety, and natural resource officers shall determine recreational use area boundaries adjacent to an impact area IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63 and AR 200-3, Natural Resources-Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management.

c. Environmental Protection

(1) CSLO has some of the most unique training areas in the continental United States. They are scenic, have an abundance of native plants and wildlife, and have significant cultural and historical value. Conducting training in a manner that reduces environmental impact is required by Army Regulation and helps preserve the environment on CSLO for future training. Federal and/or state laws protect most plant and wildlife species and all cultural resources on CSLO.

(2) The using unit's chain of command, specifically the senior commander who signs the CSLO Environmental Pre-Activity/Awareness Statement (CSLO Form 307-2), is responsible for adhering to and compliance with all installation policies as well as local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations.

(a) Commanders will ensure that the scenic, natural, and cultural resources of CSLO remain protected so future generations of soldiers have the same training opportunities enjoyed today.

(b) Units will report environmental damage and/or noncompliance of the above requirements to the appropriate authority (Range Control and/or CAJS-ENV) for investigation and disposition.

(c) The CSLO Post Operations office will maintain records for all activities involving a Pre-Activity Survey (PAS). At a minimum, these records will include the inclusive utilization dates, type of operation, location(s), unit, and responsible officer for the operation.

d. Safety

(1) Fire Protection. Fire prevention and protection procedures are outlined in paragraph 4-24 of this regulation. All fires will be immediately reported to the installation Range Control office.

(2) Availability of safety facilities and safety support (e.g. TMC, MEDEVAC, etc.) will be disseminated during coordination briefings.

(3) Accidents/Injuries/ Incidents. CA ARNG Regulation 190-40 establishes policies, responsibilities, and procedures for reporting incidents, accidents, injuries, loss of state or federal property, adverse publicity, environmental emergencies, threats to personnel, or other incidents that may be of concern to the Joint Forces Headquarters.

(a) Additional requirements are outlined in AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records, AR 75-1, Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives, and CA ARNG Regulation 200-1, Environmental Responsibilities.

(b) Copies of Incident Reports (IR) must be submitted prior to final clearance from CSLO.

(c) Noncompliance with all provisions of CA ARNG Regulation 190-40 and CA ARNG Regulation 200-1 would, as a minimum, preempt the granting of final clearance from the installation.

e. Security

(1) The following areas on Camp San Luis Obispo are OFF LIMITS and will not be entered except by authorized personnel:

(a) The USPFO offices and warehouse buildings 631 and 632.

(b) The 500 area range and facilities maintenance.

(c) The CDF compound including buildings 955-958 and 961-963.

(d) The CSTI buildings: 901, 903, 904, 908, 910, and 918.

(e) The installation housing areas (quarters).

(f) Ranges and training areas unless cleared by Operations and/or Range Control.

(2) Firearms not approved by CACS-T for use in training at CSLO are prohibited from being brought on to CSLO.

(3) Discipline, law, and order will be maintained IAW CSLO Regulation 190-1, Military Police - Practice and Policy.

1-6. Safety

Safety takes priority in every situation at CSLO. All personnel must obey all federal and state vehicular laws. This includes, but is not limited to, speed limit, stop signs, use of cell phones, and personal protective items. The speed limit at CSLO is 25 mph for paved roads, 15 mph for non-paved roads, and 5 mph when passing troop formations (columns, formations, etc.)

Chapter 2 Administration

2-1. Training Support Request (TSR)

a. The Training Support Request (TSR) is required for every training activity at CSLO. It is the formal process of requesting use of CSLO facilities by organizations, both tenants and transients.

b. The TSR is submitted in one of two manners, direct input into RFMSS by the organization or submittal of the CSLO Form 307 IAW para. 1-5, a, 1.

c. TSR Submission: The Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) is the database of record concerning scheduling and usage of CSLO facilities. For all DOD entities, the TSR must be entered directly into RFMSS. Non-DOD entities or those not utilizing CSLO facilities on a regular, ongoing basis may complete the CSLO Form 307. This form may be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to Headquarters, CSLO, and ATTN: CACS-T.

(1) RFMSS instructions can be found in the CSLO RFMSS SOP located on the CSLO public website: www.calguard.ca.gov/cslo

(2) CSLO Form 307 and instructions are located on the public website: www.calguard.ca.gov/cslo

d. The TSR should be submitted a minimum of forty five (45) days prior to the anticipated training dates. Submission within 45 days of the training event may not be fully supported.

e. Approval of training facilities requested IAW this regulation should be verified by reviewing the TSR in RFMSS or contacting Camp San Luis Obispo Operations no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled training date.

2-2. Access to Camp San Luis Obispo

Personnel with a Department of Defense ID card (CAC) can access CSLO. Occupants of the vehicle must have some form of a United States' government issued ID. Those without a Department of Defense ID card must meet the following requirements in order to gain access to CSLO.

a. Have a valid reason for entering CSLO. For example, employee of a tenant organization, attending training, or picking up personnel.

b. Provide current proof of vehicle registration, insurance and a valid driver's license in order to obtain a temporary vehicle permit.

2-3. Advance Detachments and In-Processing

a. An advance detachment representative will report to the installation Operations Office immediately upon arrival on the installation to in-process and receive an in-brief. They will be provided a CSLO In/Out-Processing Clearance Record, CSLO Form 353 and a CSLO Form 311.

b. Facilities will not be issued to an organization until they check in with Post Operations and receive a CSLO Form 353. In addition, units must present each section their CSLO Form 353 to receive support.

c. Requirements for the Personnel Utilization Report (PUR) are located in para. 2-7, b, of this regulation. Any training event lasting more than three days will require the unit to report strength numbers (personnel on CSLO) to Post Operations on a daily basis.

d. Advance detachment representatives are responsible for relaying any information given by Post Operations personnel to the rest of their organization.

2-4. Communications Support

a. Effective communications are required to control firing, coordinate requests for medical assistance, and announce unsafe conditions.

b. Primary and secondary two-way communications between Range Control and using units is required for all live fire training activities at CSLO. Units losing communication with Range Control will cease firing/training until contact is re-established. Units occupying bivouac sites or non-live fire training areas must maintain two-way communications with Range Control.

c. Cantonment telephone support is already established for all training facilities. Additional or non-standard communication support may be requested through the TSR process.

d. Units using communications equipment during training are required to request radio frequencies they will need through the J-6, Information Management.

2-5. Resource Management

a. Reimbursements. All organizations other than California Army National Guard must provide a DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), or similar funding document for supplies and services as outlined in the cost analysis. The cost analysis is prepared by the CSLO Resource Management Office and provided to the organization. It is based on the TSR submitted by the requesting organization. Units will discuss information and account codes required on each MIPR with the appropriate installation point of contact (POC):

(1) One MIPR for billeting - POC is the installation billeting manager.

(2) One MIPR for all other costs, such as supplies, latrines, range material and utilities. The POC is the DPCA (CACS-P) at (805) 594-6505.

b. Units will submit the MIPR to the USPFO for California, ATTN: CAUS-DM, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA. 93403-8104.

c. An approved copy of the funding document (DD Form 448-2) must be on file with CACS-P prior to the arrival of the advance detachment.

d. Upon completion of the training event and unit clearance, CACS-P will bill against the approved DD Form 448-2. The USPFO will submit for transfer of funds from the appropriate agency.

e. Civilians (individuals or organizations), federal, state, county, and local government use of CSLO require funding reimbursement to the CACS-P by cashier's check or money order.

2-6. Training Support Center (TSC)(Located at Camp Roberts, Ca.)

a. The Training Support Center (TSC) provides training support and government training aids.

b. Units must submit DA Form 1687, Notice of Delegation of Authority – Receipt for Supplies, and an assumption of command letter in order to establish an account and receive services.

c. Allow sufficient lead-time for TSC to meet your needs. The TSC will make every effort to support all requests received.

d. In addition to a number of training aids, TSC also has the following simulation devices:

(1) The Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) is primarily designed for NCO leadership skills, fire team and squad training of fire planning, marksmanship, and weapon familiarization. The trainer consists of the basic weapons systems with simulated recoil, sound, and a frequency controlled laser for recording the firing results. Weapon systems used are modified real weapons. Currently all small arms and crew-served weapons systems are available. In requesting the EST, provide a minimum of two weeks notice for weekday usage and a minimum of six (6) weeks' notice for weekend usage.

(2) The Call for Fire provides training which includes refresher map reading, determining range and bearing, and call for fire using grid adjust, polar, or shift.

(3) Other simulation devices available include the multi-purpose combat arcade simulator, OPFOR weapons, and MILES 2000.

e. The TSC has two rollover egress training devices consisting of a HMMWV rollover and a MRAP rollover trainer.

f. There are many types of improvised explosive devices that can be utilized. These fall into two main categories either wired or wireless.

g. Requests that are beyond the capability of the local TSC can be sent up to Joint Base Lewis-McChord, the regional TSC, however, the processing time is longer.

2-7. Clearance and Out-processing

a. Clearing Post. All organizations will clear CSLO utilizing a CSLO Form 353, upon completion of each training iteration. This verifies that all facilities have been satisfactorily returned to their existing condition and that any additional costs or damage that has occurred during use has been or will be paid for or corrected. Each activity checked on the CSLO Form 353 must be cleared.

b. Personnel Usage Reporting (PUR). All organizations utilizing CSLO facilities will report daily troop strength to Post Operations, as well as annotate the troop strength on a CSLO Personnel Usage Report, CSLO Form 311. Reporting requirements include both military and non-military organizations. Strength figures are required to support budgeting, fiscal forecasting, and to provide both historical and statistical data.

(1) The senior commander of each using element is responsible for ensuring that a PUR is submitted upon final clearance from the installation. Units, organizations, and elements training or operating on CSLO for periods of less than thirty (30) days will submit a PUR prior to clearance from post. When a training activity spans over two separate months, a separate PUR is to be submitted for each month.

(2) The PUR is turned into Post Operations along with the CSLO Form 353 upon final clearance.

(3) CACS-T will compile PUR data and submit reports as required.

Chapter 3

Post Logistics

3-1 Logistics support

A current DA Form 1687, Notice of Delegation of Authority – Receipt for Supplies, and assumption of command letter must be on file with the CSLO Directorate of Logistics (CACS-L) prior to the unit receiving support for each class of supply.

a. Class I.

(1) Self-support.

(a) California Guard units are required to order rations through normal supply channels. The vendor delivers the rations to unit representatives at the mess hall (bldg 839) (drawn by the unit from the housing division). Non-California Guard units are responsible for coordinating with a local vendor for their rations and delivery to their representatives as above. This includes requests for ice and bottled water.

(b) CACS-L is able to assist units with the temporary storage of Class I items. If such assistance is desired, it must be requested on the units TSR under the special requirements portion or communications tab. The date and time of delivery and pick up must be coordinated with CACS-L (commodities) at least one (1) week prior to the delivery date. This is essential in order to ensure full-time manning personnel and equipment is scheduled to accomplish this service. Units that fail to accomplish this coordination with CACS-L are responsible for receiving and storing their own rations. Due to limited staffing, units are required to conduct ration inventories and issues, and to report any discrepancies.

(c) Non-California Guard units will be charged the current rate for man-hours, equipment usage, and storage involved in receiving, storing, and issuing the rations (to include ice and bottled water).

(2) Consolidated Dining Facility. There is a consolidated dining facility available at CSLO. Units without organic dining facility personnel must arrange for the feeding of their personnel. Support may be available through the dining facility operated by Camp San Luis Obispo. Units must coordinate directly with the Dining Facility Manager for this support. The Consolidated Dining Facility management can be reached at (805) 594-6424.

b. Class II

(1) Limited military clothing sales items are available from AAFES at the CSLO PX, Bldg. 806.

(2) Janitorial supplies are pre-positioned in wall lockers inside the administrative/supply buildings. They are available for issue to units when buildings are issued. Units requesting additional cleaning supplies (or units which are not drawing administrative/supply buildings) must indicate their needs on the TSR. All expendable cleaning supplies require reimbursement to the CSLO from the unit's OPTEMPO funds.

c. Class III

(1) Fuel (MOGAS and JP8) is requested on the TSR. Indicate quantity requested and whether bulk (for issue into a TPU, tanker, HEMTT, etc.) or retail (fuel vehicles at the fuel point). All units will be charged for the amount of fuel drawn. CSLO fuel point is capitalized and accounts are front loaded for billing.

(2) CSLO does NOT have a bulk fuel loader.

(3) Fueling of rotary wing aircraft must be accomplished by unit's organic assets.

(4) Any violations of the above procedures will result in the unit being denied further issuance of fuel.

(5) Packaged POL products (oil, grease, etc.) are not available for issue.

d. Class IV

(1) Barrier materials are not available for unit training at CSLO.

(2) Construction materials are available only for CSLO approved troop engineer or self-help type projects. Coordination must be established with CACS-E-P (public works).

e. Class V

(1) All ammunition and/or explosives requirements must be forecasted on DA Form 581, Request for Issue and Turn In of Ammunition. An information copy, of what the unit plans to draw, should be attached to the TSR. This requirement is valid even if the ammunition and/or explosives are not being drawn from the Camp Roberts ASP.

(2) Units must indicate on the TSR where they are drawing their ammunition and/or explosives.

(3) A copy of the DA Form 581 showing what the unit actually drew from the ASP, must be turned in to Range Control prior to signing for the range.

(4) Additional information on ammunition and explosives is found in paragraphs 4-17 to 4-21 of this regulation.

f. Class VII

(1) Units may draw certain Class VII items (e.g. ice chests, porta-potties, floor polishers, etc.) provided the CSLO Logistics Officer has a valid DA Form 1687 and the item(s) have been requested on the TSR.

(2) Units will be required to initiate a report of survey for any missing or damaged items prior to being cleared from the installation.

g. Class VIII. Not available to units through CSLO. Units must request through their medical support units.

h. Class IX.

(1) Units are responsible for their own organizational maintenance, to include repair of tires.

(2) Direct Support (DS) maintenance is not available from CSLO. FMS 19 is available for general maintenance ONLY.

3-2. Transportation Support

- a. Availability of wheeled vehicle assets through CSLO for unit usage is very limited. Priority will always go to post operations and installation support. It is the responsibility of the organization to arrange their transportation requirements.
- b. Vehicle recovery support while at a CSLO is a unit responsibility. Units can coordinate with FMS 19.
- c. Convoys (5 or more vehicles) entering or exiting CSLO may be required to enter/depart through specific gates. Contact Post Operations for guidance.
- d. Truck loading and off-loading areas must be requested on the TSR and coordinated through CACS-L.

3-3. Housing Division

Smoking is prohibited in all buildings to include barracks and billeting rooms. Smoking is permitted in designated areas outside of buildings. Smoking materials will be disposed of properly in appropriate receptacles prior to entering any building. Below are descriptions of issuable buildings and training facilities available for using units.

- a. Dining Facilities. Building 839 is available for unit mess operations.
- b. Chapel, Bldg. 757. Seating for 250 personnel.
- c. Weapon Storage. Barracks buildings (828, 831, 832, and 835) have vaults available for issue to units.
- d. Perlee Theater. Seats 804 personnel with a full stage.
- e. Maintenance Building/Motor pool. Two (2) are available with 2-6 bays. Both are fenced and securable.
- f. Barracks. 754 beds located throughout seven buildings with capacities of 20, 50, 98 or 162 beds.
- g. Classrooms. Eighteen (18) classrooms are available for use accommodating from 25 to 120 personnel. Sixteen (16) have latrines, LAN connectivity, and kitchenette/break area.
- h. Portable Latrine Trailers. Six (6) double portable latrines and fourteen (14) single portable latrines with military pintle hook-up. Units are responsible for pick-up and turn-in. Portable latrines are cleaned weekly.

Chapter 4

Range Control

Section I

General

4-1. Range Branch

The Commander, CSLO has designated the Range Branch the authority to monitor and enforce range safety and operational requirements. The Installation Range Officer and his staff will enforce the installation range safety program and this regulation.

- a. The Installation Range Officer (IRO) is the final approving authority for all live ammunition firing and training at CSLO.
- c. Person(s) in charge of or using ranges, training areas, and training facilities at CSLO are responsible for being in compliance with this regulation, AR / DA PAM 385-63, and all other regulations pertaining to the safe conduct of training including applicable Field Manual (FM), Technical Manual and Safety of Use (SOU) messages.
- d. Camp San Luis Obispo Range Control is located in building 610. Range Control is the on-site approval authority for all live ammunition firing and training at CSLO under the direction of the IRO.
- e. The Range Branch normal duty hours are 0700-1630 daily, Monday through Sunday with the exception of Federal Holidays. Range Control hours of operation will vary based on unit and training requirements. During peak periods of Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and Annual Training (AT) training, Range Control will be operational on an 18 hour basis from 0600-2400 seven days a week, or as required to support unit training requirements.
- f. Safety briefings, signing for training areas and/or ranges, departure clearance, and other direct support will be coordinated during normal duty hours.

4-2. Dedicated Impact Area

- a. The dedicated Impact Area at Camp San Luis Obispo is located inside the boundaries created by the Range Road, the installation west perimeter fence, the connecting fence line that runs north of the range road beginning at GQ082144, running through GQ096139 and intersects/reconnects with the Range Road vicinity GQ0960134.
- b. Entry into the Impact Area is prohibited to all personnel without the specific permission of the IRO and the verified knowledge of on duty Range Control personnel. The Impact Area boundaries are clearly marked with "DO NOT ENTER" and other restrictive signs.
- c. Authorized personnel entering the Impact Area must be accompanied by qualified Range Control personnel and/or qualified EOD personnel. No entry into the Impact Area will be made without prior approval and escort.

d. The Restricted Troop Movement Zone (RTMZ) at Camp San Luis Obispo is within the impact area at grid coordinates GQ079138 to GQ082138 to GQ083140 to GQ080140.

4-3. Wet Bulb Procedures

a. Heat stress conditions are established using the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) index (reference FM 21-10). This index combines weather factors for shade, air temperature, radiation, humidity, and wind into a single value to be used as a guide for outdoor training and activity.

b. Range Control will monitor WBGT readings and transmit them hourly over the FM net (frequency 38.20) at Camp San Luis Obispo, when the temperature reaches 80 degrees Fahrenheit or above. Readings will cease being taken when normal wet bulb conditions return to 80 degrees Fahrenheit or below. Normally, these readings will be given between 1100 and 1700.

c. Wet bulb readings may be obtained between reporting times by contacting Range Control.

d. Actual weather conditions at the unit's training site may vary from the location the wet bulb reading is taken. Commanders must evaluate the physical activity at the unit's location to determine the degree of heat stress.

4-4. Training Facility Issue

Units/organizations are required to sign for training areas and ranges prior to occupation. IAW para. 2-3, b., a copy of the CSLO Form 353 must be presented to Range Control staff before support is received. Training areas, ranges, and special purpose facilities will be signed for on a daily basis, unless otherwise approved by the Range Branch. Upon signing, the unit representative becomes the responsible agency until released with proper clearance by Range Control. Units must provide Range Control with a copy of DA Form 581, Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition, showing what was drawn from the ASP, when they sign for the range. This allows Range Control to ensure only authorized ammunition is fired at the requested range. Coordination with Range Control for clearance of training areas and ranges is required to establish a turn-in date and time.

4-5. Safety

The safety of personnel takes precedence over everything while at CSLO. Commanders are responsible for safety IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63, NGR 385-63, and this regulation. The following safety precautions will be enforced while conducting live fire:

a. All personnel engaged in or present during live ammunition firing or using explosives, noise producing simulators, or pyrotechnics must wear hearing protection and eye-armor IAW DA PAM 385-63, para. 6-1, b. and c. (and other applicable safety directives regarding hearing or personnel protection).

b. Any person who observes a condition that makes firing dangerous will promptly command CEASE FIRING and will give the locally prescribed signal for cease firing to the firing unit.

c. A scarlet danger flag, issued by Range Control, will be displayed from the flagpole on all occupied ranges. All ranges must also prominently display a flashing red light, issued by Range Control, during the hours of darkness when in a HOT firing status.

d. Each range will have qualified medical support and a dedicated evacuation vehicle on site at all times when in a HOT firing status. This can be a military school qualified medic, a qualified emergency medical technician (EMT), or a qualified combat lifesaver. No other duties will be assigned to this individual during the duration of the training event.

e. Non-military spectators and military family members may be present on ranges or training areas with approval of CACS-T only. All spectators and visitors are required to sign, and provide to Range Control, CSLO Form 300, Waiver of Claims for Civilian Visitors, prior to arriving at a range. Non-military personnel, as approved by CACS-T, may fire on installation firing ranges when engaged in an approved course of marksmanship training or when participating in activities involving familiarization firing of small arms, such as unit organizational or family days. The OIC and RSO are responsible for the safety and control of all spectators.

4-6. Road Guards and Barriers

Properly briefed road guards, with positive two-way communication with the controlling/firing element, are mandatory when demolition firing is conducted on Ranges E or F. Barricades will only be used in lieu of road guards when approved by the IRO and only when troop density/activity is at a minimum.

4-7. Range Operations Checklist

The Range Operations Check -List (GTA 7-1-30), available from the Training Support Center (TSC), is a tool for the range OIC in conducting safe range operations. It is a systematic break down of functional areas and responsibilities for operating a range. The use of this aid is strongly encouraged for all range OIC's at CSLO.

4-8. Targets and Target Materials

a. Target and target materials for standard small arms ranges are pre-stocked by type.

- b.* Target requests for non-standard types of targets and target materials must be coordinated at least 60 days prior to the conduct of training. Target requests should be included in the TSR.
- c.* Requests for special target emplacement other than in the main target area must be coordinated with Range Control for non-standard types of live fire. Only after receiving approval and clearance will units be granted permission to go down range past the established firing line or target holding line on standard ranges. Requests must be submitted for approval to the IRO via memorandum a minimum of 30 days prior to requested date of placement. Qualified Range Branch and EOD personnel, as required, must accompany target placement personnel. Digging in the Impact Area is prohibited.
- d.* Upon completion of the live fire training events all targets used must be recovered off the range for disposition as directed by Range Control.

4-9. Officer In Charge and Range Safety Officer

Qualifications to be an OIC or RSO are IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63 and Table 4-4 of this regulation. The OIC and RSO must receive the Range Safety Briefing, provided by Range Control, to be qualified at CSLO.

- a.* OIC responsibilities are outlined in AR/DA PAM 385-63 and the Range and Training Area SOP.
- b.* RSO responsibilities are outlined in AR/DA PAM 385-63 and the Range and Training Area SOP.

4-10. Communications

- a.* IAW AR 350-19, para. 4-9, a., all ranges must maintain positive, dual means of communications with Range Control. The IRO, on a case-by-case basis may authorize other means (e.g. cellular phone).
- b.* Positive communications will be maintained by conducting routine communication that checks with Range Control or as scheduled in the safety briefing.
- c.* The FM radio is used as a backup frequency for aircraft.
- d.* The FM radio serves as the alternate primary means of communication when power outages or land line communication failure occurs. When Range Control has to shift to FM as its primary means of communication; a universal broadcast will be made notifying all monitoring units of the change. Reporting and operating instructions will be announced as necessary for maintaining positive communications.
- e.* The dedicated operating FM radio frequency for Camp San Luis Obispo Range Control is 38.20. The radio network is operated using standard military RTO procedures (clear voice and open text). This net will not be used with tactical call signs. Units will identify themselves using their facility name (e.g. A range). Unit-to-unit communications will not be conducted over this frequency.
- f.* Units must monitor and answer their telephones, FM radio, or other approved communication method at all times. If Range Control attempts to contact a unit and the unit fails to answer, Range Control personnel will be dispatched to the range, place the unit into a "COLD" status and have the OIC report to Range Control for corrective action as required to restore the dual method of communication.
- g.* Requests for special telephone and other communication hook-ups must be submitted with the TSR.

4-11. Range Clearance

- a.* Prior to a unit departing a range or training area a unit representative must report in to Range Control and request clearance from the area.
- b.* All trash will be removed from ranges and training areas and disposed of at the sanitary landfill dumpsters, (vicinity GQ090132 at Camp San Luis Obispo), or in designated dumpsters, located throughout the installation. Range facilities will be kept in an orderly manner. Sandbags and/or firing blocks on the firing line will be returned to a stacked position. Target frames must be returned to the target building and stacked neatly. Broken target frames should be stacked against the exterior of the target building.
- c.* All holes dug (i.e. fighting positions, sumps, and field latrines) must be back-filled, marked, and returned to a natural condition.
- d.* All barrier material (e.g. concertina wire, tangle foot, log cribs, etc.) must be recovered by the unit from training areas and/or ranges.
- e.* Upon completion of a unit's training event, Range Control personnel will inspect the facilities used and notify the organization of its status. All items signed for by the unit must be returned to Range Control (i.e. Range box, radio, etc.). The clearing personnel will sign off on their CSLO Form 353. Units that fail to properly clear will be notified through command channels of their failure to clear and will be held accountable until such time final clearance is obtained.

4-12. Range Utilization Reports

Ammunition consumed and personnel trained will be captured by the OIC/NCOIC for the training conducted and reported to Range Control at the completion of each firing day. Additionally, as applicable, DA Form 2203-R, Demolition Reconnaissance Record, DA Form 4379-R, Ammunition Malfunction Report must be completed and turned into Range Control. Range clearance will not be given until these forms are received at Range Control, nor will the unit be authorized to sign for additional ranges.

4-13. Environmental Procedures

In order to maintain environmental integrity and individual safety, written approval for training requests must be submitted and granted from the Post Operations office. Environmental review is required for all training activities (except those entirely of a classroom or administrative nature) to assess potential effects on natural resources prior to conducting the activity. If impacts are recognized, environmental staff will work with the training unit to minimize impacts by altering or rescheduling the proposed activity.

a. Examples of activities that require environmental review and a Pre-Activity Survey (PAS) include but are not limited to: All ground disturbance, construction of permanent or semi-permanent field training facilities, dispersal of chemicals, Storage of demolitions on non-standard ranges, or other activities which may impact wildlife and natural resources. Post Operations will determine the need for a PAS based on submitted TSR. The installation Environmental Office will only process a PAS, which has been coordinated through, and approved by CACS-T. Environmental review and determination is documented via CAJS-ENV Environmental Determination Form and will be reflected in RFMSS, where appropriate, and/or a hard copy sent to the originating command, in advance of the requested training date(s) (dependent upon when the Training Support Request is received by CACS-T).

b. The Officer In Charge (OIC) must have a copy of the Environmental Determination Form completed by CAJS-ENV, based on the PAS, in hand before and while the activity proceeds.

c. Requests for support with an affirmative response on a CSLO Form 307-2 may require approval up to DA levels prior to receiving final clearance. Accordingly, the timeliness of submitting these requests early in the long range planning process cannot be over-emphasized. At a minimum, 60 days is required to review a training request, consult appropriate authorities and conduct a PAS. Requests received within the 30-day window will generally not be approved.

d. Training involving stream fording will only be permitted from July 15 to November 15. Stream fording will be held to a minimum and shall be conducted only at locations identified by CACS-T. Driving in streambeds is prohibited.

e. Soakage pits, field mess facilities, field shower points, decontamination points, laundry points, and water purification points will be established IAW FM 21-10, Field Hygiene and Sanitation. These areas will not be closer than 100 feet (30 meters) to surface waters, streambeds or other environmentally sensitive areas.

f. Portable latrine trailers are available through CACS-L for units training at CSLO. These may be requested on CSLO Form 307-R. Latrines will not be closer than 100 feet (30 meters) to surface waters, streambeds or other environmentally sensitive areas. Units are responsible for cleaning the latrine trailers prior to turn-in.

g. Solid Waste: Place all trash, especially food items, in closed containers or bags. Deposit trash bags in designated dumpsters, located throughout the installation.

h. Hazardous Waste: Temporary storage of hazardous materials must be kept 100 ft (30 meters) back from surface waters, streambeds or other environmentally sensitive areas. All hazardous waste shall be turned in to the designated collection points for disposal IAW CA ARNG Regulation 200-1, Environmental Responsibilities. The collection point at CSLO is FMS 19.

i. HAZMAT Spills: If there is a possibility of a hazardous materials spill, such as a fuel or oil leak from a generator or vehicle, a drip pan must be placed so as to catch the leak. Additionally, sufficient spill-absorbent material must be on hand. Units conducting training are required to provide these items.

j. Police all training areas for litter, wire (including concertina), and Class IV materials before, during, and after training.

k. Dunnage and residue from ammunition (blank or live) drawn from the Camp Roberts Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) must be turned into the ASP in accordance with (IAW) established policies and procedures.

l. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) Storage Facilities: General care shall be taken in handling and storing POL products to prevent spilling products and subsequent seepage into the ground or surface waters consistent with the Hazardous Waste requirements (f.).

(1) Waste POL will be placed in containers supplied by the units and deposited at the hazardous waste collection point.

(2) Construction of POL storage facilities will be IAW FM 10-68, Aircraft Refueling, and FM 10-69, Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations.

(3) POL spills will be handled IAW CA ARNG Regulation 190-40, Incident Report, and CA ARNG 200-1.

(4) Immediate actions for spills include stopping the source of the spill, containing the spill to the smallest possible area, and diverting the spill away from storm and sewer drains and natural drainage routes.

(5) Report all POL or hazardous material spills immediately to Range Control and/or the Environmental Office.

m. Trees are important to the sustainability of long-term military training and the health of the CSLO ecosystem. All training activities will comply with CSLO's Tree Management Policy which ensures all management practices are in accordance with current laws, regulations, and guidance documents.

(1) Project proponents must contact the Environmental Office prior to any/all tree disturbance or removal.

(2) Snags and dead and downed wood shall not be cut, moved, or disturbed. Exception to this policy will be made in the event that a downed tree blocks a road or trail to vehicle traffic and is subject to prior approval.

(3) Dead or downed vegetation may be used for camouflage. Do not cut live trees or brush for this purpose.

(4) Digging or blade work is prohibited within 5 feet of a native tree.

n. Vehicle movement:

- (1) Stay on established roads and trails.
- (2) "Cross country" movement, not required as part of the tactical play, will be avoided.
- (3) Do not drive on road shoulders or in drainage routes.
- (4) Obey all speed limits. Speed limits are 25 MPH on paved roads and improved roads and 15 MPH on tank trails and dirt roads.
- (5) Avoid making sharp or neutral steer turns.

o. Noise complaints. Every effort must be made to be a "good neighbor" near the boundaries of CSLO. Avoid activities near installation boundaries that may cause unacceptable noise levels off the installation. The office notified by the caller will take the noise complaint. The completed report will then be forwarded to CACS-T for follow up.

p. Cultural and Natural Resource Protection

(1) Natural Resource Protection: State and federal laws protect certain wildlife species including Threatened and Endangered Species at CSLO. Policies established to address resources are found in the CSLO Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP).

- (a) Do not handle, feed, or harass wildlife.
- (b) Dogs are not allowed within training areas except for certain authorized activities approved by CACS-T.
- (c) Do not fire a weapon at or near any animal.
- (d) Do not handle live or dead animals. This restriction is imposed for health and safety reasons, as well as protection from potential liability. Notify Range Control when animals impact training.
- (e) Be cautious of poisonous and hazardous plants and wildlife such as poison oak, rattlesnakes, black widow spiders and mountain lions while in the training areas.
- (f) Environmental awareness briefings will be provided to troops to communicate the requirements to protect fish, wildlife, and sensitive species and their habitats.

(2) Habitat Protection: Several habitats at CSLO are considered sensitive and require special protective measures.

(a) Riparian and water habitats, including all drainages, rivers, creeks, ponds, reservoirs, springs, seeps, and seasonal wetlands are sensitive habitat and shall not be damaged or disturbed in any manner.

(b) No training or construction activities are allowed within these areas without prior permission from CACS-T and the Environmental Office.

(3) Cultural Resource Protection: State and federal laws protect historic properties at CSLO. Policies established to address resources are found in the CSLO Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP).

- (a) Do not move, destroy, or collect cultural resources (artifacts, bones, fossils, etc.).
- (b) No ground disturbance or mounted activities are allowed within archaeological sites.
- (c) If artifacts are found in the training areas please notify the Environmental Office and provide a description and location of the discovery.
- (d) Environmental awareness briefings will be provided to troops to communicate the requirements to protect historical, archaeological and paleontological resources.

Section II

Live Firing Policies

4-14. Permission to Fire

a. Permission to fire (declare operational status HOT), or to conclude firing (declare operational status COLD) must be obtained from Range Control via operational network by the range OIC or RSO at the range.

b. Failure of one or both means of communications when in a HOT status will require the range OIC or RSO to place the unit in a COLD status until dual means of communication is reestablished.

c. Range Control will be notified any time a range goes into a COLD status, either temporarily or for the day. Temporary check fires in excess of one (1) hour will require the range to request a COLD status and reopen the range IAW this paragraph.

d. Nothing in this regulation is to be construed as permission to conduct live firing prior to a unit being properly safety briefed and placed in a HOT status by Range Control.

4-15. Firing Incident Procedures

a. A firing incident has occurred anytime a round of ammunition falls or functions outside the Impact Area, Target Area, prescribed safety limits, or the SDZ.

b. Whenever a firing incident is suspected to have occurred it is the responsibility of the observer, OIC, or RSO of the firing unit to immediately place the range in check fire and contact Range Control to report it. This report will include:

- (1) Time of impact or time of firing (if known).
- (2) Nature of the firing incident.
- (3) Injuries or property damage.

(4) Suspected point of impact (6 digit grid).

c. No personnel will approach the round or crater produced by a suspected firing incident until authorized by Range Control. At no time will personnel leave the boundaries of the installation and enter upon private property unless authorized by Range Control and the property owner/manager except to aid injured personnel.

d. All firing incidents will require an informal investigation or report IAW AR 15-6.

4-16. Nonstandard Firing Requests

a. Only the approved and standardized ranges and special courses as contained in this regulation are authorized for live firing at CSLO. Requests by units to use nonstandard courses for live ammunition firing must be submitted to the IRO a minimum of 120 days in advance of the firing exercise.

b. Written requests for use of nonstandard ranges, firing points, laser firing sites and special courses must contain:

(1) Concept of Operation, Scheme of Maneuver and Execution plans.

(2) Surface Danger Zone/Laser Surface Danger Zone overlays (SDZ/LSDZ) IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63.

(3) Nature and type of exercise.

(4) Type of weapon systems and types of ammunition.

(5) Safety plan and Composite Risk Management, outlining procedures to be implemented, to prevent entry of personnel into danger areas.

(6) Command, Control, and Communication (C³) measures.

(7) The assigned OIC / RSO IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63.

c. The unit OIC must present a briefing to the IRO on the intent and conduct of the training prior to approval of the exercise.

d. Any deviation or changes to approved non-standard plans must be re-submitted for staffing and approval. Implementing deviations or changes from approved plans without proper authority will be classified as an unauthorized course of fire. In doing so, actions will be initiated IAW this regulation and AR 15-6 accordingly.

Section III

Ammunition and Explosives

4-17. Positioning and Issuance

a. All personnel authorized to sign/receipt for ammunition and/or explosives must be screened and evaluated IAW AR 190-11. Commanders should use DA Form 7281-R, Command Oriented Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Security Screening and Evaluation Record, to document this screening.

b. Ammunition and explosives will not be fired until a copy of the DA Form 581, Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition, showing what the unit drew from the Ammunition Supply Point, has been provided to Range Control.

c. Field ammunition transfer points (ATPs) will be established IAW TM 9-1300-206 and conform to the unit's SOP for field ATPs. The location of field ATPs must be reported to and approved by Range Control. Field ATPs are prohibited within 100 meters of any troop concentration, including the ATP guard bivouac site. Each munitions is assigned a compatibility group (DA PAM 385-64 and TM 9-1300-206) to control which items may be stored together. Unit field ATPs must be in compliance with these compatibility requirements.

d. No smoking, open flame or heating device will be located within 50 meters of any ammunition transfer site. No fuel sources may be within 300 meters of a field ATP. Field ATPs will have a ten (10) pound CO₂ fire extinguisher and additional firefighting equipment as deemed necessary (based on current fire hazard conditions). Smoking areas will have at least one (1) Class 1A rated portable fire extinguisher. Vegetation and other combustibles will be cleared a distance of five (5) meters from the ammunition and/or explosives. All guards should know the hazard of the ammunition stored in the area and what to do in case of fire. A written fire plan shall be prepared to include how to report the fire, evacuation of personnel, notifying personnel in nearby locations, controlling the fire, and advising fire fighting personnel on the details of the fire. The transfer area will display the appropriate fire symbols per the hazard classification of the munitions stored there.

e. Unit SOPs for field ATPs will be available at the field ATP and address the various security requirements. Those requirements include:

(1) Perimeter barriers must be in place (temporary or permanent) to preclude unauthorized entry into the transfer area. Category I munitions (ammunition and explosives), items identified on the sensitive munitions list, and bulk storage areas (e.g. brigade level ATPs) will be surrounded by triple strand concertina wire. Other transfer areas (e.g. battalion trains, unit trains, or small arms ranges storing non-sensitive munitions) will be surrounded by single strand concertina wire. The transfer area will be clearly posted as a restricted area. Restricted areas will be established 12 meters outside the perimeter wire barriers.

(2) Access to the transfer area will be strictly controlled. Non-essential personnel will be prohibited around the munitions transfer area.

(3) The transfer area will be guarded. A 2-person rule will be in effect for access to all ammunition transfer areas. Category I and II ammunition and explosives require continuous armed guard surveillance to maintain constant unobstructed observance of the explosives. Guards must be equipped with a primary and alternate means of communication, have live ammunition, and possess the appropriate security clearances.

(4) The transfer area will have security lighting during hours of darkness or reduced visibility.

(5) The responsible person will inventory munitions at the time of receipt/storage and every 24 hours thereafter (on DA Form 3020-R, Magazine Data Card). Stock record accounting procedures (IAW DA PAM 710-2-1) will be utilized to account for munitions on DD Form 5515, Training Ammunition Control Document. Units must maintain a DA Form 5692-R, Ammunition Consumption Certificate, for control of all items marked with a "T" in Appendix L of DA PAM 710-2-1.

f. The handling of ammunition and/or explosives will be restricted to authorized personnel as determined by the unit/organization commander. Casualty producing ammunition will only be issued immediately prior to the training exercise, at the training site. Small arms ammunition will be distributed to troops on the ready line or firing line only. Troops will be inspected, and all unused ammunition collected, before they depart the training site.

g. Ammunition and/or explosives not prepared for firing will be covered or stored in a manner capable of providing adequate ventilation and protection from the elements and direct rays of the sun.

h. Limit the unpacking of ammunition at the firing line to the minimum number of rounds required for efficient firing of the exercise. Retain packaging material and fuses until firing is complete. Residue and packing material should be stacked in separate areas from live ammunition. Units will not burn wooden containers or indiscriminately fire ammunition to preclude return to the ASP.

i. Ammunition (blank or live) and/or pyrotechnic devices will not be used in the cantonment area without specific approval from the DPTS.

j. Blank and live ammunition will not be stored in, or issued from, the same ammunition issue point at the training site.

k. Upon presenting proper identification, Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) and Physical Security personnel will be allowed access to ammunition sites for the purpose of inspecting storage and security procedures.

l. Unit commanders will report the loss, theft, and recovery of arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) to the installation security office immediately upon confirmation of loss. This timely reporting is essential so that appropriate law enforcement agencies can respond to secure the crime scene, interview appropriate witnesses, and collect evidence. Commanders will also submit a DA Form 3056, Report of Missing/Recovered Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives, on loss, theft, and recovery of AA&E. The completed DA Form 3056 must be sent to HQDA (DAMO-ODL) within 72 hours of the report.

4-18. Qualifications and Restrictions

a. Only lots of ammunition that are not suspended or restricted by TB 9-1300-385 will be used. Road guards will be posted (see paragraph 4-6) and the unit must verify that the Surface Danger Zone is clear of all personnel and equipment.

b. Tampering with, experimenting with, or altering ammunition or its components is strictly prohibited. Priming of explosives will be performed at the detonation site only.

c. Under no circumstances will unserviceable ammunition, ammunition components, or explosives be fired. A field inspection will be conducted prior to all live firing.

d. The dropping, firing, or expenditure of certain types of ordnance, ammunition, and explosives into the Impact Area is restricted. Permanent ammunition restrictions in effect at CSLO are as shown in Table 3-3.

4-19. Malfunctions of Ammunition or Explosives

a. When any round or item of ammunition or explosive has malfunctioned, further use of rounds from that lot will be suspended IAW AR 385-62 and AR 75-1. Any ammunition that has failed to operate or malfunctioned for any reason WILL NOT BE RE-FIRED.

b. Range Control will be immediately notified when an ammunition or explosive malfunction has occurred. DA Form 4379-R, Ammunition Malfunction Report, or DA Form 4379-1-R, Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report will be prepared and submitted to Range Control within 24 hours of the incident. DA Form 4379-R and DA Form 4379-1-R will be completed IAW AR 75-1.

c. Accidents and incidents will be reported according to AR 385-40 and CA ARNG Regulation 190-40.

4-20. Disposition of Material Involved in Malfunctions

a. Any round or item of casualty producing ammunition or explosives which has failed to function after completion of proper misfire procedures, or in which the explosive train is assumed to be armed or initiated, constitutes a hazard to personnel and equipment.

b. At no time will fired, but unexploded, ammunition or explosives be approached or handled by unit personnel. If standard misfire procedures have failed to produce the proper functioning of the ammunition or explosives, Range Control will be immediately notified. The only personnel who are authorized to handle, move, or detonate dud or malfunctioned ammunition is qualified

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel. Range Control will coordinate EOD support. Engineer personnel are not authorized to act in place of EOD personnel.

c. Any individual who becomes aware of actual or potential unexploded ammunition or explosives will initiate action to:

- (1) Secure the area near the location of the dud ordnance.
- (2) Report the incident to Range Control.
- (3) Implement necessary protective and evacuation procedures.
- (4) Render assistance as may be required.

d. Units are responsible for guarding dud rounds until relieved by Range Control.

4-21. Destruction of Dud Ammunition

Nothing in this regulation is to be construed as permission for any unauthorized personnel to handle or dispose of known or suspected dud ammunition. Handling and destruction of dud ammunition will be IAW AR 385-64, TM 9-1300-206, and FM 21-16 and by qualified EOD personnel only.

Section IV

Emergency Situation Procedures

4-22. General

This section outlines the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency whether involving personnel, equipment, fires, or aircraft.

4-23. Medical Evacuation

a. It is the unit's responsibility for first echelon medical evacuation of sick or injured personnel from the field-training site to the battalion aid station or the Troop Medical Clinic (TMC), when available. The senior ranking medical personnel on duty will make the decision for further evacuation.

b. CSLO does not have organic assets available to provide medical transport off of the installation to local hospitals. Non-emergency transport is the responsibility of the unit.

c. If emergency medical transport is needed in the cantonment area, call 911.

d. Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) in the training areas or on the ranges will be requested by calling 9-1-1. Range Control must be notified immediately in order to coordinate assistance in getting medical support to the injured person.

4-24. Fires

a. Units will, as a first priority, evacuate all personnel in the path of fires. The safety of personnel will never be unnecessarily endangered by attempts to remove equipment, fuel (POL), or ammunition in the path of flames.

b. Firefighting equipment is required on all ranges and special courses during the months of May through October. All ammunition storage and handling areas must have adequate firefighting equipment on hand year round.

c. All fires occurring within the training areas of CSLO, including the Impact Area will be immediately reported to Range Control.

This report will include:

- (1) Unit reporting the fire.
- (2) Location of the fire (prefer 6 digit grid).
- (3) Direction the fire is moving (north, south, east, and west).
- (4) Extent of the fire (estimated size).

4-25. Aircraft Emergencies

Detailed procedures in the event of an aircraft crash are contained in CSLO Army Heliport SOP.

a. Any aircraft flight emergency, accident, or crash, which may occur in the training areas of CSLO, or which may be observed or reported to occur at an off-post location adjacent to the training areas, will be reported immediately to Range Control. This report will include:

- (1) Unit reporting the crash.
- (2) Location of the aircraft crash/mishap site (prefer 6 digit grid).
- (3) Nature of crash/mishap.
- (4) Number of injured and type of injuries (if known).

b. Upon notification of aircraft crash/mishap, all units will immediately CHECK FIRE all HOT ranges and firing points. Units will be notified of this by Range Control over the primary net.

4-26. Serious Injury or Death

- a.* Whenever a serious injury or death occurs in any of the training areas of CSLO, Range Control must be notified immediately. MEDEVAC will be requested by the reporting unit.
- b.* Range Control personnel will immediately notify the Post Commander and CACS-T. The CSLO personnel will assist the unit as required and coordinate any outside agency support that may be required.
- c.* Detailed procedures are contained in CA ARNG Regulation 190-40, Incident Report.

Section V

Aviation Operations

4-27. Restricted and Special Use Airspace Management

Camp San Luis Obispo has no established Restricted and or Special Use Airspace (SUA). Only FAA may waive airspace requirements.

4-28. Airspace Safety Requirements

- a.* All aircraft must have a current Prior Permission Request (PPR) on file at Range Control prior to entering or conducting air operations at CSLO. The PPR must be filed at least three (3) working days prior to the event.
- b.* Prior to entering the airspace all aircraft must establish contact (10 minutes out) with Range Control via FM radio (Camp San Luis Obispo, 38.50). This coordination is required to receive the current status of HOT ranges and firing points, and for any advisory regarding the airspace and weather.
- c.* All aircraft must have a current map of the installation and an operational FM radio. Pilots are expected to have thorough knowledge of the terrain features and location on the ground of major landmarks, obstructions, and range facilities. Pilots who do not possess this knowledge must request guidance and/or landing instructions from Range Control.
- d.* All aircraft are strictly prohibited from over flying impact area and ranges unless authorized by the IRO.
- e.* Aircraft intending to land at any point on CSLO shall advise Range Control of their point of entry, intended route of flight, destination, and egress route.
- f.* All clearances by Range Control for aircraft flight within the CSLO airspace will be, "Proceed at Pilot's Discretion".

Table 4-1**Training Area Descriptions**

a. Training areas consist primarily of two separate areas utilized for maneuver training. The southern maneuver areas of J, K, K-1, and L constitute roughly 970 acres and contain parts of Cerro Remauldo, a 1,307 foot peak and Chumash Peak, a 1,267 foot promontory. The terrain is heavily wooded and steep and is suitable for dismounted training.

b. The northern portion of the installation is rugged and sparsely wooded, suitable for dismounted training. The area consists of about 1,850 acres.

c. Use of training areas will be IAW the policies and procedures established in Chapter 4 of this regulation.

AREA	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION
G	2	MOUT. Mock Village
H	275	Tactical Training Land Navigation
I	3	Bivouac. Challenge Courses
J	20	Tactical Training
K	150	Tactical Training Basic Land Navigation Convoy Operations
K-1	3	Warrior Task Testing (CTT) Basic Land Navigation Rope Bridge Crossing Course
L	200	Basic Land Navigation Tactical Training Rappelling Mountaineering Fort Merriam (BBQ, Rappelling Site)
M	1	Obstacle Course
N	300	Tactical Training Intermediate Land Navigation
O	1	NBC Chamber
P	20	Parade Ground Huddleson helicopter LZ
R	220	Tactical Training Land Navigation
S	1	APFT Testing Area
T	100	Tactical Training
U	360	Tactical Training
V	120	Tactical Training
W	175	Tactical Training
X	800	Tactical Training
Y	15	Aviation/Airfield Operations

Table 4-2 Special Course Descriptions

Camp San Luis Obispo has 11 Special Courses located within the cantonment area as well as training areas.

SITE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
1	08651264	Intermediate Land Navigation
2	08471203	NBC Chamber
3	07951117	Confidence Courses, North
4	07971104	Confidence Courses, South
5	05811177	Obstacle courses
6	07471049	Beginner Land Navigation
7	07531042	Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000
8	07861058	Fort Merriam (Rappelling, BBQ site)
9	07971025	Rappel Site 2
10	07641126	Leadership Reaction Course (LRC)
11	05731101	Mock Village (MOUT)

Table 4-3

Camp San Luis Obispo Ranges

Due to the size of CSLO and SDZ requirements, CSLO can only accommodate 7.62 mm ammunition and below, or 40 mm TP. MK 19 and M2 (.50 cal) cannot be supported at CSLO.

Range	Authorized Weapons	Grid
A	10/25 meter. 7.62 mm and below	09451360
B	CP/MPFQC. Pistols only	09221364
C	Multi-purpose range. 7.62 and below	08921352
D	10/25 meter. 7.62 mm and below	08571347
E	Hand Grenade and Light Demolition Range (¼ pound or less)	08321349
F	Multi-purpose Range. 600 meters. 7.62 mm and below, M203 (TP only) Demolition Range (40 LB charge max)	08291374
F1	MOUT Assault Course (MAC), 5 stations. 5.56 mm and below, M203 (TP only).	07691345
F2	Automated Sniper Field Fire	08181384

(2)

**Table 4-4
Officer In Charge (OIC) and Range Safety Officer (RSO) Requirements (IAW AR 385-63)**

WEAPON SYSTEM	OIC ¹				RSO ¹		
	OFF	WO	NCO		OFF	WO	NCO
Practice hand grenades; sub-caliber training devices; laser devices; firing devices; simulators and trip flares; small arms and machine guns ⁵	X	X	E6		X	X	E5
Chemical agents and smokes ^{2,5}	X	X	E6		X	X	E5
Aerial gunnery and air defense weapons; flame throwers; live grenades, grenade launchers, and grenade machine guns; live mines and demolitions; tank and fighting vehicle cannons; recoilless rifles	X	X	E7		X	X	E6
Field Artillery ³	Not supported at CSLO						
Mortars ⁵	X	X	E6		X	X	E6
Air defense artillery rockets and guided missiles	Not supported at CSLO						
Direct fire anti tank rockets and missiles	Not supported at CSLO						
Live fire exercises using organic weapons (squad through company, battery, or troop)	X	X	E7		X	X	E6
Combined arms live fire exercises using outside fire support (squad, platoon, company, troop, or battery); battalion and larger combined arms live fire exercises ⁴	X	X	E7		X	X	E6

NOTES:

¹ Officer or Warrant Officer acting as OIC or RSO may be any pay grade (except as noted for battalion size and larger CALFEX). Enlisted personnel must be the pay grade as shown. Civilians in the grade of GS-07 or above may act as OIC. Civilians in the grade of GS-05 or above may act as RSO.

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

³ Use of an E7 as OIC is authorized only when approved by the installation range officer (IRO). Either the battery executive officer or platoon leader normally performs duties of the RSO.

⁴ OIC will be a field grade officer for battalion or larger CALFEX.

⁵ RSO for USMC will be E6 or above for practice hand grenades, mortars, chemical agents, and smoke.

**Table 4-5
Fire Danger Chart**

FIRE DANGER CLASSIFICATION	IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS
1 (LOW)	All authorized ammunition, explosives, and pyrotechnics will be allowed on live fire ranges and training areas as approved by Operations and/or Range Control.
2 (MODERATE)	All authorized ammunition, explosives, and pyrotechnics will be allowed on live fire ranges and training areas as approved by Operations and/or Range Control. Use of smoke grenades, smoke pots, grenade/artillery simulators, signal flares, and illumination rounds may be restricted.
3 (HIGH)	Only ball ammunition will be used. No other type of ammunition, pyrotechnic, or explosive will be used.

(2)

APPENDIX A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 15-6

Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 40-5

Preventive Medicine

AR 40-46

Control of Health Hazards from Lasers and Other High Intensity Optical Sources

AR 75-1

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

AR 75-15

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 95-1

Army Aviation: Flight Regulations

AR 350-1

Army Training

AR 385-9

Safety Requirements for Military Lasers

AR 385-10

The Army Safety Program

AR 385-15

Water Safety

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records

AR 385-63

Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat

AR 385-64

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

AR 385-65

Identification of Inert Ammunition and Ammunition Components

AR 385-95

Army Aviation Accident Prevention

DA PAM 385-63

Range Safety

FM 1-140

Helicopter Gunnery

FM 3-4

NBC Protection

FM 3-11

Flame, Riot Control, and Herbicide Operations

FM 5-102

Counter mobility

FM 5-103

Survivability

FM 5-250

Explosives and Demolitions

FM 6-40

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Field Artillery Manual Cannon Gunnery

FM 6-50

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Field Artillery Cannon Battery

FM 9-15

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service and Unit Operations

FM 10-68

Aircraft Refueling

FM 10-69

Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations

FM 17-12-1

Tank Combat Tables, M1

FM 17-12-1-1

Tank Gunnery (Abrams) Volume I

FM 17-12-1-2

Tank Gunnery (Abrams) Volume II

FM 19-10

Military Police Law and Order Operations

FM 20-32

Mine/Countermine Operations

FM 21-10

Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 21-11

First Aid for Soldiers

FM 21-16

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Procedures

FM 21-75

Combat Skills of the Soldier

FM 23-1
Bradley Gunnery

TM 9-1300-200
Ammunition, General

FM 23-9
M16A1 Rifle and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship

FM 23-10
Sniper Training

FM 23-11
90mm Recoilless Rifle, M67

FM 23-14
M249 Light Machine Gun in the Automatic Rifle Role

FM 23-23
Antipersonnel Mine, M18A1 and M18 (Claymore)

FM 23-25
Light Anti-armor Weapons

FM 23-27
MK19, 40mm Grenade Machine Gun

FM 23-30
Grenades and Pyrotechnic Signals

FM 23-31
40mm Grenade Launcher, M203

FM 23-34
TOW Weapon System

FM 23-35
Combat Training with Pistols and Revolvers

FM 23-41
Sub-machineguns, Caliber .45, M3 and M3A1

FM 23-65
Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50 HB, M2

FM 23-67
Machinegun, 7.62mm, M60

FM 23-90
Mortars

FM 23-91
Mortar Gunnery

FM 25-101
Battle Focused Training

FM 100-14

Risk Management

TC 25-1

Training Land

TC 25-8

Training Ranges

TB 9-1300-385

Munitions Restricted or Suspended

TB MED 524

Occupational and Environmental Health: Control of Hazards to Health from Laser Radiation

TM 9-1300-206

Ammunition and Explosives Standards

TM 9-1375-213-12

Operators and Unit Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List): Demolition Materials

CA ARNGR 190-40

Incident Report (IR)

CA ARNGR 200-1

Environmental Responsibilities

CSLO REG 190-1

Military Police - Practice and Policy

CSLO REG 190-13

Installation Security

Section II

Related Publications

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

AR 5-3

Installation Management and Organization

AR 5-9

Area Support Responsibilities

AR 200-1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 200-2

Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 200-3

Natural Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

AR 210-21

Army Ranges and Training Land Program

AR 385-63

Policies and procedures for Firing Ammunition Training, Target Practice, and Combat

AR 385-62

Regulations for Firing Guided Missiles and Heavy Rockets for Training, Target Practice, and Combat

MIL-HDBK-828

Laser Range Safety

APPENDIX B

Acronyms

AAF

Army Airfield

AAT

Additional Annual Training

AC

Aircraft Commander

ADSW

Active Duty Special Work

AFR

Air Force Regulation

AGL

Above Ground Level

AHP

Army Helipoint

ALO

Air Liaison Officer

APFT

Army Physical Fitness Test

AR

Army Regulation

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARSO

Assistant Range Safety Officer

ASO

Aviation Safety Officer

ASP

Ammunition Supply Point

AT

Annual Training

ATP

Ammunition Transfer Point

C³

Command, Control, and Communications

CA ARNG

California Army National Guard

CAGNET

California Guard Network (telephone service)

CALFEX

Combined Arms Live-Fire Exercise

CAS

Close Air Support

CCT

Combat Control Team

CDF

California Department of Forestry

CFA

Controlled Firing Area

CFL

Cease Fire Line

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CS/CS-1

Orthochlorobenzolmalononitrile (riot control agent)

CSLO

Camp San Luis Obispo

CSTI

California Specialized Training Institute

DA

Department of the Army

DARR

Department of Army Regional Representative

DD

Department of Defense (form)

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DoD

Department of Defense

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

DOF

Direction of Fire

DOL

Directorate (or Director) of Logistics

DPTS

Directorate (or Director) of Plans, Training, and Security

DPW

Directorate (or Director) of Public Works

DS

Direct Support

DSN

Defense Support Network

DZ

Drop Zone

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ESSLR

Eye Safe System for the Laser Range finder, AN/VVG-2 (M60A2 AND M60A3 Tank)

FA

Field Artillery

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration

FAC

Forward Air Controller

FAR

Federal Aviation Regulation

FARP

Forward Arming and Refueling Point

FCCM

Fire Coordination Control Measures

FM

Field Manual; Frequency Modulation

FORSCOM

US Army Forces Command

FP

Firing Point

GL

Grenade Launcher

GMG

Grenade Machine Gun

GTA

Graphic Training Aid

HAZMAT

Hazardous Material

HC

Hexachloroethane (smoke)

HE

High Explosive

HEDP

High Explosive Dual Purpose

HEMTT

Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck

HG

Hand Grenade

HMMWV

High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

HQ

Headquarters

IAW

In Accordance With

ICM

Improved Conventional Munitions

IDT

Inactive Duty Training

IP

Instructor Pilot

IR

Incident Report

IRO

Installation Range Officer

KD

Known Distance (small arms firing range)

LASER

Light Amplification by Simulated Emission of Radiation

LAW

Light Antitank Weapon

LFX

Live Fire Exercise

LMG

Light Machine Gun

LOA
Limit of Advance

LRC
Leadership Reaction Course

LRSNCO
Laser Range Safety Noncommissioned Officer

LRSO
Laser Range Safety Officer

LSDZ
Laser Surface Danger Zone

LZ
Landing Zone (helicopter)

MAC
Military Assault Course

MACOM
Major Army Command

MEDEVAC
Medical Evacuation

MG
Machine gun

MILES
Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

MOA
Military Operations Area

MOGAS
Gasoline

MOPP
Mission Oriented Protective Posture

MOUT
Military Operations in Urban Terrain

MPFQC
Military Police Firearms Qualification Course

MPSM
Multi Purpose Sub-munitions

MSL
Mean Sea Level

MTP
Mission Training Plan

NBC
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

NCOIC
Non Commissioned Officer In Charge

NDP
Night Defensive Position

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NLT
No Later Than

NOE
Nap of Earth

NOHD
Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance

NOTAM
Notice to Airmen

NSN
National Stock Number

NVD
Night Vision Device

NVG
Night Vision Goggle

OIC
Officer in Charge

OP
Observation Post

OPLAN
Operation Plan

OPTEMPO
Operating Tempo

OTAG
Office of the Adjutant General

PA
Public Address

Pam
Pamphlet

PAS
Pre Activity Survey

PCAS

Primary Crash Alarm System

PE

Probable Error

PIC

Pilot in command

PIN

Personal Identification Number

POC

Point of Contact

POI

Program of Instruction

POL

Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants

POV

Privately Owned Vehicle

PPR

Prior Permission Request

PT

Physical Training

PUR

Personnel Usage Report

PZ

Pick-up Zone

QASAS

Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance

QE

Quadrant Elevation

RC

Reserve Component

RCO

Range Control Officer

RETS

Remote Target System

RFMSS

Range Facility Management Support System

RL

Rocket Launcher

RSNCO

Range Safety Non Commissioned Officer

RSO

Range Safety Officer

RTMZ

Restricted Troop Maneuver Zone

RTO

Radio Telephone Operator

SAD

State Active Duty

SDNCO

Staff Duty Non Commissioned Officer

SDO

Staff Duty Officer

SDZ

Surface Danger Zone

SDZD

Surface Danger Zone Diagram

SO

Safety Officer (Range/Battery/Laser)

SOP

Standing Operating Procedure

SOU

Safety of Use

STRAC

Standards in Training Commission

SUA

Special Use Airspace

TB

Technical Bulletin

TBP

To Be Published

TM

Technical Manual

TMC

Troop Medical Clinic

TOC

Tactical Operations Center

TPT

Target Practice, Training

TRADOC

Training and Doctrine Command

TSC

Training Support Center; Training Simulation Center

TTMZ

Temporary Troop Maneuver Zone

USAR

United States Army Reserve

USMC

United States Marine Corps

USPFO

United States Property and Fiscal Office

UXO

Unexploded Ordnance

WP

White Phosphorous

WBG

Wet Bulb Globe Temperature

XO

Executive Officer

CACS-NAF

CSLO Director of Non-Appropriated Funds

CACS-P

CSLO Director of Personnel and Community Activities

CACS-L

CSLO Director of Logistics (Supply Management Office)

CACS-D

CSLO Director of Public Works

CAJS-ENV

Environmental Office, Division of the Joint Staff

CACS-T

CSLO Plans, Training, and Security

Section II

Terms

Ammunition Lot

A quantity of components, each of which is manufactured by one manufacturer under uniform conditions, and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. The lot is designated and identified by assignment of an ammunition lot number and preparation of an ammunition data card.

Ammunition Supply Point

Any ammunition depot, supply point, handling or storage site whether established by the unit in the field, or an Army or other logistical facility.

Anchor

The permanently installed fixtures providing a solid and rigid point of support for rope rappelling, and steel cables supporting nonstandard structures.

Assistant Range Safety Officer

A qualified commissioned or warrant officer or non-commissioned officer (grade E6 or higher) designated by the OIC to assist the safety officer in carrying out the safety responsibilities for the range activities.

Barrier

Permanent or temporary impediments to foot and or vehicular traffic which personnel are prohibited to pass without approval from Range Control. A barrier may be a sentinel, wire fencing, gate, sign, or other access-limiting device.

Battery Safety Officer

The Battery Executive Officer.

Beam Path

The straight-line trajectory followed by laser device emitted light beams.

Belay

The additional security provided to an individual involved in climbing or descending steep surfaces at hazardous elevations by a separately attached rope played out and braked by the Belay man.

Blister Shield

The door or hatch that covers the laser exit port on armored vehicles.

Buttoned Up

All hatch covers are in a closed and secured position.

Cease Fire

A command given by anyone observing an unsafe firing condition on any training complex to immediately terminate an active (hot) firing status of a weapon system.

Cease Fire Freeze

Commands that will cause the immediate cessation of all live ammunition firing and related activities. Synonymous with the term CHECK FIRING.

Certification

The formal guarantee of the unit commander that required standards have been met or surpassed.

Certified Ammunition

Ammunition, to include fuses, propellants, and projectiles, which have been cleared by the U.S. Army Materiel Command for overhead fire of unprotected soldiers.

Check Firing

Commands that will cause the immediate cessation of all live ammunition firing and related activities. Synonymous with the term CEASE-FIRE / FREEZE.

Cold Firing Status

A firing condition where authorization to fire a weapon system has not been given or has been revoked by the installation Range Control.

Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise (CALFEX)

A combat exercise in which an Army/Marine Corps combined-arms team, in combat formation, conducts a coordinated combat firing and maneuver practice in executing the assault, seizure, and defense of appropriate objectives. Tactical air support may be included.

Command Responsibility

As it relates to range safety, commanders down the entire chain of command are responsible for the safety of their soldiers.

Contaminated Area

Any area where there are known or suspected unexploded munitions, regardless of type.

Control Tower

A structure usually situated behind the firing line or position from which range operations of a training event is controlled.

Cook-Off

A functioning of any or all of the explosive components due to high temperatures within the weapon.

Crash Alarm System

A notification/communication system established to provide immediate response to an aircraft crash.

Crew Served Weapon

Any weapon system requiring two (2) or more personnel to fire the system.

Diffuse Reflector

An object or surface which when struck by a beam of light causes the light rays to scatter, preventing collimated reflection.

Direct Fire

Fire delivered on a target when the weapons system is laid by sighting directly on the target, using the weapon system sighting equipment.

Dispersion Area

The area within the surface danger zone located between the gun target line and the ricochet area. This area accounts for human error, gun/cannon tube wear, propellant temperature, etc.

Downrange

A descriptive term used to address the orientation of personnel, materiel, or property relative to the direction or path of ammunition and/or explosives (to include guided missiles and rockets) fired or launched from weapon systems. The direction of orientation is from the firing line or position toward the target.

Drown-Proofing

A method of water survival training provided to soldiers (usually during basic training) IAW AR 385-15 to identify military non-swimmers and provide swimming instruction for personnel involved in water operations. See FM 21-20 or the Combat Water Survival Test (Ranger School) for guides.

Dud

Items of explosive ammunition, in which the fuse components have been initiated, but have failed to function.

Eject Only Firing Event

A firing sequence where the launch motor of missile functions, thereby ejecting the missile out of the launcher, but the flight motor fails to ignite causing the missile to tumble. As the missile tumbles and strikes the ground, sufficient g-force initiates the warhead causing warhead particles to be projected outward.

Explosive Ordinance Disposal

The US Army organization charged with the detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe and final disposition of unexploded ordinance.

Far Edge

The boundary of the impact area that borders the outside edges of SDZ Area B and is farthest from the firing point or position.

Firing Incident

The occurrence of a round or projectile of ammunition falling or functioning outside the Impact Area or prescribed safety limits.

Firing Lane

An area within a weapon system line of fire or gun target line with limits of fire to the left and right respectively. It consists of a start firing line and cease-firing-disarm line.

Firing Line

A stationary fixed position from which weapon(s) are fired. No one is permitted forward of this position during firing, except as cited in this regulation.

Firing Position

The point or location at which a weapon, other than demolitions, is placed for firing. (For demolition's, the firing position is the point or location at which the firing crew is located during demolition operations).

First-Echelon Medical Personnel

An individual as determined by the unit/organization who possesses a military medical occupational specialty or who is medically qualified by virtue of civilian occupation.

Gun Target Line

An imaginary line drawn between the firing position and target position. Also referred to as the line of fire.

Hang-fire

An undesired delay in the functioning of a weapon system. A hang-fire for a rocket occurs if the rocket propellant is ignited by the firing impulse but the rocket fails to exit the launcher within the expected time.

Hazard

Any real or potential condition which can cause injury, illness, or death to personnel or damage to or loss of equipment or property.

HC Smoke

Hexachloroethane-zinc oxide used to generate screening smoke.

Hot Firing Status

A firing condition where authorization to fire a weapon system has been given by the installation Range Control.

Impact Area

The ground and associated airspace within a training complex used to contain fired or launched ammunition, munitions, or explosives and the resulting debris, fragments, and components from various weapon system employment. The SDZ for each weapon system fired must be within the Impact Area.

Installation Range Officer

The individual, military or civilian appointed by the CSLO Facility manager to enforce the Range Safety Program and operational requirements. Coordinates maintenance, modification, and installation of ranges and training facilities in accordance with AR/DA PAM 385-63 and the policies of the commander.

Instructor Pilot

A qualified warrant or commissioned officer who is placed on military orders and is assigned the responsibility for the safe operation of assigned aircraft and associated weapon systems.

Intra Beam Viewing

Looking directly into the path of a laser beam or reflected laser beam.

Investigating Officer

Officer appointed by the unit/organization commander, or the CSLO Post Commander, to investigate training incidents as may be deemed appropriate IAW AR 15-6.

Laser

Any device that can produce or amplify optical radiation primarily by the process of controlled stimulated emission. See MIL-HDBK-828 and TB MED 524 for more information on lasers.

Laser Backstop

Opaque structures or terrain in the controlled area of a laser surface danger zone such as a hill, dense tree line, or a windowless building that would completely obstruct any view beyond it and completely terminate a laser beam that may miss the target.

Laser Buffer Zone

A safety margin on either side, above and below the approved target area extending to a distance at which the beam is terminated by a backstop extending across the target zone or the NOHD limit is reached. A vertical buffer zone covers the angular distances below the highest point on a backstop or above the non-lasing area. The laser horizontal buffer zone covers the angular distance to the left of the left-most target and to the right of the right-most target.

Laser Range Finder

A range finder is employing a laser device to emit a pulsed laser beam that is aimed at the target. The range is determined automatically by electronically measuring the time it takes for the light beam to travel from the laser to the target, be reflected from the target, and return to the range finder.

Laser Safety Eyewear

Protective eyewear designed specifically to permit the user to be exposed to either a direct or reflected laser beam from a specific laser device without eye injury.

Laser Surface Danger Zone

A V-shaped zone designed to contain a laser beam, while lasing, with buffer zones on either side, above and below the approved target.

Malfunction

Failure of a weapon or item of ammunition or explosives to function as expected when fired, launched, or when explosive items function under conditions that should not cause functioning. Malfunctions include hang fires, misfires, duds, abnormal functioning, and premature functioning of explosive items under normal handling, maintenance, storage, transportation, and tactical deployment. Malfunctions do not include accidents or incidents that arise solely from negligence, malpractice, or situations such as vehicle accidents or fires.

Master Safety Overlay

The surveyed and approved firing data graphic blueprint containing the right and left (azimuth) limits of fire, dogleg limitations, and minimum and maximum range for each field artillery firing point at Camp Roberts.

Misfire

A complete failure to fire, not necessarily hazardous, but since it cannot easily be distinguished from a delay in functioning or hang fire, must be handled as a worst case in accordance with procedures for the weapon system.

Mission Essential Area (MEA)

The area within the SDZ located adjacent to the impact area that is authorized to be occupied only by essential personnel needed to accomplish the assigned task or mission.

Mission Essential Personnel

Those individuals who are directly involved or in support of weapon systems firing without whom the firing mission could not take place.

Near Edge

Boundary of the impact area, that borders SDZ area C and is nearest to the firing point or position.

Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance

The minimum distance beyond which an unprotected person may stand in the beam path of a laser device and be exposed repeatedly to the collimated beam, without injury, provided that the beam source is not viewed with unfiltered magnifying optics.

Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance-Magnified (NOHD-M)

The NOHD for intra beam viewing through 7x50 binoculars that transmit 70 percent at 1064nm and 85 percent at 694.3 NM.

Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance-Single (NOHD-S)

The NOHD for a laser device is operating in the single pulse mode.

Officer In Charge

The trained and certified individual in charge of personnel conducting live ammunition firing or utilizing special courses or training events and having responsibility for the safe conduct of training.

Primary Danger Area

An area within the SDZ where hazards are known to exist and in which no unprotected troops or materiel are permitted since injury or death to such personnel and damage to materiel is probable. Target, dispersion, and ricochet areas are primary danger areas.

Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS)

Department of the Army civilian personnel who have received two (2) years of ammunition training and are qualified in accordance with AR 75-1 to assist in performing malfunction investigations.

Range

An area that is reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets.

Range Officer

See Installation Range Officer

Range Safety Officer

A qualified commissioned or warrant officer, or noncommissioned (grade E6 or higher) officer, who is the direct representative of the officer in charge of firing. The RSO is responsible to the OIC for insuring adequacy of safety when firing is being conducted and for final determination that, before firing, settings placed on indirect fire weapons and ammunition represent data within prescribed safety limits.

Range Safety Program

Established IAW AR/DA PAM 385-63 and represented by CSLO Regulation 350-1.

Rappel

A method of descending rapidly, safely and easily from structures, aircraft or steep and rugged terrain by means of sliding an anchored rope suspended through to the individual and extending to the ground.

Recreational Swimming

The entry into any water course on CSLO by an individual, group, or unit for personal comfort or amusement.

Restricted Airspace

Area above CSLO, which is designated by the Administrator of the FAA, within, which is an invisible hazard to aircraft due to weapon firing.

Ricochet Area

The area located to the left and right of the dispersion area, which contains projectiles after making initial contact with the target medium. For SDZs having angles P and Q, it is also located to the left and right of the dispersion area. The ricochet area is defined by distance W of the SDZ.

Risk Management

The process of weighing (analyzing) training realism and the expected benefits of an exercise or operation against the known risks.

Senior Unit Command

The command group of the unit/organization, present at a CSLO, which commands companies, battalions, brigades, or other similar units training on the installation. More than one Senior Unit Command may be present simultaneously.

Special Use Airspace

Airspace of defined dimension identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations that may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities.

Spectral Reflector

An object or surface which may act as a mirror like reflector and enable a collimated light beam to ricochet in an unknown or unsafe direction.

Sub-Caliber Ammunition

Practice ammunition of a caliber smaller than standard for the weapon system. Sub-caliber ammunition is economical and may be fired in relatively smaller areas. It is therefore used with special sub-caliber equipment to simulate firing conditions with standard ammunition.

Surface Danger Zone

The area designated on the ground, and airspace, for the vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, or detonation of weapon systems to include explosives. Specific weapon system SDZs are described and illustrated in AR/DA PAM 385-63.

Target Area

The point or locations within the SDZ where targets (static/moving, point/array) are emplaced for weapon system engagement. For demolitions, it is the point or location where explosive charges are emplaced.

Throughput

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

Training Complex

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

Training Land(s)

The term training land encompasses all types of facilities (e.g. ranges, maneuver land, direct support facilities, or proficiency courses) dedicated to the conduct of preparing and sustaining personnel and units to meet mission roles and standards. Examples include, but are not limited to, weapons systems use and proficiency, occupational skills, and standards development.

Unexploded Ordnance

Ammunition and explosives which have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for actions and which have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel, and remains unexploded either by malfunction, designs, or any other cause.

Up Range

A descriptive term used to address the orientation of personnel materiel or property relative to the direction or path of ammunition and/or explosives (to include guided missiles and rockets) fired or launched from weapon systems. The orientation is from the target area for impact area toward the firing line or position.

Waiver

The intentional relinquishment of the standards, policies, and/or procedures mandated by regulation as contained in the Range Safety Program, by the CSLO Post Commander.

Watercourse

Any waterway, bed or channel, including all rivers, streams, ponds and reservoirs at CSLO.

Weekly Range Bulletin

The official bulletin published by CACS-T-R on Thursday of every week outlining scheduled units, training events, and training advisories on the CSLO covering the next fourteen (14) days.