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## M4 qualification tower commands

Army range tower commands. Army m4 qualification tower commands. How does command tower work in standard.

The Army's new rifle qualification standards are already being rolled out to units across the force, in the largest refresh of training and qualification tables since 1956. In a nutshell, these new standards mean soldiers will have less time to shoot from more positions, and it's going to be tougher than ever to earn the coveted expert rating on your M16 or M4 service rifle. Training has also been revamped to match to new standard, with the training and testing now broken down into six tables: preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, pre-live fire simulation training, magazine and shooting position drills, grouping and zeroing, practice qualification and qualification. Shooters will not only be firing their rifles under normal circumstances, they will also be expected to fire at night and while wearing gas masks — both of which are meant to reflect legitimate combat possibilities. (Photo Credit: Sgt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army)To make matters even more difficult, soldiers will also no longer be given "alibis" when they suffer a weapons malfunction. Traditionally, if a soldier's weapon failed to fire during Army rifle qualification, they were given an opportunity to re-shoot that segment of the testing table. rapoleduki

Now, however, soldiers will be expected to clear the malfunction and continue shooting. While this does present an increase in testing difficulty, it's also seen as a more realistic form of evaluation, as weapons may malfunction in real combat scenarios. Of course, if this all sounds rather intimidating, don't worry. Soldiers will be given training in each element of the new Army rifle qualification course prior to their scored intervals.

TASK	CONDITIONS TARGET/SITUATION	АММО	STANDARD	
Zero the AN/TVS-5     to the M2 machine gun.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position at 50 meters and engages an M16A1/A2 zero target. Gunner will use single shots for this engagement. Two bursts will be used to spot the device.	12 single 12.7-mm rounds and two 7-round belts.	Gunner must impact 4 of 6 rounds of two 3-round shot groups within a 4-cm circle IAW FM 23-26	
2. Engage s single, double E-type silhouette at 800 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages an 800-meter, double E-type silhouette. Gunner will use 5-to 7-round bursts for this engagement.		Gunner must Impact one burst on the 800-meter target within 20 seconds.	
3. Engage a single, double E-type silhouette at 400 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages a 400-meter, double E-type silhouette. Gunner will use 5-to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	14 rounds of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one burst on the 400-meter target within 20 seconds.	
4. Engage a single, double E-type silhouette at 700 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages a 700-meter, double E-type silhouette. Gunner will use 5-to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	14 rounds of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one burst on the 700-meter target within 25 seconds.	
5. Engage a single, double E-type silhouette at 1,000 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages a 1,000-meter, double E-type silhouette. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	14 rounds of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one burst on the 1,000-meter target within 25 seconds.	
6. Engage multiple, double E-type silhouettes at 400 and 700 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages 400-and 700-meter, double E-type silhouettes. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	28 rounds of 12.7-mm,	Gunner must impact one burst on each target within 35 seconds.	
7. Engage multiple, double E-type silhouettes at 550 and 800 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages 550- and 800-meter, double E-type silhouettes. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	28 rounds of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one burst on each target within 35 seconds.	
8. Engage multiple, double E-type silhouettes at 400, 550, and 1,000 meters while using the AN/TVS-5.	Gunner is in stationary tripod firing position and engages 400-, 550-, and 1,000-meter, double E-type silhouettes. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	42 rounds of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one burst on each target within 45 seconds.	

Figure C-8. Night Fire Qualification Table IV.

In a nutshell, these new standards mean soldiers will have less time to shoot from more positions, and it's going to be tougher than ever to earn the coveted expert rating on your M16 or M4 service rifle. Training has also been revamped to match to new standard, with the training and testing now broken down into six tables: preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, pre-live fire simulation training, magazine and shooting position drills, grouping and zeroing, practice qualification and qualification. Shooters will not only be firing their rifles under normal circumstances, they will also be expected to fire at night and while wearing gas masks — both of which are meant to reflect legitimate combat possibilities. (Photo Credit: Sgt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army)To make matters even more difficult, soldiers will also no longer be given "alibis" when they suffer a weapons malfunction. <a href="cudulolo">cudulolo</a> Traditionally, if a soldier's weapon failed to fire during Army rifle qualification, they were given an opportunity to re-shoot that segment of the testing table.



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	100	Tr	aining Cycle			
	4 - Gates	per Cycle			The world	
	Gate	1 - Company	/ Battalion			
	Gate	2 - Section /	Platoon			
	Gate	3 - Squad / C	rew / FDC / M	ortars		
	Gate	4 - Individual	Crew-Served	Weapons		
	6 - Tables	s per Gate (3	ea Prerequisite	es / 3 ea Live	9)	
	Prerequisites			Live		
	Table I	Table II	Table III	Table IV	Table V	Table VI
Gate 1 Unit to T-1 CALFEX / FCX / LFX	SOP	Simulations	Maneuver	STX	Rehearsal	Qualification
Gate 2 Unit to T-2 Section / Platoon	SOP	Simulations	Maneuver	STX	Rehearsal	Qualification
Gate 3 Unit to T-3 Squad / Crew / FDC / Mortar	GST / SOP	Simulations	Proficiency / Drills / Maneuver	Basic	Practice / Rehearsal	Qualification
Gate 4 Unit to T-4 Individual / Crew Served	PMI&E	Simulations	Drills	Group / Zero	Practice	Qualification

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"No matter the military occupational specialty (MOS), any MOS can teach a Soldier how to do this new weapons gualification." (Photo Credit: Sqt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army) Soldiers will be issued four magazines, each loaded with ten rounds. They will then be expected to engage 40 pop-up targets from four different shooting positions, exchanging magazines with each transition. Each soldier will start in the standing position, then go to the prone unsupported, then prone supported, kneeling supported, and finally, standing supported positions.

The supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will utilize a barricade, and soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will be in the soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will be in the soldiers will have 8-10 seconds between positions to move their bodies and change from the supported positions will be in the soldiers will be in the previous testing models, the biggest change in the Army rifle qualification for soldiers may be the lack of instructed by the Range Safety Officer in the range tower to change out magazines and change positions. Now, the only commands issued are to begin the table and when it has been concluded. Soldiers will be expected to navigate the rest of the table on their own. (Photo Credit: Sgt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army) "The new qualification is more challenging, but a lot more realistic," said Lightning Academy Senior Instructor Staff Sgt. Daniel Martin. "Some Soldiers have never conducted magazine exchanges on their own without being told when to on the line during the Automatic Record Fire. The course is helping the Army become more efficient in urban combat scenarios." Some elements of the course remain unchanged however, including the scoring requirements. Although soldiers will have less time to fire, they will still be expected to hit 23 out of 40 targets in order to meet the qualification minimums. Hitting 23 to 29 targets will earn a soldier a Marksman rating, 30-35 hits will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Marksman rating, 30-35 hits will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier a Sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater, and 36 or more will earn a soldier and sharpshooter rater. Sgt. Octavius Moon assigned to the 25th Sustainment Brigade. "This will help Soldiers shoot better as well as make ranges faster and have more knowledgeable about their weapon as well." This appendix contains procedures to conduct a live-fire training exercise. These procedures support Army regulations, local range regulations, and established unit training SOPs. Conduct of the training exercise should clearly define and established unit training time. zirutoruva The procedures outlined in this appendix should be followed in order to open the range and conduct effective training. Before beginning a live-fire exercise to include the duties of the nonfiring orders. To provide a safe and efficient range operation and effective instruction, the following is an example of personnel and duties that may be required. a. OIC. The OIC is responsible for the overall operation of the range before, during, and after live firing, b

Validation, basic engagement—

Eight seconds are provided to make ready.

 Prone, unsupported, slow fire – engage each silhouette on the left C-4 target with one round within one minute (six seconds per target).

Ten seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position.

 Prone, supported, slow fire – engage each silhouette on the left C-4 target with one round within one minute (six seconds per target).

Ten seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position.

 Kneeling, supported, slow fire – engage each silhouette on the left C-4 target with one round within one minute (six seconds per target).

 Standing, supported, slow fire – engage each silhouette on the left C-4 target with one round within one minute (six seconds per target).

Ten seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position.

 Ten seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position. Validation, intermediate engagements—

 Prone, unsupported, rapid fire – engage each silhouette on the right C-4 target with one round within 30 seconds (three seconds per target).

Six seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position.

 Prone, supported, rapid fire – engage each silhouette on the right C-4 target with one round within 30 seconds (three seconds per target).

Six seconds are provided to RELOAD and change position.

 Kneeling, supported, rapid fire – engage each silhouette on the right C-4 target with one round within 30 seconds (three seconds per target).

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 Standing, supported, rapid fire – engage each silhouette on the right C-4 target with one round within 30 seconds (three seconds per target).

Traditionally, if a soldier's weapon failed to fire during Army rifle qualification, they were given an opportunity to re-shoot that segment of the testing table. Now, however, soldiers will be expected to clear the malfunction and continue shooting. While this does present an increase in testing difficulty, it's also seen as a more realistic form of evaluation, as weapons may malfunction in real combat scenarios. Of course, if this all sounds rather intimidating, don't worry. Soldiers will be given training on rifle fundamentals. (Photo Credit: Sqt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army) "Soldiers start by receiving a series of classes on how to properly zero the rifle, whether it's a bare rifle or with optics," said Staff Sgt. Tadeysz Showers, assigned to the 25th Sustainment Brigade. "Soldiers received classes on laser bore sight, Minute of Angle (MOA), zeroing process, windage, ballistics, and also received EST training and practiced position changes before going to a live range."The intent behind all of these changes isn't necessarily to make things more difficult, but rather to bring testing closer to the sort of shooting soldiers will now be operating more independently in a more realistic fashion. "The old qualification did not help in combat," said Staff Sqt. Tadeysz Showers, assigned to the 25th Sustainment Brigade. "No matter the military occupational specialty (MOS), any MOS can teach a Soldier how to do this new weapons qualification." (Photo Credit: Sgt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army)Soldiers will be issued four magazines, each loaded with ten rounds. They will then be expected to engage 40 pop-up targets from four different shooting positions, exchanging magazines with each transition. Each soldier will start in the standing position, then go to the prone unsupported, then prone supported, kneeling

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TASK	CONDITIONS TARGET/SITUATION	AMMO	STANDARD
1. Zero the M2 machine gun at 10 meters.	Instruct the gunner to engage scoring paster 1 in his assigned section with 6 single rounds in two 3-round shot groups and then paster 2 with the remaining rounds.	12 single rounds of 12.7-mm	Gunner must impact 4 of 6 rounds of the 3-round shot groups within paster 2 of his assigned section.
2. Engage a 10-meter target using controlled-burst techniques.	Instruct the gunner to engage paster 3 in his assigned section using controlled bursts, then engage paster 4 in the same manner. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	Two 7-round belts of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one controlled burst on pasters 3 and 4 in his assigned section. (No score required.)
3. Engage scoring pasters 5 through 6 using the traverse and search technique of fire.	Instruct the gunner to engage pasters 5 through 6 using traverse and search technique of fire. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	35-round belt of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one round on each scoring paster of 5 through 6 in his assigned section. (No score required.)
4. Engage scoring pasters 7 through 8 using the traverse and search technique of fire.	Instruct the gunner to engage pasters 7 through 8 using traverse and search technique of fire. Gunner will use 5- to 7-round bursts for this engagement.	56-round belt of 12.7-mm.	Gunner must impact one round on each scoring paster of 7 through 8 in his assigned section. (No score required.)

Figure C-3. Ten-meter Firing Table I.

In a nutshell, these new standards mean soldiers will have less time to shoot from more positions, and it's going to be tougher than ever to earn the coveted expert rating on your M16 or M4 service rifle. Training has also been revamped to match to new standard, with the training and testing now broken down into six tables: preliminary marksmanship instruction and evaluation, pre-live fire simulation training, magazine and shooting position drills, grouping and zeroing, practice qualification and evaluation, pre-live fire at night and while wearing gas masks — both of which are meant to reflect legitimate combat possibilities.(Photo Credit: Sgt. Sarah Sangster, U.S. Army)To make matters even more difficult, soldiers will also no longer be given "alibis" when they suffer a weapons malfunction. Traditionally, if a soldier's weapon failed to fire during Army rifle qualification, they were given an opportunity to re-shoot that segment of the testing table.

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"This will help Soldiers shoot better as well as make ranges faster and have more Soldiers qualified. It helps Soldiers become more knowledgeable about their weapon as well." This appendix contains procedures to conduct a live-fire training exercise. These procedures support Army regulations, local range regulations, and established unit training SOPs. Conduct of the training exercise should clearly define and establish details and equipment needed to open and operate the range so it does not have an adverse impact on the soldiers training time. The procedures outlined in this appendix should be followed in order to open the range and conduct effective training. Before beginning a live-fire exercise, all personnel must receive an orientation on range operations. The orientation should outline the procedures for conducting the exercise to include the duties of the nonfiring orders. To provide a safe and efficient range operation, the following is an example of personnel and duties that may be required. a. OIC. The OIC is responsible for the overall operation of the range safety officer. The range safety officer (RSO) is responsible for the safe operation of the range safety officer. unit leaves the range. He ensures that all personnel comply with the safety regulations and procedures prescribed for the conduct of a live-fire exercise. He ensures that a dry-fire exercise is conducted and the weapon is rodded before a firer leaves the firing line. He ensures that all left-handed firers use left

who are supporting the live-fire exercise. d. Ammunition Detail. This detail is composed of one or more ammunition handlers whose responsibilities are to break down, issue, receive, account for, and safeguard live ammunition. The detail also collects expended ammunition casings and other residue. e. Unit Armorer. The unit armorer repairs the rifles to include replacing parts, as required. f. Assistant Instructor. One assistant instructor (AI) is assigned for each one to ten firing points. Each assistant ensures that all firers observe safety regulations and procedures, and he assists firers having problems. g. Medical Personnel. They provide medical support as required by regulations governing live-fire exercises. h. Control Tower Operators. They raise and lower the targets, time the exposures, sound the audible signal, and give the fire commands. If possible, two men should be chosen to perform these functions. i.

Maintenance Detail. This detail should be composed of two segments: one to conduct small-arms repair and one to perform minor maintenance on the target-holding mechanisms. E-2. FIRING ORDER LINE UP After the range cadre have given the safety and range briefings they will then assemble the soldiers in firing orders in correlation with the number of firing points on that range. After the firing order has been determined, firers will have their weapons rodded and move to the firing line where they will proceed to their assigned firing points keeping their weapons pointed up and downrange at all times. E-3. TOWER COMMANDS Simple, standard fire commands are needed to avoid confusion and misunderstanding during live-fire exercises. The following are recommended.

a. General Commands. The following are general commands and may be altered when necessary. "Firers, assume the \_\_\_\_ position." (Issue the firer \_\_ rounds of ammunition.) "Coach, secure \_\_\_ rounds of ammunition." "Ready on the left?" "Ready on the firing line?" "Commence firing when your targets appear." "Cease firing, lock and clear all weapons." b. Grouping Commands. "Firers, assume a good supported prone position." "Lock one of three single rounds, load." "Ready on the left?" "The firing line is ready." "Place your selector lever on semiautomatic." "Commence firing." "Cease-fire, lock and clear your weapons." "Clear on the right?" "Clear on the left?" "The firing line is clear." "Move down to your targets and triangulate your shot group." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets, move back to the firing line." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets, move back to the firing line." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets, move back to the firing line." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "Move down to your targets and triangulated their targets." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "Move down to your targets and triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "The firing line is clear." "The firing line is clear." "After all personnel have triangulated their targets." "The firing line is clear." "The commands are the same as grouping commands. Repeat all firing commands until zeroing standards are met. d. Field Firing Exercises. Simple, standard fire commands are needed to avoid confusion during field firing exercises. Commands are met. d. Field Firing exercises. Simple, standard fire commands are needed to avoid confusion during field firing exercises. Simple, standard fire commands are needed to avoid confusion during field firing exercises.

"Ready on the left?" "The firing line is ready." "Place your selector lever on semiautomatic." "Scan your sector." (Place the selector lever in the SAFE position.) (1) Repeat the first seven commands above, or give the following commands. (2) Commands for conduct of fire are minimal and standard. The proper commands are listed in the following paragraphs. (3) The range officer relays his commands either by radio or telephone to the pit NCOIC so he can keep abreast of the conduct of fire. Before each firing exercise, the range officer informs the pit NCOIC of the next exercise and any special instructions for target operation; for example, "The next firing will be ten rounds, slow fire. Mark targets after each shot." (4) RATELOs relay commands to the pit and pass on special instructions to target operators as requested by assistant instructors. RATELOs never identify a firer on a particular firing point. The command "Mark target number \_\_\_ "indicates that the target has been fired upon but has not withdrawn for marking. e. Practice Record Fire. Simple, standard fire commands are needed to avoid confusion and misunderstanding during practice record fire and record fire. "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) position." "Scorers, point out the limits of your lane." "Firers, assume a good supported (prone unsupported) point out the limits of your sector." "Firers, lock your first 20-round magazine, load." "Scan your sector." "Clear on the left?" "The firing line is clear." "Firers, assume the position." "Assistants, secure two magazines of five rounds each." ("Issue the firer one magazine of five rounds.") "Lock one magazine, load." "Ready on the left?" "Ready on the right?" "Ready on the firing line?" "Watch your targets." ("Firers assume the appropriate firing position and commence firing when the targets are presented.") (1) When all the targets are withdrawn, the range officer checks for slow firers or malfunctions and then allows them to fire. (2) The pit NCOIC organizes, orients, and provides safety for the pit detail.

All operators must know the proper procedure for operating and marking the target. (a) Marking Targets for Zeroing and Slow Fire. Targets are marked quickly after each shot. Twenty seconds is considered the maximum time limit for marking. A marker (spotter) is placed in the hit regardless of its location on the target is marked, the marker are used for 500 meters.) (b) Using Disk Markers are used for 100, 200, and 300 meters; 5-inch markers are used for 500 meters.) one side and white on the opposite side. They are available in three dimensions: 1 1/2 inches (NSN 6920-00-713-8254), and 5 inches (NSN 6920-00-713-8255), and 5 inches (NSN 6920-00-713-8254). The disk spindle may also be procured through supply channels (NSN 6920-00-713-8257). E-4. RANGE OPERATIONS CHECKLIST This checklist consists of nine sections, each covering a different topic relating to range operations. The checklist should be modified to include local policy changes to the regulations or SOPs. The person responsible for the training must answer the questions in each section. Ask each question in order. Record each "Yes" answer by placing a check in the GO column. Record a "No" or "Don't know" by checking the NO-GO column. Refer to the checklist to find the GO and NO-GO columns.

When all the questions in a section are asked, look back over the NO-GOs. Contact the people who reported them and ask if they have corrected each problem. If so, change the answer to GO. If any NO-GO remains, analyze it and implement a countermeasure for the shortfall. Afterwards, check to ensure the countermeasures work. Before range operations start, be sure a workable countermeasure is implemented for each safety hazard presented by a NO-GO answer. Section I. MISSION ANALYSIS 1. Who will be firing on the range? Number of personnel Units Weapons Course 3. Where will the training be conducted? Range 4. When is the range scheduled for operations? Date Section II. DOUBLE CHECK Section III. BECOME AN EXPERT Section IV.

DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS A. PERSONNEL: 1. OIC. 2. Safety officer. 3. Assistant safety officer. 4. NCOIC. 5. Ammunition NCO. 6. Ammunition personnel (determined by type of range). 7. Target detail and target operators. 8. Tower operators. 9. Concurrent training instructors. 10. Assistant instructors.

The success of KD firing depends on efficient operation of the targets and the close coordination between the pit NCOIC and range officer.

11. RATELO. 12. Guards (range requirements). 13. Medic(s). 14. Air guard. 15. Armorer. 16. Truck driver (range personnel and equipment). 17. Mechanic for vehicles. 18. Have you overstaffed your range? B. EQUIPMENT: 1. Range packet and clearance form. 2. Safety fan and diagram if applicable. 3. Other safety equipment (aiming circle, compass). 4. Appropriate publications pertaining to the training that will be conducted. 5. Lesson plans, status reports, and reporting folder. 6. Range flag and light (night firing). 7. Radios.

8. Field telephone and wire. 9. 292 antenna, if necessary. 10. PA set with backup bullhorn(s). 11. Concurrent training markers. 12. Training aids for concurrent training stations. 13. Sandbags. 14. Tentage (briefing tent, warm-up tent). 15. Space heaters, if needed. 16. Colored helmets for control personnel. 17. Safety paddles and vehicle flag sets or lights. 18. Ambulance or designated vehicle. 19.

Earplugs. 20. Water for drinking and cleaning. 21. Scorecards. 22. Master score sheet. 23. Armorers tools and cleaning equipment for weapons. 24. Brooms, shovels, and other cleaning supplies and equipment. 25. Tables and chairs, if needed. 26. Target accessories, 27. Fire extinguishers, 28. Tarp, stakes, and rope to cover the ammunition, 29. Toilet paper, 30. Spare weapons and repair parts as needed, 31. Tow bar and slave cables for vehicles, 32. Fuel and oil for vehicles and target mechanisms.

Section V. DETERMINE AVAILABLE RESOURCES 1. Fill personnel spaces.

Keep unit integrity. 3. Utilize NCOs. 4.

Coordinate with supporting organizations; Ammunition. Transportation, Training aids, Medics, Weapons. Other equipment. Section VI. FOOLPROOFING 1. Write an overall lesson plan for the range. 2. Organize a plan for firing: Determine range organization. Outline courses of fire to be used. Have fire commands typed for use on the range. Set rotation of stations.

3. Rehearse concurrent training instructors and assistants.

Brief RATELO on unique range control radio procedures. 5. Brief and rehearse reporting NCO on range warehouse, if required. 9. Report to range control for safety briefing (if required) and sign for any special items, 10. Publish LOI: Uniform of range and firing personnel (helmets and earplugs). Mode of transportation, departure times and places, Methods of messing to be used. Any special requirements being placed on units. Section VII. OCCUPYING THE RANGE AND CONDUCTING TRAINING A. OCCUPY THE RANGE: 1. Request permission to occupy the range. 2. Establish good communications, 3. Have designated areas prepared: Parking, Ammunition point. Medical station. Water point. Concurrent training according to the local SOP. 6. Check ammunition to ensure it is correct type and

quantity. 7. Ensure range personnel are in proper uniform and the equipment is in position. 8. Receive firing units. 9. Conduct safety briefing (to include administrative personnel on range). 12. Organize personnel into firing orders (keep unit integrity if possible). 13. Reguest permission to commence firing from range control. B. CONDUCT OF FIRING: 1. Are communications to range control satisfactory? 2. Commands from tower clear and concise? 3. Range areas policed? 4. Ammunition accountability maintained? 5. Master score sheet updated? 6. Personnel accountability maintained? 7.

they are taken from the firing line? 15. Personnel checked for brass or ammunition before they leave the range? 16. Anyone standing around not involved in training or support? Section VIII. CLOSING OF RANGE 1. Close down range according to the local SOP. 2. Remove all equipment and ammunition from range. 3. Police range. 4. Re-paste and resurface targets as required by range instructions. 5. Perform other maintenance tasks as required by local SOP. 6. Request a range inspector from range control when ready to be cleared. 7. Submit after-action report to headquarters. 8. Report any noted safety hazards to proper authorities. Section IX. KNOWN DISTANCE RANGE A. PERSONNEL: In addition to those identified in Section 4. 1. NCOIC of pit detail.

Vehicles parked in appropriate areas? 8. Air guard on duty and alert? 9. Personnel in proper uniform? 10. Earplugs in use? 11. Troops responding properly to commands? 12. On-the-spot corrections being made when troops use poor techniques or fail to hit the target? 13. Conservation of ammunition enforced? 14. Weapons cleared before

2. Assistant safety officer for pit area. B. EQUIPMENT: In addition to equipment identified in Section 4.1. Sound set for pit area. 2. Positive communication from the firing line to the pit area. 3. Pasters. 4. Glue and brushes for resurfacing targets.

5. Lubricant for target frames. 6. Proper targets mounted in target frames. 7. Briefing on how to operate a KD range. 8. Procedure for marking targets. 9. Procedure for pit safety.