

Training Readiness



Training Readiness Quick Reference Guide

Range Control

- Building 56000, Black Gap and Murphy Road
- Phone: Front Desk:287-820, Ops:553-1943, Scheduling:287-3616
- Web Site for Range Catalogue:
<https://mdtt.hood.army.mil/capability/ground/ground.html>.

Coordinate air evacuation through Fort Hood Range Control on FM 30.450 or the medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) frequency 38.300.

Company Training Meeting: Reference TC 25-30

Common military training: Ref: Table 3-1 of FHR 350-1_FY 08

Physical fitness: FM 21-20.

Individual live fire training: appropriate field manuals (FMs) and DA Pamphlet 350-38.

Battle Command Training Branch (BCTB)

- Located in Bldg 33009
- Scheduling POC: 285-6827

1. Ammunition Awareness

- References
 - FH REG 190-3 Physical Security
 - FH REG 700-15 Ammunition Handbook *NEW dated: 3 Dec 07*
 - DA PAM 710-2-1 Using Unit Supply Procedures
 - AR 190-11 Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives
 - DA PAM 350-38 Standards in Weapons Training, FY03 & FY04&FY05
 - <http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac/index.htm>.

Training Device Fabrication

- Located in Building 1156 on Hell on Wheels.
- Phone: 287-2488

TSC Warehouse Information

- Loan & Storage Warehouse
 - Located in building 230
 - phone: 287-4593
- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) Warehouse
 - Located in building 56016/56137/19036
 - phone: 287-2488
- Improved Moving Target Simulator
 - Located in Building 19030
 - phone: 287-3374)
- Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (FSCATT), M109A6 Howitzer Crew Trainer
 - Located next to the Observed Fire Training Facility Building 19031
 - phone: 287-3374
- Observed Fire Training Facility
 - Located in Building 19031

- phone: 287-3374
- Javelin Basic Skills Trainer
 - Located in Building 19031
 - phone: 287-3374
- HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainer
 - Located in Building 22030
 - phone: 287-3374
- Engagement Skills Trainer 2000
 - Located in Building 22030
 - phone: 287-3374

Inspector General (IG)

- Contacts and Location
 - III Corps: 287- 7209/2209
 - 1st Cavalry Division: 287- 6775/9372
 - 4th Infantry Division: 287- 6502/9025
 - 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary): 287- 1230/7135
 - Darnall Community Hospital: 286- 7351/7352
 -

Government Purchasing Card

- Contacts and Location
 - Located in Bldg 1001, Rm W112
 - Phone: 287-5340, 288-2697, 2875067DOIM
 - Cell Phones
 - POC: 288-4735 or 287-7089
 - Computers/peripherals
 - Operations/Automation branch
 - POC for software & peripherals: Help Desk 287-7312
 - DPW
 - Paint, lumber, wall-to-wall carpeting, landscaping
287- 4511/3754/9440/9455
 - Janitorial, building repair, real property, landscaping, Barracks
Furniture: Real Property Team, 287-3955
 - HAZMAT Items: DPW Environmental, 287-9718
 - DOL
 - Freight services (UPS, FEDEX, etc.): Movement Br FedEx – 285-5958
 - Fuel - use Voyager card for all fuel: www.desc.dla.mil
 - Equipment maintenance (DOL Maintenance)

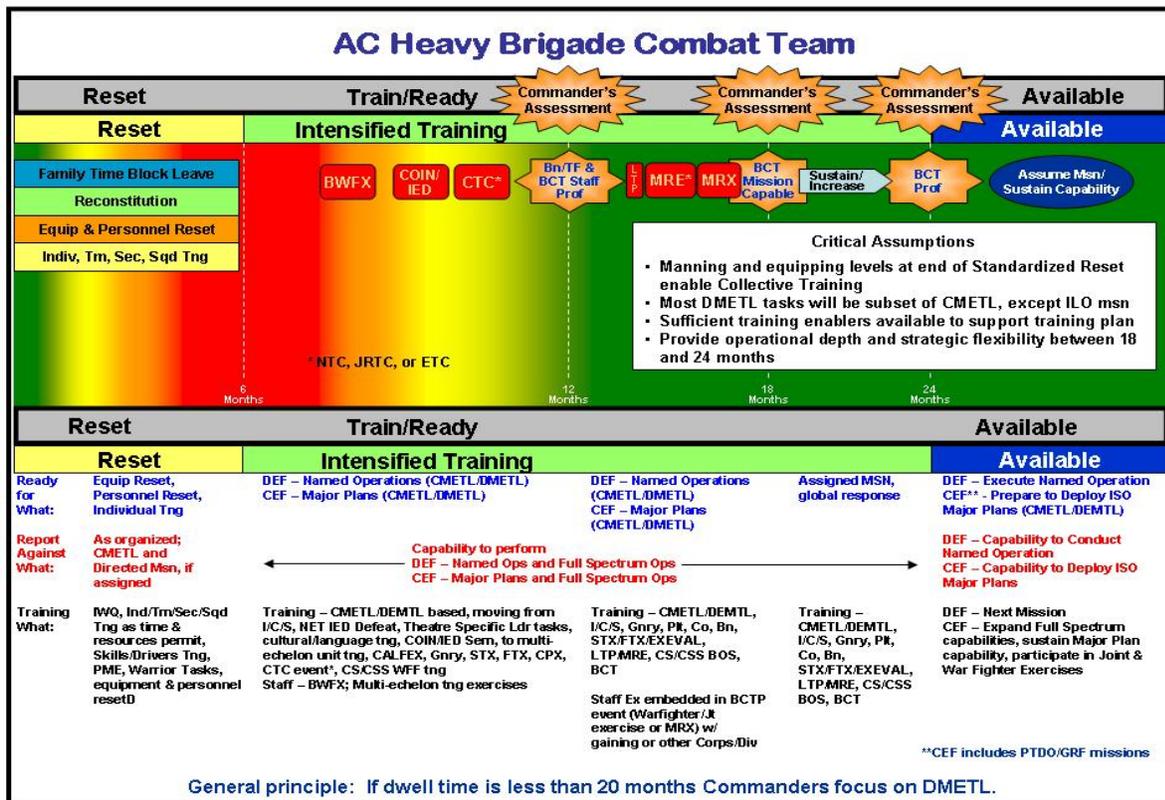
References:

- AR 190-11 Physical Security AA&E
- AR 190-13 Physical Security Program
- AR 190-51 Risk Analysis for Army Property
- DA PAM 190-51
- Physical Security Update 10-3
- FM 19-30 Physical Security

A. Opening. The current demand of the contemporary operating environment (COE), e.g., boots on the ground, dwell time, personnel constraints, equipment issues, transformation challenges, and theater-specific requirements, will continue, in the near term, to shape the ARFORGEN process and influence how we train. Our mission, however, remains the same. Our training will support our mission and conform to the COE. We will train based on doctrine, focus on the fundamentals and work to develop trust among our Soldiers and leaders. Training is to be realistic and always to Army standards. Take advantage of operational experience and grow leaders by leveraging lessons learned.

- | TRAINING READINESS | |
|--------------------|--|
| ✓ | Effective Training at All Times |
| ✓ | Tasks, Conditions, Standards based |
| ✓ | Training Meetings Conducted to Standard |
| ✓ | Individual Readiness |
| ✓ | MOS, Physical, Mental, Spiritual, Small Arms, NBC, Lifesaving and Medical Skills |
| ✓ | Collective Readiness |
| ✓ | Lethal Platoons & Company Teams |
| ✓ | Competent Battle Staffs |
| ✓ | Prepared for Full Spectrum Operations |

The organizing principles of a modular rotational Army are return, reset, train, and deploy as shown in the Heavy BCT template below. Upon return, units undergo a standardized reset period of approximately six months that includes family time, individual training and qualifications, professional military education, physical training, new equipment training, team building, post-deployment health screening, equipment off loading and receipt and property accountability. Some low training may take place during normal duty hours in garrison but the primary emphasis is reset and reconstitution. An intensified collective training period follows in the next six months and focuses on attaining DMETL levels within 6 months. If sufficient dwell time exists, train to increase full spectrum capability.



SOURCE: FORSCOM COMMAND TRAINING GUIDANCE (18 MAR 08)

Chief of Staff, Army Training and Leadership Development Guidance

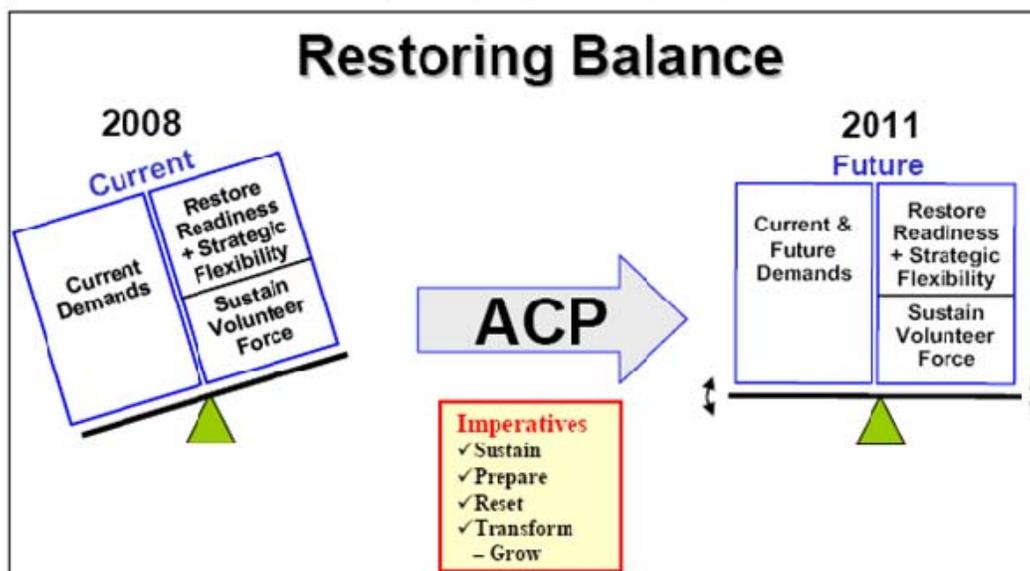
Over time, current operations have stretched and stressed our all-volunteer force. The demand for forces, capabilities, and Soldiers exceeds supply, and continuing to sustain them at the level and frequency they are employed is a tremendous challenge. While we remain a resilient and committed professional force, we are ***out of balance***. We are consumed with meeting current demands, and are unable to provide forces as rapidly as we would like for other contingencies. We are likewise unable to provide an acceptable tempo of deployments to sustain our Soldiers and Families for the long term.

We have a plan to restore balance between the current demands on our all-volunteer force and the need to transform and build readiness for an uncertain future of persistent conflict. To do this we execute the following imperatives:

- **Sustain** the Army's Soldiers, Families and Civilians.
- **Prepare** our Soldiers for success in the current conflict;
- **Reset** forces expeditiously; and
- **Transform** our Army to meet the demands of the 21st century.

These four imperatives will guide our Army. Implementing them will require several years, considerable resources and sustained national commitment.

Army campaign Plan (ACP)



The Army will continue to support current requirements, training units in Counterinsurgency Operations (COIN) to support their Deployment METLs for Operation Iraqi Freedom / Operation Enduring Freedom (OIF/OEF).

B. Training Management Overview. This chapter outlines the training management systems and methods used in III Corps. III Corps' goal is to develop a trained and ready force capable of deploying, fighting, and redeploying successfully IAW TC 25-30.

Commanders will develop systems to enforce the doctrine of FM 7-0 (18 Jul 2008 coordinating draft) and FM 7-1. Company/battery/troop training meetings are critical in dovetailing successful training management with training execution, and should focus no less than six weeks prior to executing the training.

1. Multi-echelon training. Units will conduct multi-echelon training during all training events where there is a varying range of individual experience/proficiency at the tactical and operational level. Our limited time, resources, and other constraints do not always permit developing sequential training programs in which each echelon from lower to higher is successively trained to reach interim "peaks" in proficiency.

2. Predictability. We owe our Soldiers and their Families a consistent process. Good training management is the cornerstone in providing our Soldiers with predictability. Time is always a precious commodity and given the COE, "dwell time" at home station is currently relatively short making it even more precious. Thus we owe it to our Soldiers to use that limited time wisely and effectively. Leaders must effectively plan, schedule, and manage their time.



TIP: Predictability



Every Soldier in every unit should have a clear understanding NLT Thursday of each week of what he or she will be doing the following week. Holidays and weekends are Family time, and all holiday or weekend training at any level must first be approved at the III Corps CG level. Leaders must ensure this occurs and enforce the standards.

3. Physical toughness. Physically fit Soldiers save lives. III Corps units will conduct PT daily. Leaders must be completely engaged in physical fitness activities daily. A leader's place of duty is in physical training (PT) formations with his/her Soldiers every day. Commanders must design and execute a challenging physical fitness program that is focused on improving war-winning readiness. Good PT programs produce second- and third-order effects such as esprit de corps and leadership development for junior leaders.



TIP: PT Time



PT is non-negotiable, 5 X a week 0630-0730. Leaders have the responsibility to make it happen. Do not plan meetings or appointments during this time.

4. Mental fitness. Our Army needs—and our Soldiers demand—strong, adaptive, moral, and ethical leaders who are living, breathing examples of the Army Values and Warrior Ethos. The Army continues to transform, the enemy is adaptable, and the war continues to evolve. Successful leaders must be able to adjust and adapt to these changes and many more.

5. Weekend and Holiday Training. Training during weekends or holidays requires the CG, III Corps approval. Once approved, all training on holidays or weekends will be included in the command's weekly training highlights report to III Corps, Commanders SITREP, and briefed during Corps Update Brief.

6. Training Resource Allocation.

The Gunnery Standardization Program (GSP) is the III Corps training tool designed to reduce scheduling conflicts, enhance standardization, and maximize the use of resources.

Training resources and scheduling conflicts are generally resolved between or among the units concerned, or are adjudicated by the Corps based upon the following priorities:

1. Contingency operations—“first to deploy.”
2. CTC train-up and MRE schedule.
3. 21st Cavalry Brigade.
4. BCTs or Separate Brigades in the ARFORGEN Train Force Pool.
5. New equipment training.
6. Army tests and experiments.
7. Sustainment gunnery programs.
8. Non-commissioned Officers Academy.

Risk Management

- **Leader Focus & Exacting Standards**
- **Biggest Impact at First-Line Leader level**
- **Do Not Want Risk Averse Leaders**
 - I Will Underwrite Risk
 - You Must Underwrite Risk
- **Composite (Accidental & Tactical)**
- **Continuous -- On & Off-Duty**
- **Soldiers & Their Families**



America's Armored Corps!

7. Pre-Deployment Training Equipment (PDTE). PDTE is an initiative that was begun by FORSCOM in 2005. The desired end-state is to pre-position an “equipment set” at several installations in CONUS (Fort Hood being one of those) to provide selected LINs of equipment to units specifically for the purpose of resourcing pre-deployment training. Up-Armored HMMWVs (UAHs) may be requested separately from other equipment because of their nearly universal requirement as a pre-deployment training tool. Requests are submitted through a unit’s chain-of-command using the standard Army memorandum format found in AR 25-50.

8. Train to Keep Soldiers Alive.

(1) Composite Risk Management. The composite risk management process is designed to reduce or eliminate potential dangers, but it requires leader focus and exacting standards. All leaders and subordinates must actively implement and strictly enforce risk reduction measures. We will not be able to eliminate all risk, and I do not want risk-averse leaders. I will—and you must—underwrite risk. More information can be found in the Safety Section of this handbook



TIP: Risk Assessment



Train your NCOs and Soldiers to perform a risk assessment correctly for every situation (training, force protection, physical fitness, vehicular travel, etc.). Risk assessment must be continuous, whether on or off duty. Soldiers and their families must incorporate risk management procedures in their personal activities, as well.

9. Fratricide Prevention. Include fratricide prevention in your training strategy. Commanders and leaders must leverage the training value afforded by our virtual

simulator/simulation capabilities, and teach the TTPs that will help to reduce fratricides and other friendly-fire casualties. Reinforce basic skills such as land navigation, map reading, combat vehicle identification, proper operation of assigned equipment, and the effects of individual and crew-served weapons.

10. CTCs. They are essential parts of our warfighting preparation and battle rhythm. The CTC Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRE) remains the driving centerpiece around which our training plans are oriented, and upon which our overall readiness for deployment assessments are based.

We will continue to expect “come as you are” National Training Center (NTC)/Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) rotations for which there are few exceptions to the BCT’s organic task organization, but be prepared to fully integrate functional and multi-functional brigade “slices” when we are permitted to do so.

11. Formal Exercises. Use scheduled exercises as capstone events in your training strategy. The simulation-driven Brigade Warfighter is normally scheduled prior to a CTC rotation. These events will have “Outside Eyes” from the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) or the Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC); will incorporate the heart of the L-V-C themes; and will link to our Battle Command Data Systems. This type of exercise will provide the most comprehensive training event for our commanders and staffs

12. Marksmanship Training. Establish a marksmanship program that ensures Soldiers will hit their targets with the first shot from their individual or crew-served weapon. Units will qualify each Soldier and conduct a collective task live-fire exercise (LFX) within 6 months prior to deploying to overseas operations.

13. Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS). While nothing replaces the value of gunnery or realistic maneuver training, the use of simulators and simulations is imperative to ensure we are good stewards of our limited training resources.

14. Joint, interagency, and multinational training. Incorporate joint, interagency, and multinational training where possible to train and familiarize your leaders and staffs on the capabilities of our sister Services, nonmilitary agencies, and coalition partners. Seek to exercise those critical cross-Service, governmental, and multinational coordination skills needed to function in today’s full-spectrum environment. In today’s full-spectrum operational environment, the skills to interact with the populace while conducting military, civil support or stability operations is critical to mission success.



TIP: OIF /OEF Lessons Learned

The most precious archive for knowledge in developing lessons learned and TTPs is the squad/platoon/company level leadership that recently returned from OIF/OEF.



15. Transformation. Identify, synchronize, and integrate training requirements, enablers, and infrastructure to enhance transformation. Use Unit Set Fielding milestones and timelines to assess unit transformation requirements.

16. Home Station Training. We will continue to improve the training opportunities and capabilities here at Fort Hood. My goal is to nearly eliminate the need to send our Soldiers to other installations for training that they can and should be receiving here at Fort Hood. Units must take full advantage of the considerable capabilities that do exist here and incorporate the following objectives, which are not CTC-specific, into your unit training plans:

- (1) Maneuver units must train on military operations in urban terrain.
- (2) Digital units must train on the Digital Multipurpose Range Complex.
- (3) Integrate convoy operations training.
- (4) Train on close air support (CAS) at the battalion task force level prior to deploying to the CTC. Using Air Force weapon systems during firepower demonstrations does not constitute effective CAS training.
- (5) Emphasize integration of Army aviation at company/battery/troop level. Improve integration of both attack and lift operations to maximize battle operating systems capabilities.
- (6) Integrate IED Lane Training or phantom Run.

17. Collateral Damage Estimate Training. Collateral damage is always a concern, especially when employing air-to-surface or surface-to-surface fires near built-up and/or populated areas. Proper collateral damage estimates will facilitate minimizing collateral damage. Units must certify selected Soldiers to execute collateral damage estimates utilizing the Precision Strike Suite-Special Operations Forces (PSS-SOF) software.

18. Digital Sustainment Training. Digital sustainment training is imperative for all ABCS, especially those that directly impact fire support. Training must be incorporated to facilitate Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) and Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System (JDOCS).

19. Civilian and Contractor Training. Our units and organizations are supported on a daily basis, both in garrison and in theater, by Department of the Army (DA) Civilians and civilian contractors. In order to ensure they operate efficiently and securely as part of III Corps units, commanders must plan for and provide training opportunities that help integrate them into their organizations. Civilian members of the command should be provided the opportunity to attend training events that support unit readiness and security, e.g. chemical and biological defense.

C. Prime time training management system (PTTMS). The PTTMS is designed to focus resources (time, land, and facilities) so that Soldiers can effectively conduct detailed, planned, and multi-echelon collective training. Maneuver training in III Corps is based on a BCT concept. Thus, combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units which are habitually aligned with a maneuver brigade build and integrate their own training around that maneuver brigade's training schedule.

Requirements.

III Corps major subordinate commands (MSC) can use the green-amber-white system described in FM 7-1. Green cycle training is multi-echelon, collective training usually of short duration. Commanders and training managers shall ensure, to the

maximum extent possible, that green cycle training is uninterrupted by outside training distracters. Amber training will emphasize individual training and maintenance.

A brigade will designate a green period only if 90 percent of the brigade or its major subordinate unit(s) personnel are involved in that specific collective training event. Brigades that are in a green or red cycle may have subordinate battalions in an amber status. Units may continue to perform collective training tasks during an amber cycle. All companies in a battalion must be green for the battalion to be green; otherwise, a battalion is either amber or red.

- Green cycle. The green training cycle focuses on collective training. A minimum of 90 percent of assigned strength of the element conducting collective training will be present for that training event. Priority for training resources to include maneuver areas, ranges, and key training facilities is provided to green cycle units. Leaves, passes, appointments, and support requirements are minimized to protect training fidelity. Attendance at Department of the Army (DA)-mandatory schools (that is, schools that impact promotion) takes priority over all other training. Commanders will focus collective training during the normal training week, Monday through Friday. Green cycle training will typically include:

- (a) Gunnery.
- (b) Maneuver training.
- (c) Brigade or battalion command post exercise (CPX).
- (d) Battalion or company field training exercise (FTX).
- (e) External evaluation (EXEVAL).
- (f) National training center (NTC) train-up.
- (g) CTC rotation.
- (h) Unit developed platoon and company training events as identified on annual and quarterly training calendars.
- (i) Close combat tactical trainer (CCTT).
- (j) Digital battle staff trainer (DBST).

- Amber cycle. During amber cycle, units will emphasize section/squad/crew leader and Soldier training. Units will provide time for Soldier attendance in schools and training courses. Amber cycle events typically include:

- (a) Schools (start).
- (b) EDREs.
- (c) Sports programs.
- (d) Fire fighting and contingency missions.
- (e) Testing.
- (f) Unit of conduct of fire trainers (UCOFT).
- (g) Staff training, CCTT.
- (h) Battle Command Training Center (BCTC) collective training.
- (i) Operational test support.
- (j) Small arms weapons qualification.
- (k) Appointments (such as, dental or medical).
- (l) Red cycle overflow taskings.

- White cycle. White cycle support periods occur when the MSC determines the use of a single red cycle unit is inappropriate, such as during the Christmas half-day schedule. During white cycle, all recurring red cycle taskings are apportioned equally among subordinate units.

III Corps installations will establish equitable systems to allocate taskings among tenant units, as well as identify units exempted from taskings based on daily mission requirements in support of the installation.

Appendix E FHR 350-1_FY08 has further information as necessary.



TIP – Questions to ask the trainer

What did the Soldiers know about the subject prior to this training?
Why were these Soldiers selected to attend this training?
How is this training related to Individual, Team, Squad, Platoon tasks?
How are you using the Chain of Command to teach and evaluate?
How are you keeping teams, crews, squads, sections together?
What are your plans for identifying and rewarding Soldiers making the greatest effort?
How do you measure attainment of training objectives?
How will you critique the exercise?
How are you avoiding wasting the Soldiers time?
How are you bringing some challenge and excitement into the exercise?

D. Command Relationships—Training and Readiness Authority (TRA)

CG, III Corps retains Training and Readiness Authority of all III Corps-aligned modular units. Until otherwise directed, Training Authority / Readiness Authority is defined as the authority to oversee matters affecting the training and readiness of specified units. This oversight authority is inherent in command authority and may be delegated in whole or in part to subordinate commanders. TRA is the execution of those functions of command involving the training or readiness of units.

CG, III Corps exercises full Administrative Control (ADCON) with Training and readiness authority (TRA), including disciplinary authority for aligned units stationed at Fort Hood, including 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th HBCTs 1st Cavalry Division (1CD); 1CD Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB); 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (13 ESC); 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (3ACR), 41st Fires Brigade (41 FIRES), 36th Engineer Brigade (36 EN BDE), 89th Military Police Brigade (89 MP BDE), 504th Battle Field Surveillance Brigade (504 BfSB), III Corps Headquarters Command (Phantom Command), 13th Finance Group, and the III Corps NCO Academy. ADCON and disciplinary authority may extend to Army tenant units IAW regulations and standing agreements and other HBCTs, and supporting units assigned/OPCON to Headquarters, III Corps IAW ARFORGEN directives or orders.

E. Selected III Corps Training Requirements:

1. Digital training management system (DTMS)

a. Fort Hood will use DTMS to schedule and manage all digital training on the installation, provide tracking of individuals which participate in training by system and version trained on and maintain certification status of those individuals. DTMS will be used for all III Corps Soldiers and leaders trained, regardless of whether the training is provided by the BCTC, project manager (PM), or Central Technical Support Facility (CTSF). This system was developed by the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) materiel development cell and is the only approved system for scheduling and managing training levels of Soldiers who have been digitally trained. b. Each MSC will have access to DTMS to schedule all digital training. Training for unit managers will be scheduled and conducted in the Fort Hood Soldier Development Center.

2. Weekend and holiday training

- a. Weekend and holiday training is a primary element of predictability and must be closely monitored at all levels of the chain-of-command.
- b. Approval authority for all weekend and holiday training rests with the Commanding General, III Corps.
- c. All weekend and/or holiday training should be pre-planned and approved during the unit's MRB.
- d. Weekend and holiday training is a mandatory entry on the unit's weekly Training Highlights report to ACS-G3, and will also be briefed during the weekly Corps Update Brief (CUB). For weekend training not previously approved, units are required to include the following during the CUB:
 - (1) Training Unit
 - (2) Task(s) / event(s) to be trained.
 - (3) Exact location(s) (grids or facility).
 - (4) Expected duration of training.
 - (5) Full justification as to why weekend training is required.
- e. Commanders will also use the commander's situation report (SITREP) to report weekend training which occurs outside continental United States (OCONUS), off of a military installation, or outside of the local training area.
- f. Units are encouraged to coordinate training and compensatory time with post, schools, or local activities. Consult the Garrison Community Activities Office for key community and school events dates to maximize the quality time that Soldiers spend with Family and friends.

3. Off-post training

Overview. Units may conduct off-post training to meet METL requirements. While it is particularly useful for brigades and higher-level organizations to conduct CPXs over doctrinal distances, special emphasis must be placed on the environmental impact of off-post training. Therefore, units must complete an environmental assessment before requesting off-post training. Chapter 9 of the FHR 350-1_FY08 outlines environmental assessments.

- Each category of off-post training has prescribed policies and procedures. Typical categories of off-post training are:
- Unit exchanges between U.S. Army forces command (FORSCOM) subordinate commands.
- Active Army or RC training at other posts, when no unit exchange takes place.
- Training on civilian owned (non-federal) property.
- Aircraft operations over non-federal property.
- Training occurring OCONUS (e.g., pilots flying to Puerto Rico).

MSCs will submit requests for off-post training to III Corps for approval. The DCG is the approval authority for off-post training on non-government facilities. The III Corps G3 is the approval authority for off-post training on government facilities.

4. Training highlights and key training events

The purpose of the weekly training highlights is to inform the III Corps Command Group of significant training events occurring in the near future, which members of the Command Group may want to observe. The highlights will include: battalion and higher-level training, such as live-fire training, off-post exercises, EXEVALs, FTXs, and CTC preparatory training; brigade and higher-level seminars and simulations; joint

training; Sergeants Time Training (STT); and, Family Readiness Group meetings within 180 days of deployment. The highlights will not include routine training events such as individual weapons qualifications.

DATE	UNIT	EVENT	TIME	LOCATION
Mon				
Tue				
Wed				
Thur				
Fri				
Sat				
Sun				

Sample Training Highlights

5. Medical support to training

Overview. This section identifies the minimum requirements for medical evacuation support on ranges where Soldiers are training.

(1) Evacuation Support. Units will have a qualified and properly marked medic and a dedicated, marked evacuation vehicle with driver on all ranges firing weapons larger than .50 caliber machine gun. Mark vehicle with a 24-inch square depicting a red cross on a white background; this may be a removable placard when non-organic medical vehicles are used. The vehicle selected must be covered and capable of safely transporting a litter patient.

(2) On ranges where no weapon larger than .50 caliber is fired, a combat lifesaver and a dedicated medical evacuation vehicle with driver constitutes the minimum medical support required.

(3) Coordinate air evacuation through Fort Hood Range Control on FM 30.450 or the medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) frequency 38.300. Post both these frequencies prominently in the tower of all ranges.

Determine Evacuation Means. Unit medical personnel diagnose a patient's condition and determine the extent of injuries. The following subparagraphs outline the procedures for ground and air evacuation. Immediately notify Range Control and the Corps operations center (COC) of any situation requiring medical evacuation, ground or air.

- (1) Medical evacuation precedence.
 - URGENT. Cases which require evacuation to save life, limb, or eyesight.

- **PRIORITY.** Cases which require evacuation within a maximum of 4 hours after which time they would become **URGENT** cases.
 - **ROUTINE.** Cases which require evacuation within 24 hours that are not expected to deteriorate significantly.
- (2) Decision to evacuate by ground or air.
- The decision to evacuate and whether to evacuate by ground or air is made by the senior medical person at the scene. If no medical person is present, the senior ranking person present makes the determination.
 - The following is a guide to determining the method of evacuation:
 - Ground evacuate all routine or priority patients.
- (3) Air evacuate all urgent patients more than 15 minutes drive from Darnall Army Community Hospital.
- (4) If doubt exists, use aeromedical evacuation procedures.

Ground Evacuation Procedures. If the casualty warrants immediate attention by a physician, notify Range Control so they can alert Darnall that a patient is en route by ambulance or air evacuation. If the injuries do not merit immediate attention by a physician, transport the patient to the unit aid station or troop medical clinic (TMC). Range Control must be notified immediately when an individual is evacuated. All operators of dedicated medical evacuation vehicles must have a sketch map of the route from the training site to Darnall Hospital. Once the medic and vehicle evacuate a casualty, the unit will not conduct live-fire training until these resources have returned or been replaced.

Aero-medical Evacuation Procedures.

- If in the opinion of the medic or senior officer present evacuation with a physician in attendance is required, contact Range Control on FM 30.450 and request aero-medical evacuation.
- Provide the following information in the request for aero-medical evacuation:
 - Requesters name, unit, telephone number.
 - Unit call sign.
 - Number of patients, litter, or ambulatory.
 - Patient's precedence i.e., Urgent or Priority.
 - Extent of injuries.
 - Special medical equipment required.
 - Pick up site grid or distance and direction from prominent terrain features or built-up areas.
 - Pick up site markings i.e., smoke, Landing "T" symbol, headlights, swinging chemlight, etc.
- Once a request for aero-medical evacuation has been initiated, units will take the following actions:
 - Transport the patient to the pick up site or if it is considered safer to have the physician see the patient before moving him/her, station a guide at the pick up point.
 - Clear the pick up site of obstructions.

- When directed by range control, establish communications with the MEDEVAC helicopter on FM SC 38.300 and be prepared to brief the attending physician.
- Identify the pick up site with the appropriate markings as reported to range control.
- Do not transport TA-50, weapons, and ammunition with the patient. Security of weapons and ammunition is the responsibility of the range safety officer and the unit commander.

Medical support is the responsibility of the firing unit. Situations requiring medical evacuation will be reported to the COC and Range Control as quickly as possible. Additional information regarding recommended medical support to specific training events may be found in Table 4-8 of the FHR 350-1_FY08.

6. Training Resource Integration Conference (TRIC).

Training Resource Integration Conferences are conducted at HQS, III Corps at 0900 hours on the last Tuesday of each month to ensure that all available Fort Hood training resources are synchronized with the ARFORGEN process to maximize training capabilities for Fort Hood units training for war.

The conference is chaired by the Corps ACS-G3 and co-chaired by the Garrison DPTMS. It is oriented upon the S3s and G3s of the subordinate commands and tenant units at Fort Hood. Unit representatives will include either the staff principal or his/her deputy.

F. Company Training Meeting

Reference TC 25-30

Opening. Forging a trained and ready force begins with the company and the platoon. The Army is no better than its platoons and companies. They have more to do with a trained and ready Army than anything else we have. Company training meetings are the integrity of a trained and ready Army.



TIP: Training Philosophy



Training in all its phases must be intensive... it must be intelligently directed so that every individual, including the last private in the ranks, can understand the reasons for the exertions he is called upon to make. Dwight D. Eisenhower, General of the Army

1. Training Management Cycle. The training management cycle begins with the assignment of a wartime mission and the establishment of a mission essential task list (METL). For a more detailed discussion of METL development, see Chapter 2 of FM 25-101. Once the METL is developed, it becomes the training focus for the unit, or the “where we want to be” in terms of training proficiency.

The company commander is the training manager for the company. Historically the commander has been responsible for everything the unit does or fails to do. This is especially true for training. Company commanders personally train platoon leaders with their platoons, and evaluate section, squad, team, and crew leaders with their units. If training needs to be scheduled, it is the company commander’s responsibility to schedule it so that all training requirements are met.

2. Long-Range Planning. At the company level, long-range planning encompasses training that is planned for and resourced 12 months. By conducting long-range planning, units can predict their needs and coordinate for support well in advance of the planned training.

3. Short-Range Planning. Short-range planning is a refinement of the long-range plan. The short-range plan defines in specific detail the broad general guidance found in the long-range plan. The short-range plan begins with a training assessment, and results in specific command training guidance (CTG).

4. Training Meetings. Training meetings are conducted weekly at platoon and company level and are the primary forum for providing guidance for forming the training schedules.

5. Training Meeting Objectives. The objectives of the company training meeting are to review completed training, deconflict training issues, plan and prepare future training, and exchange timely training information between participants. With these objectives in mind, the training meeting process can be described as a three-phase operation:

- **Phase I: Assessment.** (completed training). The assessment phase seeks to describe the effectiveness of the training conducted since the last training meeting. Leaders from all subordinate units brief changes in training status. The commander takes this information, combines it with his personal observations, and comes up with a commander's assessment.
- **Phase II: Coordination.** With the formulation of the commander's assessment complete, the next phase is the coordination of future training that has already been planned. Detailed and specific instructions are added to events that already appear on the training schedule. Individual subordinate leaders may brief the company leadership on specific training exercises or events.
- **Phase III: Future planning.** With coordination complete, the final phase of the training meeting process is to plan for future training. Subordinate leaders work with the commander to develop future training plans that support the assessment conducted in Phase I (assessment). During this phase the company commander ensures that scarce training time is effectively used.

6. Attendee's. The company training meeting is a high priority mission for the leadership of the company. Attendance for selected leaders is mandatory.

7. When to conduct the training meeting. Training meetings should be conducted on the same day and time each week when in garrison. Selection of a particular day to conduct the meeting depends on when the battalion conducts its training meeting. Logically, the company training meeting should follow the battalion training meeting by not more than two days. This allows for the information gleaned from this meeting to be incorporated into the company meeting before it becomes outdated.



TIP: Do your Homework



Key leaders have "homework" to do before each training meeting. This homework includes specific tasks that require attention on a weekly basis. Preparing in advance of the meeting ensures leaders waste no time during the actual training meeting.

8. Recommended Rules

- **Rule Number One**

The first rule is that commanders do not put anything on the training schedule that they do not intend to execute. Commanders must avoid the temptation of scheduling events they know cannot or will not be executed just to satisfy cyclic training requirements. If a commander does not intend to execute the training, then it should not be on the training schedule.

- **Rule Number Two**

The second rule is that commanders do not need to fill up every minute of the training schedule. Filling up every minute on the training schedule often leaves subordinate leaders with little room to “maneuver” during the training day. Even the best units often must react to short notice, high priority taskings. With this in mind commanders should leave uncommitted time on the training schedule.

Doing this allows for the following occurrences:

- Reaction time for short-notice taskings.
- Time for immediate retraining.
- Preparation time for training.
- Make-up training for Soldiers on sick call, etc.

9. Prepare the Soldier. Soldiers need to be ready for training to achieve the maximum training benefit. Posting a copy of the training schedule is not sufficient to ensure soldiers are fully ready for training. The platoon sergeant assists trainers by:

- Identifying soldiers to be trained.
- Ensuring subordinate leaders assess levels of training proficiency for each Soldier (leader books).
- Training any prerequisite tasks or skills first.
- Motivating Soldiers by telling them the tasks to be trained and expected performance standards.

10. Platoon Meetings. Leaders use informal platoon meetings to coordinate the training efforts of the platoon. Platoon meetings have three objectives gather information from subordinate leaders on the training proficiency of their Soldiers, discuss preparation for upcoming training, and solicit ideas for future training requirements.

11. Tips for a successful meeting. Good, efficient meetings come in many shapes and forms. The techniques listed below apply to all types of platoons, both active and reserve:

- Conduct the meetings the same time and place each week and make them mandatory.
- Try a “standing meeting” (do not use chairs) if the meetings are lasting too long.
- Enforce the use of leader books.
- Listen when it is time to listen.
- Do not wait until the meeting to conduct essential coordination.

- Focus on training issues, leave administrative details until after the meeting.
- Discuss one-on-one issues after the meeting.

12. Leaders Book. Leader books are “part of the uniform” for both company and platoon training meetings. Accurate leader books add credibility to training assessments, and form the basis for requesting training. Good leader books serve as a tool for leaders to determine what tasks need training, and what tasks do not.

G. Individual Training Overview. Individual training is a continuous process of learning and improving military skills for both officer and enlisted personnel. It is accomplished by discrete training programs (such as schools, ranges, EIB, etc.), progressive assignments, and tough integrated training activities (that is, FTX, concurrent training, etc.) which support multi-echelon training. III Corps units are required to create individual Soldier job books to track proficiency of essential individual tasks. DTMS can provide printouts adaptable to this purpose.

1. Common military training

- The common military training program identifies selected DA training requirements considered essential to individual and unit readiness.
- Unit training programs will integrate common military training—including Army battle command system (ABCS)—into small unit training plans, leader books, and monthly counseling.
- Table 3-1 of FHR 350-1_FY 08 portrays required common military training tasks. Training required more than once annually may be decentralized except that once each year it will be centralized at company level. For example, alcohol and drug abuse awareness training is required four times per year for all Soldiers. This training may be decentralized to platoon level three times and centralized at company level one time each year. All training will be published on the training schedules. Unless otherwise directed by regulation, the training schedule is sufficient to indicate compliance. Records of attendance at training events are not required. The only training records that units are required to maintain for all Soldiers are weapons qualification scores and the DA Form 705 (Army physical fitness test scorecard).

2. Physical Training (PT)



TIP: Physical Training



You should not find a formation without leaders during PT

“PT is great for team-building and great for young leaders. You owe it to yourself to be in the best shape of your life prior to deploying. Nothing gets in the way of PT”

- Physical fitness is the foundation of combat readiness and an integral part of every Soldier’s life and is non-negotiable. It is both a command and individual responsibility to ensure that every Soldier is physically and mentally prepared for combat. PT programs are conducted according to FM 21-20.
- Commanders must ensure, design, and execute a challenging physical fitness program (PFP) that is focused on improving our war-winning readiness. Physical training is a critical training event. It must be tough, demanding, and standards-based

PT which includes a variety of aerobic, conditioning, and strength tasks. Good PT programs build esprit de corps and provide leadership opportunities for junior leaders.

c. Unit commanders will evaluate each Soldier's physical fitness. Commanders can administer as many Army physical fitness tests (APFTs) as necessary to evaluate a Soldier's physical fitness level. However, if a Soldier takes only two record APFTs in a 12-month period, then at least 4 months will separate each record APFT.

d. Commanders will ensure meetings and appointments do not interfere with the conduct of PT. PT formations will not be held prior to 0630.

3. The Army Postpartum Pregnancy Physical Training (PPPT) Program

The Army PPPT program is designed to maintain health and fitness levels of pregnant Soldiers and successfully integrate them back into unit fitness training programs. Emphasis will be placed on achieving the APFT standards in accordance with the Army Physical Fitness Training Program, and meeting height/weight standards. Maintaining fitness during pregnancy contributes to a more rapid return to army physical fitness and weight standards after pregnancy. More information can be found in FHR 350-1_FY08.

4. Sergeant's time training (STT)

Sergeant's time training provides first-line leaders with the necessary time to train individual Soldier tasks and crew tasks which support squad, crew, and platoon collective tasks, including ABCS that support or relate to the unit METL.

Commanders at all levels must emphasize STT and ensure it is standard-based, performance-oriented, and battle-focused. Dedicate time on the training schedule. Plan, resource, rehearse, and execute STT with no external distracters. Commanders must establish a contract with their NCOs at training meetings to properly plan and resource STT, approve the selected tasks, allocate time to prepare, and monitor the training. First Sergeants (1SGs) must supervise training, coaching, teaching, and mentoring junior NCOs. Where appropriate, all officers should participate in the planning and execution of the training and aggressively seek to eliminate distracters. Training to standard, not to time, is paramount. Afford the NCOs time to correct deficiencies.

5. Army Warrior Task Training (AWT)

a. The AWT is a performance-oriented test designed to measure a Soldier's proficiency on critical common tasks that support mission essential tasks.

b. AWT is a mandatory annual requirement administered at unit level.

c. Reference. Army Individual Training and Evaluation Program (ITEP); Soldiers' Manual of Common Tasks.

6. Individual live fire training

a. Individual live fire training is conducted according to appropriate field manuals (FMs) and DA Pamphlet 350-38. Units will not forecast ammunition in greater quantity than is prescribed by the standards in training commission (STRAC).

b. Sportsman's Range. Sportsman's Range (Building 56280) offers units and individuals an additional opportunity to zero and qualify with individual weapons -- M16

series as well as the M4 with various sights (night vision) and spot light sights – without the overhead requirements for range operations and ammunition support.

7. Individual Readiness Training (IRT)

a. Overview. III Corps / Fort Hood offers consolidated IRT to prepare individual replacements for follow-on deployment to join their parent units in theater. It is not designed to train units for deployment.

b. III Corps publishes Mission Support Orders (OPORD) throughout the year that task Fort Hood units to support specified training tasks required for both Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Support requirements include both trainers and equipment, and the order also designates a Fort Hood MSC to provide command-and-control over the training regimen.

c. IRT at Fort Hood consists of both Warrior Task training and mission-specific individual training tasks.

d. IRT is mandatory for all deploying replacements and must be accomplished prior to deployment. Additional theater-specific training may be conducted by units based on mission analysis and directed mission.

H. Collective Training



TIP – Cancelled Training



Training cancelled or postponed is a training opportunity lost forever. So, cancel reluctantly and then conduct a post-mortem to decide what really caused the cancellation and how in the future we could be smart enough not to schedule things which we don't have high probability of occurring!

1. Battle Command Training Branch (BCTB)

Located in Bldg 33009; Scheduling POC: 285-6827

Existing Capabilities for Battalion & Below Training:

- Quick response simulation driven exercises from Battalion – Corps
- Virtual and First Person Simulation Training
 - Tactical Iraqi language training
 - Virtual Battle Space 2 first person simulation
 - Warrior Skills Trainer (WST)
 - Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT)
 - Reconfigurable Vehicle System (RVS)
 - Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT)
- Battle Staff Training
 - Battle Staff Integration Course (BSIC)
- Individual Training (Army Battle Command and Related Systems)

AFATDS
BCS3

CPOF
FBCB2

ASAS-L
FBCB2 ULM

C2PC
TIGR
AMDEWS

BFT
JADOCs
TAIS

BFT ULM
MCS

BCTB has crafted training concepts and acquired technologies to address emerging COE / COIN tasks:

- BCTB is now using Virtual Battlespace 2 (VBS2) which integrates with real world command and control systems, including the Tactical Ground Reporting (TIGR) System and an FBCB2 platform, to create three-dimensional worlds in which Soldiers maneuver / train on terrain that replicates current, relevant tasks. This enables real-time data and realistic interaction between insurgents and Soldiers.
- TIGR is a web based software tool that offers multimedia views of the battlefield to Soldiers from the patrol level and higher. TIGR offers patrol leaders the opportunity to conduct pre and post mission Intelligence Preparations of the Battlefield (IPBs) at the company and patrol level. TIGR bridges the gap between “Intel” and “Operations” at the lowest level with the data interoperability of CIDNE and CPOF integration.
- These simulations use an advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) engine to enable leaders to set conditions of a desired training event based upon the unit's mission; to execute mounted and dismounted drills, validate SOPs, practice TTPs, and/or capitalize on lessons learned from theater; and to refine the performance of individual and collective tasks.
- The Warrior Skills Trainer is also moving to the Virtual Campus, supports convoy/IED-D related training tasks.
- The ultimate goal of the Virtual Campus is to incorporate capabilities identified above with existing virtual systems (CCTT, AVCATT, and the Reconfigurable Vehicle Simulators) to address a wide range of current and projected training requirements.

I. Training Assistance.

1. Ammunition Awareness

References

- FH REG 190-3 Physical Security
- FH REG 700-15 Ammunition Handbook *NEW dated: 3 Dec 07*
 - Now available on the new Phantom Clerk. This regulation is being updated now
- DA PAM 710-2-1 Using Unit Supply Procedures
- AR 190-11 Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives
- DA PAM 350-38 Standards in Weapons Training, FY03 & FY04&FY05
 - <http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/strac/index.htm>
- Most publications are available on the Internet

Forecasting

- Submitted monthly thru TAMIS
 - There is a DA mandatory 60 day (2 month) lock-in period, a forecast is always for for 4th month out.

- A unit forecast is their *ACTUAL* requisition for training ammo.
 - *A unit can get ANY ammo they properly forecast, ANY AMMO*
 - If ammo is needed and not forecasted, the unit must submit an Unforecasted Ammunition Request (UAR) thru their BAO to DPTMS. Approval is based on availability of ammo excess to all other rqmts.
 - *THERE ARE ABSLOUTELY NO GUARENTEES ! !*
- You *DON'T* loose ammo you forecast and don't draw or expend

Requesting

- Unit BAO will request ammunition on DA e581

Receiving

- Vehicle driver must have HAZMAT certification
- Vehicle must have fire extinguisher, ammo placards, tie down equipment, and vehicle inspection

Security of Sensitive CL V

- An E-5 or above on the units Signature Card must sign for Category I or II items from the ASP.
- A unit must have an armed guard (any soldier with a weapon and 10 rds) in order to draw Category I or II munitions from the ASP.
- Both of these requirements come from DA Pam 710- 2-1 and FH Reg 700-15

Using

- Requirement IAW DA Pam 70-2-1 para. 11-13 and FH Reg 700-15
- Use DA Form 5515 as a hand receipt for issuing ammunition from parent unit to subordinate unit (battalion to company to platoon to squad) and as a turn-in document for unexpended ammo and residue back up that same chain when a training event is completed.
- Ammunition will not be transferred outside the unit it was issued to - Chg to FH Reg 700-15.
- Consider this requirement similar to the chain of custody required for urinalysis testing. When ammunition is improperly transferred there are many possible security, accountability, and safety problems.

○

Turn-in

- DA FORM 581, (hard copy) Request For Issue and Turn-in
 - Used now only for turn-in's of ammo & residue
- Get all ammo & residue back from soldiers to the support platoon or supply section so they can prepare it for turn-in while you are still I the field.
- Sort, inspect, segregate, and organize all your unexpended ammo and residue before you go to turn it in.
- Residue must be certified free of live rounds and unexpended explosives by an E-7 or above in writing before turn-in.
 - An Ammunition Inspection Certificate must be placed in each opened container.

2. Range Control

Building 56000, Black Gap and Murphy Road

Phone: Front Desk: 287-820, Ops: 553-1943, Scheduling: 287-3616

Web Site for Range Catalogue:

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

A. Overview

- Support legacy systems and current force
 - Bn Task Force maneuver in western training areas
 - Co maneuver in south eastern training areas
 - Army helicopter training day/night and blackout ops in western flight training area
- 136,094 Acres of Maneuver Land
- 63,000 Acres of Live Fire Training Land
- 86 Training Ranges

- 2 DMPRC	- 2 shoot houses	-1 Bomb (inert)
- 1 MPRC	- 2 Machine Gun	- 5 Missile/Rocket
- 8 MPTR	- 3 Assault Courses	- 2 UAV
- 1 DMPTR	- 1 Law Enforcement	- 3 Pistol
- 12 Rifle	- 2 MOUT	-12 Miscellaneous
- 9 Grenade/AT	- 4 Artillery	- 2 Demo
- 1 Sniper	- 13 Mortar	
- Fixed Tactical Internet Installation Coverage
- 4 Airfields, 2 Landing Strips, 2 TUAV Strips
- MLRS, HELLFIRE, STINGER Launch Points
- .9mm through 2000 lb Bombs
- Close Air Support

B. Operations

- Reference is FH 350-40
- Assist in establishing and enforcing policies pertinent to the occupation and daily use of ranges, firing points, and training facilities/areas.
- Monitor daily activities on ranges, firing points, and training facilities through inspectors and state-of-the-art radio room.
- Control Restricted Airspace R6302 within the LFTA through direct coordination with FAA (Houston Central).
- Primary POC for all accidents/incidents on Ranges and in Maneuver Training Areas.

C. Inspectors

- Assist unit commanders to comply with training regulations and guidelines by monitoring ranges, facilities, and maneuver areas.
- Inspect ranges, firing points, maneuver training areas, and training facilities after units have completed their scheduled training.
- Conduct risk assessments of low water crossing sites.

D. Operations/Front Desk

- Sign out ranges and facilities to units.
- Provide range information.
- Assist unit range coordination.
- Conduct OIC/RSO safety briefings.
- Track certifications.

TIP: Recurring Issue”

- Unit Memorandums Listing OIC/RSO's are Outdated if Older than 30 Days.

E. OIC/RSO Certification

Battalion/Squadron Commander

- Establishes safety certification program.
- Qualifies individuals to perform duty's as OIC/RSO.
- Provides written memorandum to Range Control listing OIC' and RSO's.

Then, OIC/RSO's receive Safety Brief and sign for Range and Special Instructions Book.

F. Scheduling

- Schedule Fort Hood Training Facilities
 - Maneuver Training Areas
 - Live-fire Ranges
 - R6302 Restricted Airspace
- IAW III Corps Gunnery Support Package (GSP), Scheduling coordinated between MSC's & Range Control by Computer System (RFMSS).
 - RFMSS classes given monthly.
 - Host weekly coordination meetings at Range Control (Fri 0900).
 - Schedule only what you need to Support Planned Unit Training.
 - For small arms qualification, "Piggy Back" with other units that are scheduled for ranges if no range is available.
 - Cancel ranges/training areas as soon as you know you won't need them.
 - Communicate often with MSC representatives to provide/obtain information.
 - Schedule training a minimum of 35 days out to avoid bring late request to Range Control.
 - Check for the latest GSP before scheduling.
 - Follow up on scheduled ranges & training facilities.
 - Co-Use, schedule early
 - PKRZ, bird watch, ...

G. Safety

- Ensure the safe management of the installation live-fire complex.
- Assists units with planning, terrain walks, non-standard events, CALFEX
- Process live fire requests and determines appropriate SDZ's.
- Review target gunnery scenarios for safety.
- Develop/maintain conflict list, master safety overlay, & provide safety instructions for all live fire activities.
- Maintain the installation survey information center.

H. Contract Services

- Construct all targets.
- Provide RO-RO capabilities for selected ranges.
- Provide Operators for Towers.
- Operate Central Issue Facility.
- Maintain all range equipment.
- Manages Latrine Contract Support Requests.

- COR/ACOR for all range service contracts

I. ITAM Coordinator (Integrated Training Area Management)

- Proponent for Environmental Awareness Education for Military
- Manages Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Plans/Manages rehabilitation of training land to prevent degradation
- Coordinates training land management with military planning to minimize “Impact on Training”

How ITAM Affects You:

- Provides longer engagement opportunities by clearing cedar & vegetation.
- Increases maneuverability by controlling erosion and providing crossing sites to creeks and hilltops.

Range Control Summary

- Range Control exists to facilitate your training and help you meet your training objectives
 - Visit Range Control to see what’s available
 - Work closely with Range Supervisors
 - Stick to your gunnery training plan. Avoid last-minute changes. Use standard scenarios.
 - Let Range Control know of any problems quickly. Give us feedback on what we can do to improve your training.

Final Information

Central Texas Cattlemen’s Association

- VISITORS on Ranges need “Memorandum Request” per AR/DA Pam 385-63 and outlined in FH Reg 350-40.
- POVs on Ranges Require a Pass.
- MANDATORY SHUTDOWNS: 2 hours twice a day
- PK SPORTSMAN RANGE is Open 0730-1630 Monday - Friday for Zero of Weapons & Recreational Fires.

Schedule, Manage, and Control the Use of Fort Hood Ranges and Training Areas, IAW AR 385-63 and Ft Hood Reg 350-40

3. Training Support Center (TSC)

Mission. The Fort Hood Training Support Center provides the latest, state-of-the-art products and services to meet the training requirements of our customers. Our dedicated team of professionals is committed to provide 100% customer satisfaction. We take great pride to exceed our customers’ expectations through consistent high quality performance.

Common Levels of Service

- Provide management and oversight of TSC
- Loan, Issue, Receive, and Store TADSS to include MILES
- Train Instructor/Operators for Department of Army Specified Virtual TADSS

- Maintain Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations
- Provide TADSS Familiarization Training
- Issue Graphic Training Aids
- Provide Local Design and Fabricate Training Devices
- Support Surge Capability

Training Device Fabrication (Located in Building 1156 on Hell on Wheels. For Information Call 287-2488) The Training Device Fabrication Shop provides local design and fabrication for training aids and devices not available through normal supply and equipment channels. Items such as:

- Terrain Boards, Map Boards, Safety Boards, Commanders Boards
- Training Mines
- Training IEDs

TSC Warehouse Information

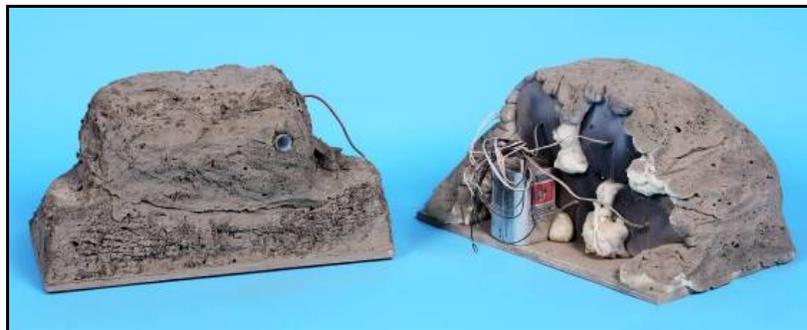
- Loan & Storage Warehouse (Located in building 230, phone: 287-4593)
 - Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)
 - Arabic Attire
 - Ordnance Recognition kits
 - Small Arms and Artillery Noise Simulators
 - IED simulators
 - CREW training devices and many more items.



Insurgent Mannequin's (above) are available for conducting realistic training

- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) Warehouse (Located in building 56016/56137/19036 , phone: 287-2488)
 - Loan, Issue, Receive, Store, and Maintain MILES and Gunnery Systems
 - Provide Familiarization Training
 - Provide field support for Force-on-Force Training and Gunnery

- Improved Moving Target Simulator (Located in Building 19030, phone: 287-3374)
 - Purpose of Trainer: The IMTS is used to instruct ADA gunners in the use of the STINGER weapon system.
 - Functional Description: The IMTS is a computer driven system that projects background scenes and moving targets on a 40 foot diameter hemispherical screen. IMTS uses Infrared radiation and IR countermeasures simulation to create realistic battlefield environments.
 - Key Benefits:
 - Up to 3 moving targets; Friend or Foe
 - Can accommodate 3 STINGER Gunners
 - Records Student/Weapon activities for AAR
 - Facility has classroom specifically for Vehicle Aircraft Recognition Training
- Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (FSCATT), M109A6 Howitzer Crew Trainer (Located next to the Observed Fire Training Facility Building 19031, phone: 287-3374)
 - Purpose of Trainer: Train the gunnery team Cannon Crew member 13B.
 - Functional Description: Shoots just like the real M109 SP Howitzer. Traverses 90 degrees left and right and elevates and cants just like the real thing. Uses dummy rounds, fuses, and charges. Has sensors that read the round, charge, fuse and fuse setting.
 - Key Benefits: Cannon Crew Members can train on numerous individual and collective task. Soldiers can repeatedly practice crew drills to fire ammunitions and fuse combinations they've never fired before. Has AAR printout.



EFP Array in Fake Rock w/PIR

- Observed Fire Training Facility (Located in Building 19031, phone: 287-3374)
 - Purpose of Trainer: Designed to provide quality training for the Fire Support Specialist MOS 13F, Field Artillery Officers, as well as a common observed fire trainer for all Soldiers.
 - Functional Description: Supports all fire support missions; capable of depicting all current and future munitions. Provides realistic high fidelity virtual environments and intelligent friendly, opposing, and non-combatant simulated forces. Simulates mortar, artillery, naval gunfire, and Type II and Type III close air support on a variety of stationary and moving targets.
 - Key Benefits:
 - GUARDFIST IIA – Limited to Fort Sill database, but accommodates up to 30 students.
 - Call-For-Fire Trainer (CFFT) –

- Fort Sill, Fort Irwin, and Baghdad databases
 - Supports Joint Fires Observer (JFO) certification
 - Supports Type II and III CAS training
- Javelin Basic Skills Trainer (Located in Building 19031, phone: 287-3374)
 - Purpose of Trainer: The BST is a three-dimensional training device used to train students and qualify gunners on the Javelin weapon system. The BST is a self-contained, computer-based, indoor training computer (PC) that is equipped with special hardware and software. The major components of the BST are the Student Station and the Instructor Station.
 - Functional Description: The Student Station consists of a Missile Simulation Round and Simulated Command Launch Unit. The Instructor Station centers on a desktop PC that provides means to create and save gunner training records, and monitor gunner performance during an exercise.
 - Key Benefits:
 - Allows Soldiers to familiarize with the functions of the CLU.
 - Provides playback for AAR
 - Contains vehicle recognition program for daytime and IR recognition training.
 - Training in misfire procedures.
 - Multiple engagements.
- HMMWV Egress Assistance Trainer (Located in Building 22030, phone: 287-3374)
 - Designed to instill the training necessary to first avoid a roller, then to survive the rollover and successfully egress from an inverted vehicle by emphasizing teamwork and developing muscle memory through crew/battle drills.
 - Units are responsible for providing HEAT Instructor/Operators. Instructor/Operator Course given each Monday from 0800-1700 or upon request. Instructor/Operator course is limited to 15 students.
 - Call [287-3374](tel:287-3374) to get information on the Instructor/Operator Course requirements and for scheduling.
- Engagement Skills Trainer 2000 (Located in Building 22030, phone: 287-3374)
 - The Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000 is a multipurpose weapons trainer that provides training support for both individual and crew-served weapons.
 - Weapons supported- M9, M16, M4, M203, M1200, M249, M240B, M136, M2, MK19
 - Marksmanship Ranges for all weapon systems
 - Scenario Training
 - Tactical Collective training
 - Shoot/Don't Shoot Judgmental training

4. Inspector General (IG)

The IG can provide assistance visits at the Commander's request to assist in "seeing yourself"

Contacts and Location

- III Corps: 287- 7209/2209
- 1st Cavalry Division: 287- 6775/9372
- 4th Infantry Division: 287- 6502/9025
- 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary): 287- 1230/7135
- Darnall Community Hospital: 286- 7351/7352

Mission. Enhance mission readiness and improve the effectiveness, efficiency, discipline and morale of the Corps

Functions

- Anyone may request assistance, submit a complaint or allegation to an IG
- We encourage Soldiers to request assistance from their chain of command first
- Requests for assistance vary from – non support, due process, pay problems, to name a few
- Cannot reprise against soldiers for visiting the IG

Inspections

- Directed by III Corps CG
 - Measure performance against a standard, identify any systemic problems, and determine the "root cause"
- Teach and Train (IG Function)
 - Investigations
 - Usually violation of standards of conduct or UCMJ
 - Authority from Commanding General

5. Government Purchasing Card

- Contacts and Location
 - Located in Bldg 1001, Rm W112, Phone: 287-5340, 288-2697, 2875067
- Purpose of the GPC
 - Accelerate the supply & contracting process
 - Reduce administrative cost of purchasing supplies
 - Convenient way to purchase small and medium-sized purchases – Up to \$3000 & Limited \$25K
- GPC Process
 - Billing Official (BO) nomination of GPC cardholder through RM (G8) to GPC Office
 - Training – 4 to 6 hours online & 3 hours classroom
 - Monthly Course – 3rd Wed of Each month
 - Director of Contracting Certification/Authority
 - Refresher training every 2 years
- Key Players and Responsibilities
 - Director Of Contracting (DOC)
 - Responsible for GPC Program & Training
 - Designates an Agency/Organization Program Coordinator (A/OPC) for GPC
 - A/OPC's Responsibilities

- Administer Credit Card Program
 - Maintain Fort Hood SOP & Polices
 - Initial & Refresher Training
 - Establish & Maintain Account
 - Conduct 100% inspection on BO & random on CCH
 - Suspend or Eliminate card
 - Resource Manager (G8)
 - Forwards GPC CH Nominations to GPC Office
 - Sets Card limits & Funds Card
 - Monitors delinquent account
 - Can suspend accounts
 - Company Commander & 1SG
 - Monitor GPC program within Unit
 - Ensure BO, Alt BO, & GPC CH are responsible & accountable
 - Establish systems to prevent Fraud, Waste & Abuse of GPC
 - Property is Accounted for on HR or P-BUSE
 - Billing Official
 - Nominates CCH, Alt BO, and Replace BO
 - Certifies CCH Purchases each Month
 - Pecuniary Liable for improper purchases of CCH – Request Pre-Approval from A/OPC
 - Monitor for Split Purchases, Priority Sources of Supply & Rotating Sources of Supply
 - Can't use CCH card but can Reconcile Bank Statement for CCH when not available
 - Report lost/stolen GPC in writing within 5 days
 - GPC Cardholder
 - Official Use Only
 - Safeguard card and account number
 - Verify availability of funds before purchasing
 - Check mandatory sources
 - Comply with regulations and procedures
 - Request Pre-Approval from BO
 - Report Lost/Stolen card immediately
- Major Problems
 - Fraud
 - Repetitive buys to the same commercial vendor- not approves source
 - Lack of documentation for purchase
 - Prohibitive items or charges to stores like Wal-Mart, Best Buy & Circuit City etc.
 - Purchase cards and account numbers are not safeguarded – “Someone used my Card”
 - Certifying statements late and incurring interest
 - GPC Office (A/OPC) action on suspicion of Fraud, Waste or Abuse
 - Notify of BO of questionable purchases & request documentation
 - Request investigation (15-6) from Command
 - Account Suspended Pending Outcome
 - Split Purchases
 - Single GPC CH - multiple purchases; same merchant on the same day

- Single GPC CH - multiple purchases; different merchant on the same day
 - Multiple cardholders under the same BO purchasing the same/similar item(s) the same day
 - Delinquencies
 - Cardholders have 3 business days to reconcile and approve accounts
 - Billing Officials shall certify their statements within 5 business days
 - RM/GPC actions on Delinquent Payment
 - <30 Days May suspend BO account & GPC CH
 - 60> Days Past Due Bank Suspend BO & GPC CH
 - 90>180 Days All MSC Accounts Suspended
 - GPC File Retention (IAW AR 715)
 - Cardholders-Copies for 3 years
 - Billing Officials-Originals for 6 years 3 months. BO PCS or ETS originals are Govt record & are maintained with unit.
 - Service Bank – 2yrs Active then Archive
- Mandated Sources
 - DoD Email
 - Office Supplies
 - Heraldry & SSA AR 700-84
 - Guidons, flags
 - Exceptions to Mandated DoD Email:
 - The Post HazMart/Supply Support Store located at Bldg 4406 on 77th and Warehouse Ave. Contact: 287-2695
 - Blanket Purchase Agreement - BPA
- Prohibited Items
 - Cash Advances
 - Travel Related Purchases (Airline tickets, hotel, restaurant bills) – Travel Card
 - Rental or Lease of Land or Buildings
 - Gifts/Mementoes & Clothing, Uniforms
 - Savings Bonds
 - Aircraft Fuel
 - Construction over \$2000
 - Tax Payment
- Pre-Purchase Approval Items and Approving Agencies
 - DOIM
 - Cell Phones
 - POC: 288-4735 or 287-7089
 - Computers/peripherals
 - Operations/Automation branch
 - POC for software & peripherals: Help Desk 287-7312
 - DPW
 - Paint, lumber, wall-to-wall carpeting, landscaping
287- 4511/3754/9440/9455
 - Janitorial, building repair, real property, landscaping, Barracks
Furniture: Real Property Team, 287-3955
 - HAZMAT Items: DPW Environmental, 287-9718
 - DOL
 - Freight services (UPS, FEDEX, etc.): Movement Br FedEx – 285-5958
 - Fuel - use Voyager card for all fuel: www.desc.dla.mil
 - Equipment maintenance (DOL Maintenance)

- GPC A/OPC
 - Services
 - Printing - Use of Defense Printing Service is mandatory
 - Business cards – Paper
 - Cleaners & Sewing
 - Bottled Water
- Document the purchase of the following:
 - Class II Expendables: Supplies not available thru normal agency supply sources in timely manner
 - Personal safety items, safety shoes
 - Sole source & repetitive buys
- Lost or stolen card
 - CCH notify within 1 business day: US Bank, BO & GPC A/OPC
 - BO submit written report to the A/OPC within 5 business days
- Online Access
 - <https://access.usbank.com/>
 - US Bank AXOL Web-based Training
 - <https://wbt.access.usbank.com>
 - Organization Short name: army
 - PASSWORD: Will be provided along with online training instructions

6. Physical Security

Steps in developing a unit physical security plan:

1. You, as the Unit Commander, identify the unit's mission essential and vulnerable areas (MEVAs) and forwards them to the installation commander or higher authority.

MEVAs are :

- Protected areas which consist of information, equipment, property, and facilities
- Recommended by the Provost Marshal
- Approved by the Installation Commander as requiring additional protection through application of increased physical security measures, procedures or equipment.

2. Develop physical security requirements based upon the results of a physical security risk analysis, computed by the Provost Marshal, which sets the threat level.

3. Based on the unit's MEVAs and the Level of Threat, identify the security measures required to protect that mission essential or vulnerable area.

Types of security measures:

- PHYSICAL PROTECTIVE
 - Harden the target
 - Construct fences
 - Install lighting
 - Install warning signs
 - Use locks
 - Guard force
- SECURITY PROCEDURAL
 - Regulations and SOPs

References:

- AR 190-11 Physical Security AA&E

- AR 190-13 Physical Security Program
- AR 190-51 Risk Analysis for Army Property
- DA PAM 190-51
- Physical Security Update 10-3
- FM 19-30 Physical Security

Notes Page