

**CAMP SMITH**  
**RANGE & TRAINING**  
**REGULATIONS**



July 2003

**CORTLANDT MANOR**  
**NEW YORK**



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## CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL

### **1-1 PURPOSE:**

1. This regulation prescribes the responsibilities of all personnel who, use, maintain, or support ranges and training facilities on Camp Smith to insure safe operation of the facility. Additionally, these Range Regulations are a compilation of range and training facility usage procedures. This will include procedures for issue and return, specific safety requirements, Instructor/Operator (I/O) qualifications, facility descriptions, and scheduling procedures. The intent of these regulations is to enforce the procedures in AR 385-63.

2. Troop Commanders have the responsibility of informing all personnel within their command of this regulation. This regulation applies to both military and non-military organizations. Non-Military Supervisors (OIC's of Training) have the responsibility to inform their personnel on matters in this regulation that pertain to them.

3. Changes to this regulation will be published as separate page changes.

4. All prior regulations, SOP's and memorandums are hereby rescinded. In the event of a conflict between publications and/or regulations, the Post Commander and/or Operations Officer will be responsible for rendering a decision.

### **1-2 FACILITIES:**

1. Camp Smith Training Site offers a wide variety of facilities to accommodate many different training requirements.

A. In conjunction with Camp Buckner (USMA), Small Arms Weapons Qualification to STRAC standards is available.

B. Individual through Battalion (CSS) level training is also available utilizing the 1130 acres of maneuver area.

C. Camp Smith Training Site also offers many simulation devices to support Combat Arms through Combat Service Support Training. It is the focus of the training site staff to pursue simulations vigorously and add them to our inventory as rapidly as possible.

2. Below is a list of the type of facilities available. Many of the Ranges are multifunctional. Chapters 6, 7, 8, & 9 spell out in greater detail the capabilities of each range or facility:

- (1) 25 METER RANGE (4)
- (2) 50 METER NIGHT FIRE RANGE (1)
- (3) 100,200 & 300 YARD KD RANGE (1)
- (4) 200,300,600 YARD KD RANGE (1)

- (5) MACHINE GUN (10 METER) RANGE (1)
- (6) PISTOL RANGE (2)
- (7) M203 (TP) RANGE
- (8) SKEET RANGE
- (9) HELIPAD
- (10) REMOTE LZ (2)
- (11) ENGAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINER
- (12) LASER TARGETING RANGE
- (13) MOUT/ SWAT/ ENTRY TRAINING STRUCTURES
- (14) RAPPEL TOWERS
- (15) LAND NAVIGATION COURSES (5)
- (16) APFT TEST SITE
- (17) 20 CLASSROOM FACILITIES
- (18) FIRE SUPPORT COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (FSCATT)
- (19) CTT TRAIL
- (20) SQUAD BATTLE COURSE
- (21) GYMNASIUM
- (22) ARTILLERY DECLINATION STATION

**1-3 NON-MILITARY USE:**

1. Camp Smith's Facilities are available for use by Civilian Agencies. New York State Law and DMNA PAM 210-1 govern this use. Non-military users are required to follow these regulations.

2. Where in this regulation military certifications or rank is used as a qualifying factor for facility use, the civilian or law enforcement equivalent will be accepted.

## **CHAPTER 2 - SCHEDULING & USAGE**

### **2-1 PROCEDURES:**

1. The Scheduling Office (Range Control) must approve all requests in writing before any unit or organization can utilize any ranges, training areas and/or training facilities at Camp Smith. **There is no exception to this policy!** All request for the use of Camp Smith facilities will be in accordance with Camp Smith **SOP 5-1**. For more information regarding requests for use of Camp Smith facilities, contact Range Control at (914) 788-7373 or visit: <http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/map/cp-smith.html>

2. Scheduling is done on an annual basis. The scheduling year is the same as the federal fiscal year. For example: October 1, 2003 will be the first day of the 2004 scheduling year.

3. All units with the exception of units in a mobilized status must submit requests to Camp Smith a minimum of **30 days** prior to first requested day. Exceptions to this policy must be requested through the Post Commanders office.

### **2-2 RANGE FACILITY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RFMSS):**

Camp Smith usage is automated using the RFMSS program. This program is the primary method of scheduling facilities at Camp Smith. This automated system allows for units to schedule facilities via modem from home station. When feasible, scheduling of Camp Smith facilities will be by RFMSS. As stated above, Camp Smith **SOP 5-1** will provide detailed procedures for scheduling facilities.

### **2-3 PRIORITIES:**

1. Camp Smith will make every effort to accommodate all reasonable requests for facility usage regardless of the status of requesting organization. The key to avoiding scheduling conflicts is early and detailed submission of requests. Organizations conducting classes or courses requiring numerous facilities should provide Range Control a detailed program of instruction, training schedule, or lesson plan. Times, dates and points of contact should be included as a minimum. If all of the above is submitted in a timely manner, the chance of cancellation or denial are greatly reduced.

2. Military units have priority of use at Camp Smith. Camp Smith reserves the right to prioritize requests and **cancel requests at any time**. Requests submitted less than 30 days out (except for mobilization) receive no priority regardless of the units' status. Military unit priority is as follows.

- A. ARNG CFP & Enhanced BDE units (or as determined by HQ NYARNG-ARO)
- B. All other Army usage (ARNG, USAR, and Active)
- C. All other Military to include DOD, NYG, NYNM and DMNA activities.

3. Non military usage requests will be honored if no military unit has requested the desired facility. Military units that submit requests less than 30 days out (with the exception of mobilized units and at the discretion of the Post Commander) will not receive priority over non-military requests submitted greater than 30 days out and already approved by scheduling. **Non-military organizations holding a tenant lease or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will receive priority as indicated in the agreement.**

4. Requests will be scheduled on a first come first served basis. Units having a priority status should provide Camp Smith with requests as soon as possible. This will allow for the scheduler to avoid cancellations. Requests received more than 12 months prior to use are considered on an equal basis to requests submitted 12 months out. It will be at the discretion of the scheduler whether or not to approve requests that are more than 12 months out.

#### **2-4 LEASES:**

Non-military organizations are required to have a lease prior to using Camp Smith facilities. Approval by the scheduler and an **approved lease** are required. Once the scheduler has approved a non-military request, the organization should contact the Post Commanders' lease representative to insure that all lease requirements have been met. For more information on leases call (914) 788-7359.

#### **2-5 CERTIFICATIONS:**

In order to conduct live fire training, individuals must be certified by Range Control as an Officer in Charge (OIC) and/or Range Safety Officer (RSO). Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, or Non-Commissioned officer in the grade of E-7 or above, and qualified non-military personnel, may serve as OIC's. Any E-6 or above, or qualified non-military personnel, may serve as a RSO.

1. **UNIT/AGENCY REQUIREMENTS:** Units and agencies are required to conduct training as per AR 385-63 para. 4-3 prior to sending personnel to Range Control for certification. Units will provide Range Control annually, a list of personnel they desire to be certified by Range Control.

2. **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:** Certain facilities have special requirements. The Rappel Tower and Laser Operations require special certifications. Consult those facilities in this regulation for more information.

## CHAPTER 3 - COMMUNICATIONS

### 3-1 GENERAL:

Camp Smith operates a Range Control Network. This network consists of UHF as primary and cellular telephones as a back up. UHF radios are available for issue at Range Control. The frequency used is as follows:

UHF	413.525
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Range Control's commercial telephone number is (914) 788-7372 or 7373. From an on-post phone, simply dial the last four digits (i.e. 7372).

### 3-2 RANGE CONTROL NETWORK:

The Range Control Network will be used according to the following procedures:

1. During live fire exercises, all ranges must maintain communications with Range Control **at all times**. Units have three options:

- A. Draw a UHF Radio from Range Control
- B. Coordinate with Range Control to use cellular or telephone services.

2. Units conducting non-live fire training in the maneuver areas or on a range must establish communications with range control. Units will make radio checks with Range Control every 4 hours while in a **COLD STATUS**. Units or agencies in a **HOT STATUS** will make radio checks with Range Control every hour on the hour. Training that will last longer 24 hours may require the unit to exchange batteries for the portable UHF units at Range Control. If a unit has the capability to use cellular communications, this may be substituted for UHF communications. The phone number for that cellular unit must be provided to Range Control.

3. Units conducting non-live fire training in the cantonment area are not required to maintain communications with Range Control but must be familiar with Camp Smith's SOP 5-16 (Emergency Medical Procedures) enclosed in Annex B.

4. Call signs used will be as follows:

- A. Range Control
- B. Unit Name or Range #

### 3-3 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

All units will clear the network during medical, security, or fire emergencies. All ranges in a **hot status** will immediately cease-fire and report a **cold status** to Range Control. All radio checks will be postponed until the emergency is over. In the event that your unit has a medical emergency, the procedures in Camp Smith SOP 5-16 will be adhered to.

## CHAPTER 4 - FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

### 4-1 GENERAL:

All units observing fires in the training areas will immediately report them to Range Control. This will be done using the communications procedures spelled out in chapter 2. The following procedures will be strictly followed.

### 4-2 PREVENTION:

Units will follow the procedures spelled out in Camp Smith SOP 5-16 Use of Pyrotechnics. No unit will use pyrotechnics without receiving written approval from Range Control. OIC's and Range Safety Officers will take steps to insure individuals are familiar with this SOP. The following is a list of fire prevention measures.

1. No open flames in wooded areas.
2. No campfires authorize without written approval from **Post Commander**.
3. Do not throw or launch pyrotechnics into leaf covered areas.  
(Aerial flares and smoke grenades are the biggest culprits.)
4. Ensure cigarettes, cigars, and pipes are not discarded carelessly.
5. Ensure all vehicles have fire extinguishers.

### 4-3 REPORTING FIRES:

All fires, no matter how small, will be reported to Range Control. Units will follow the below protocol for reporting fires.

1. Unit Name.
2. OIC or RSO name.
3. Location (TA # and 8 digit grid, or identifiable terrain feature)
4. Estimated Size in square meters.
5. Wind conditions.
6. Total # of Personnel in field.

### 4-4 FIGHTING FIRES:

All units are **required to assist** in extinguishing fires ignited as a result of their activity. The incident command system will be used to fight brush and training area fires.

1. Command Structure: It is important that units understand this structure as not to confuse military rank with authority. All units on Camp Smith and their assets on post will be at the disposal of the installation to fight fires.

- A. Unit OIC/RSO will be in charge until Range Control personnel arrive.

- B. Range Control or Post representative will be in charge until the Fire Dept. arrives.
- C. Fire Chief or representative will be in charge and a post representative will act as a liaison to coordinate the use of military assets. The Fire Chief will have the designated authority of the Post Commander during fire operations.

2. Unit Participation: Units will take every step to extinguish fires before they spread. It is recommended that pioneer tools be brought to the field during training. Units with written permission to fire tracers or use aerial pyrotechnics will draw an "Indian tank" from range control prior to occupying a training area or range. Units may be required to operate council rakes, Indian tanks and provide transportation during fire fighting operations.

## **CHAPTER 5 - OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES**

### **5-1 VEHICLE OPERATION & SAFETY:**

All vehicle operations will be done in accordance with the appropriate TM for the vehicle, FM 55-30, and Camp Smith Post Regulations. OIC's and RSO's will insure that all convoys receive a safety briefing prior to entering or departing the training areas or Camp Smith. All operators will be licensed for the vehicle they are driving. Range Control and Post Security personnel have the designated authority from the Post Commander to stop any vehicle and request proper documentation. The following rules apply to all vehicles operating on Camp Smith:

1. All vehicles will obey the posted speed limit. **20 MPH, 5 MPH when passing troops** in formation.
2. Personally Own Vehicle (POV) parking will be in designated areas only.
3. Convoy parking will be accordance with paragraph 5-4.
4. No POV's in the training areas.
5. No Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants (POL) issue or fueling without approval from Range Control.
6. Vehicle road marches using blackout drive will be coordinated with Range Control.
7. No vehicles will be left on or in ranges, training areas or training facilities overnight without approval from Range Control.
8. Tactical vehicles will be backed into position whenever possible.
9. Ground guides will be used upon entering or exiting a bivouac site, tactical position, or over rough terrain.
10. The parking of POV's in the same area as military vehicles will be avoided at all times

**5-2 NIGHT TACTICAL OPERATIONS:** Units requesting to have motor marches during hours of low visibility must coordinate such moves with Range Control. At a minimum the following rules must be followed.

1. All blackout drive lights are tested and operational.
2. Road guards with safety vests (unit will provide own vests) will be posted at hazardous and busy intersections.

### **5-3 TRACKED VEHICLE OPERATIONS:**

All of the above policies will apply to tracked vehicles with the following additions:

1. When exiting or entering a motor park, bivouac site, tactical position, while backing, or in cantonment, tracked vehicles will have two ground guides.
2. The parking of tracked vehicles will be coordinated with Range Control.
3. Tactical exercises using tracked vehicles must be approved by Range Control.

4. No aggressor play against tracked vehicles will be conducted on **Military Road B.**

#### **5-4 CONVOY MOVEMENTS:**

All vehicle movements consisting of 5 vehicles or more leaving or arriving Post at the same time is considered a convoy. All convoy movements will be coordinated with Post Operations through Range Control.

1. Parking: the use of parking areas for convoys must be scheduled through Post Operations. Units should request convoy-parking areas when requesting other training facilities.

2. Refueling: All POL activities should be coordinated with Post Operations. Units are required to follow procedures outlined in chapter 12.

3. Large convoy movements require Security/MP support. Leaders should plan on sufficient lead-time for coordination.

#### **5-5 POV PARKING:**

POV parking is restricted to the lots in front of bldg. 502 and behind bldg. 508. The only exception to this policy is vehicles possessing a Camp Smith vehicle pass. Passes are available to individuals assigned to organizations with permanent facilities on Camp Smith. All roadways should be left open at all times. Vehicles parking in no parking areas are subject to revocation of post driving privileges and/or towing. No individual is to leave their vehicle on Camp Smith without approval. If you are planning to leave your vehicle at Camp Smith and depart the post you should either have a Camp Smith vehicle pass or coordinate with Post Operations.

## **CHAPTER 6 - WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNICS**

### **6-1 GENERAL:**

The use and storage of weapons, ammunition, explosives and pyrotechnics will be in strict accordance with AR 385-63 and AR 190-11. These regulations apply to all agencies training on Camp Smith. No individual or agency will store ammunition or explosives on Camp Smith without approval from Post Operations. No person will possess privately owned firearms (excluding Law Enforcement Officers and approved range-firing activities) on Post without the authority of the Post Commander. Persons desiring this authority, upon arrival on post, will submit a written request (to include justification for such possession) and furnish the Post Commander with a detailed description of firearms and serial numbers.

### **6-2 STORAGE:**

The storage of weapons, ammunition, explosives and pyrotechnics will be as follows:

1. Weapons: Units are required to adhere to the standards spelled out in AR190-11. This will include triple barrier protection and Intrusion Detection or guards. Law Enforcement Officers training on the facility will be held responsible for the safe keeping of their weapons while on Camp Smith. At no time will a Law Enforcement Officer leave their weapon unsecured in any office or billeting facility.

2. Ammunition: Camp Smith provides temporary storage facilities for training ammunition. The procedures spelled out in AR 190-11 will be adhered to which will include 24-hour security on arms and ammo not protected by IDS. Units requiring such facilities will request their use following the guidelines spelled out in SOP 5-1. Long term storage by units or agencies require approval of the Post Commander. Additional security measures may be required (i.e. alarm systems and leases). Units must provide organic fire fighting equipment to support ammunition handling and storage.

3. Explosives: All storage of explosives will require coordination and approval from Range Control. Units or agencies desiring to store or use explosives will contact Range Control at the time of initial scheduling.

4. Pyrotechnics: The short-term storage of pyrotechnics, to be used in support of training on Camp Smith, is authorized in temporary ammo bunkers. Units are reminded that the use of pyrotechnics must be in accordance with SOP 5-17.

### **6-3 UNEXPLODED ORDANCE:**

Any individual, who discovers unexploded, misfired or damaged ammunition will report it to Range Control or Post Security immediately. Units should take steps to cordon off the area and conspicuously mark the area. At no time will any individual attempt to move or disturb the ammunition.

**6-4 PYROTECHNICS/TRACERS:**

Prior approval is required for the use of any pyrotechnics or tracer ammunition. The procedures spelled out in SOP 5-17 will be strictly adhered to. Unauthorized use of pyrotechnics or tracer ammunition will result in disrupted training and possible disciplinary action. A Copy of SOP 5-17 is included as an annex

**6-5 EXPLOSIVES:**

In no event will the detonation of explosives exceed the equivalent to 1/4 pound of TNT. When explosive use has been approved, the unit or agency will contact Range Control prior to detonation and provide the following information:

- DATE/TIME
- LOCATION
- OIC/RSO (E-7 and above)
- TYPE

**6-6 CHEMICAL AGENTS:**

All use of chemical agents will be requested through Range Control. OIC and Range Safety Officer certifications are required for the use of chemical agents. Units requesting to use chemical agents (other than CS in a gas chamber) will submit in writing a request including the following:

- DATE/TIME
- LOCATION
- OIC/RSO (E-7 and above)
- TYPE
- Down Wind Hazard Area Prediction

## CHAPTER 7 - LIVE FIRE RANGES USE AND OPERATION

### 7-1 GENERAL:

Firing on Camp Smith ranges will be in strict accordance with AR 385-63. At a minimum the following will apply:

1. Firing will be at approved targets from approved firing lines only.
2. Only courses of fire listed in this regulation will be fired. Approval for other activities or courses of fire must be approved by Range Control.
3. Firing outside of the range limit markers is **strictly forbidden**.
4. Tampering with range safety gates or devices will result in removal from Post and further disciplinary action.
5. OIC and Range Safety Officer certification is required prior to training. OIC's will be a Commissioned Officer, Warrant Officer, or Non-Commissioned Officer in the grade of E-7 or above. Range Safety Officers will be in the grade of E-6 or above. Users, other than military, require a certified firearms instructor (copy of certificate must be on file) to conduct training.
6. Communications with Range Control will be maintained **at all times**.
7. Firing will occur between the hours of 0730 and 2200 only.
8. Units placed in a cease-fire status by Range Control, for any reason, must obtain approval from Range Control prior to resuming firing.

### 7-2 RANGE 1A:

#### MULTI-WEAPON/MULTI-LEVEL RANGE, 25MTR ZERO, 50MTR, NIGHT FIRE

#### NO. OF POINTS - **25**

1. COURSES OF FIRE: Battlesight Zero, Alternate Qualification Course, Night Fire, NBC Fire, Scaled Silhouette (Slow And Timed Fire), Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course, Moving Target Pistol Course.

2. STATUS: Range 1A was modernized in 1987. Range 1A is a subdivision of the Old Range 1 which was a KD range dating back to the turn of the century. Range 1's KD pit was deemed unsafe by a 1st Army inspection in 1979 due to exposed rock. The range capacity was increased to 25 points. The US Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation currently has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and a Lease with the State of NY to use this range during non-military periods.

3. Special Instructions: The target shack on the range is shared with Range 1B. Coordination with units using Range 1B is required. No range tower access is required for use of this range. If use of the range tower is required, contact Range Control well in advance for coordination.

4. Denials: Use of Range 1A by the FBI denies Range 5 (temporary denial - contact Range Control for update).

### 7-3 RANGE 1B:

#### MULTI-WEAPON/MULTI-LEVEL RANGE, 25MTR ZERO, 50MTR, NIGHT FIRE

NO. OF POINTS **25**

1. COURSES OF FIRE: Battlesight Zero, Alternate Qualification Course, Night Fire, NBC Fire, Scaled Silhouette (Slow And Timed Fire), Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: Range 1B was modernized in 1987. Range 1B is a subdivision of the Old Range 1 which was a KD range dating back to the turn of the century. Range 1's KD pit was deemed unsafe by a 1st Army inspection in 1979 due to exposed rock. The range capacity was increased to 30 points. The US Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) currently has an MOU and a Lease with the State of NY to use this range during non-military periods. The FBI has secured funding to install automated targets systems on this range. Installation was completed in 2nd Qtr FY95. This project will allow Dept. of the Army units to have access to state of the art pistol qualification using the Action Target SMART range system. Additionally this installation will not interfere with M16A1/2 requirements.

3. Special Instructions: The target shack on the range is shared with Range 1A. Coordination with units using Range 1A is required. No range tower access is required for use of this Range. If use of the Range tower is required, contact Range Control well in advance for coordination.

4. Denials: Use of Range 1B by the FBI denies Range 5 (temporary denial - contact Range Control for update).

### 7-4 RANGE 2 - 2A:

#### MULTI-WEAPON/MULTI-USE RANGE, 25 & 50 MTR, 100, 200 & 300 YDS, KD

NO. OF POINTS: **50** at 25 & 50 Meters, **40** at 100,200,300 Yards Known Distance

1. COURSES OF FIRE: Battlesight Zero, Alternate Qualification Course, Scaled Silhouette (Slow And Timed Fire), Known Distance (KD) Course, Known Distance Field Fire Course (300 Yd Line), Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: In 1994 the KD rehab was completed. The target carriers from Range 1 were refurbished and moved to range 2 (some minor parts fabrication is still needed). Range 2 is now a fully operational KD range. When firing into the first berm, splatter from rounds impacting causes a large amount of dirt to build up in the KD pit. Additionally if the old Navy compound is re-utilized, safety baffles berms or limiting devices will be required to remove the facility from the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ).

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Units requesting range 2 for KD firing are required to sign for the Range NLT 1300 hrs on the day prior to use. Units should bring a large enough range detail to support a KD course of fire. Consult FM 23-9 for guidance.

4. DENIALS: The 100-yard line is the only KD line that can be used without facility denials. Coordination is required in order to fire at 200 and 300 yards due to safety fan problems. Coordination will require vacating buildings in the ricochet fan. Firing at the 300-yard line also denies Range 3, the Helipad and Valley Road. The 200 yd line is shifted right (north) about 20 meters which causes target number alignment problems. Direct any questions concerning the safety fan to Range Control.

**7-5 RANGE 3:**

200, 300, & 600 YARD KNOWN DISTANCE

NO. OF POINTS **40, 30** AT 300 YARDS

1. COURSES OF FIRE: Rifle marksmanship and Known Distance Field Fire Course (300 & 600 yard line).

2. STATUS: Without a 100-yard line, the range does not meet the Known Distance (KD) Course requirements. A 100-yard line can not be installed due to the presence of Dickiebusch Pond. There are only 30 points at the 300-meter line. The KD target pit is operational but is in constant need of repair. The 600 yard line is used for sniper training and marksmanship courses. The decking was replaced with the exception of the area where drainage and footings are a problem.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Request instruction and demonstration from Range Control regarding the proper use of the moveable target stanchions.

4. DENIALS: The 600 yard line denies Range 2, the Helipad, Building 105, Trailer 6, Valley Road, TA-5A & B LNAV courses, the night LNAV course, and other areas. Direct any questions concerning the safety fan to Range Control. The 300-yard line denies range 2A past point #20. The use of this range also denies the use of Range 3A and vice versa.

**7-6 RANGE 3A:**

25 & 50 METER

NO. OF POINTS: **50**

1. COURSES OF FIRE: M16A1/A2 Battlesight Zero, M16A1/A2 Night Fire, Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: Range 3A is a 25/50-meter range behind the KD pits of Range 3. It was constructed using funds from the US Secret Service. It has 50 points with paved walkways and firing lines at 3, 7, 15, 25 and 50 meters.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: None

4. DENIALS: Range 3

**7-7 RANGE 6:**

25 METER - PISTOL

NO. OF POINTS: **20**

1. COURSE OF FIRE: Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: The US Postal Inspectors modernized the range using hydraulic turning targets designed by MNLO-FE in 1980. Camp Smith's Standardized Target Rail System (STARS) is installed at the right end of the range (6 points). The US Postal Inspector Service developed designs for a series of baffles to prevent rounds from leaving the surface danger zone. Approved by the state, a private contractor completed the project using US Postal Inspector Service funds.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: At no time will units or agencies attach targets to the baffle system. It is important that OIC's and RSO's brief shooters in order to reduce the number of rounds impacting on the baffle system.

4. DENIALS: None

**7-8 RANGE 7 NORTH:**

25 METER PISTOL & 10 METER MACHINE GUN RANGE

NO. OF POINTS: **20** PISTOL, **12** MACHINE GUN

1. COURSES OF FIRE: M60 Machine Gun Course Table IV and Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: The angle of the salvage berm face permits accelerated erosion. The elevation limiting devices may be too low to allow the use of M60 Machine Gun T & E devices. The STARS metal frames were placed too close to the ground allowing debris to remain in the channel and preventing painting of the lower rails, thus contributing to decay.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: When firing machine gun courses, the muzzle of the weapon must be inside the limiting devices provided on the range.

4. DENIALS: None

**7-9 RANGE 7 SOUTH:**

25 METER PISTOL

NO. OF POINTS **24**

1. COURSES OF FIRE: Alternate Pistol/Revolver Qualification Course.

2. STATUS: Range 7S was reconstructed in 1986. The target shed has been rehabilitated in 1994.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: None

4. DENIALS: None

**7-10 RANGE 9**

M203, M79, SKEET

NO. OF POINTS: **6**

1. COURSE OF FIRE: Grenade Launcher (40 MM TP Round) and Competition Skeet.

2. STATUS: Range 9 has several targets including armor targets (one full-size Soviet armor silhouette), bunkers, and troops in the open. The range is limited to 300 meters. Access to the impact area is denied by Range 1A. The skeet towers are fully operational and available to soldiers as MWR and unit competition.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: The use of the skeet range requires additional instructions. Units requesting the facility should coordinate with Range Control.

4. DENIALS: Skeet firing denies grenade firing and vice-versa.



## CHAPTER 8 - NON-LIVE FIRE RANGES

### **8-1 GENERAL:**

Below is an overview of non-live fire training facilities readily available. Contact Range Control for additional information.

### **8-2 RANGE 8:**

#### TOW - DRAGON (INFRARED)

#### **NO. OF POINTS 2**

1. COURSES: 500 to 1000 Meter ranges for infrared.
2. STATUS: Range 8 was completed during TY-87. It consists of two firing points for vehicle mounted TOWs. The Dragon positions are undefined at this time.
3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Units must request to go "HOT" when using lasers
4. DENIALS: None

### **8-3 RAPPELLING TOWER:**

#### Rappel Training - Rescue Training Facility

1. COURSES: The facility is used to support USMA Air Assault School. It is also available to other units for rappel and rope rescue training.
2. STATUS: In 1993 a new 40 foot tower was constructed using MCB-13, the USMA at West Point funded the construction to support MTT's and the conduct of Air Assault School at Camp Smith. The new facility consists of two (2) 15 foot towers and a 40-foot tower with twelve (12) stations.
3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: OIC's must be certified as Rappel Masters or the civilian equivalent.
4. DENIALS: None

### **8-4 INFANTRY SQUAD BATTLE COURSE:**

#### Infantry Squad Lanes Training Facility

1. COURSES: The facility is designed to support squad level metal tasks for dismounted infantry squads. The ISBC is an excellent tool to prepare infantry platoons to execute live fire collective training at AT.

2. STATUS/POTENTIAL: Construction began in TY 96 of the ISBC in TA-13 as described in TC-25-8. Suggest that the course be developed to allow the use of the existing defense line as a final objective for the squad in the offense. Facility engineering has already begun trench line portion of this project.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Units should coordinate with supporting TASC's to draw MILES equipment

4. DENIALS: Use of the ISBC denies use of TA-13 for other activities. Activities affected or requiring coordination are LNAV Course 13 and 11.

#### **8-5 NBC TRAINING:**

##### GAS CHAMBER FACILITIES

1. COURSES: Used for conduct of Protective Mask confidence training.

2. STATUS: There are currently two (2) gas chambers on post. The oldest is located in Training Area 4 (TA-4) and is supported by a covered bleacher. The newest, is in TA-8, and is supported by an uncovered bleacher.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Units are required to request and draw their own CS tablets or canisters.

4. DENIALS: The chamber located adjacent to range 2 in TA-8 will be denied when firing at 200 and 300 yards on Range 2. Firing 600 yards on Range 3 also denies this chamber.

#### **8-6 MOUT:**

##### MILITARY OPERATIONS IN URBAN TERRAIN FACILITIES

1. COURSES: The MOUT facilities are located in TA-17 and in Bldg. 1309. The building in TA-17 will provide an intermediate objective in MOUT training. The existing building serves well as an ORP or objective for small unit tactical training.

2. STATUS: As follows:

a. TA-17, built in 1984, is a 3-story structure that provides units with an objective for training in building clearing operations.

b. Bldg. 1309, built in 1996, is a modular training facility. Used by the State Fire Office for Urban Search and Rescue. The structure also serves well as building and room clearance facility for both MOUT and Law Enforcement Training.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: the Bldg. 1309 facility requires coordination with tenant activities. Ensure requests for this activity are submitted well in advance of training.

4. DENIALS: Use of the MOUT structure in TA-17 affects use of TA-17. Both areas should be requested.

#### **8-7 TACTICAL TRAINING AND BIVOUAC AREAS (1130 acres):**

The tactical training and bivouac areas at Camp Smith are suitable for squad and platoon maneuver exercises as well as company and battalion bivouac. A copy of the tactical map and training area overlay are included as an annex.

TA-5	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-11	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-12	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-13	Tactics
TA-14	Tactics
TA-15	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-16	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-17	Tactics
TA-18	Tactics
TA-19	Tactics
TA-20	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-21	Tactics and Bivouac
TA-22	Tactics
TA-24	Bivouac

#### **8-8 COMMON TASK TEST TRAIL:**

1. COURSE: Used by units to test soldier knowledge in the CTT tasks assigned each TY.

2. STATUS: In 1993, the stations were constructed by troop labor. Twenty stations were built and placed in the cantonment area. The CTT will consist of 20 modular test stations positioned along a trail in the training areas close to the cantonment area. The CTT will permit units to establish common task test stations without excessive set-up time and logistical support.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Currently the stations are set up near the bayonet forward complex. Units requesting the stations be moved to another location need to coordinate this with Range Control 30 days prior to scheduled training.

4. DENIALS: None

## **8-9 APFT COURSE:**

A 2-mile course with a covered pavilion is located on the parade field for APFT testing. The course consists of five (5) laps around the parade field. There is start and finish lines painted on the roadway on the west side of the field. During times of low visibility or high traffic, road guards may be required.

## **8-10 LAND NAVIGATION COURSES:**

There are eight land navigation courses located in the training areas. The courses vary in size and skill level. The courses available are as follows.

### **1. COMPASS CONFIDENCE COURSE TA-5 A & B**

a. COURSE: These courses are used to test the individuals capability to use a compass, convert grid azimuth to magnetic, and keep a pace count.

b. STATUS: Completed in 1986. The course was resurveyed in 1989 using the Position Azimuth Determining System (PADS). The trails were computed using an artillery survey computer. Provides basic skill in daylight dead reckoning. The courses are supported by a 50-man bleacher, 100-meter (level) pace course, and has five start stakes for 26 trails. Forty-six monuments mark the course.

c. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Both course A and B use the same stakes and simultaneous use requires coordination

d. DENIALS: Use of the 300-yard line on range 2 requires coordination. Use of the 600-yard line on Range 3 denies these courses.

### **2. LAND NAVIGATION TRAINING COURSE TA 11, 16 & 21**

a. COURSE: These courses are used to evaluate the individual's ability to read a map, use a compass, determine distance, and determine grid and magnetic azimuth.

b. STATUS: These three land navigation courses were completed in 1988. The course was surveyed using the Position Azimuth Determining System (PADS). The trails were computed using an artillery survey computer. An assembly area bleacher supports each course with five start stakes for 26 trails on each course.

c. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Seventy-five monuments are used by all three courses. Coordination with Range Control is required if other units are scheduled in the training areas.

d. DENIALS: None

### **3. EXPERT LAND NAVIGATION COURSE TA 13 & 19**

a. COURSE: Meets requirements for Expert Infantry Badge Course and Expert Field Medic Badge Course

b. STATUS: Twenty monuments support both courses. The course was surveyed in 1989 using the Position Azimuth Determining System (PADS). The trails were computed using an artillery survey computer (BUCS). A 45-man bleacher and assembly area supports the TA-13 course.

c. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Coordination with Range Control is required if other units are scheduled in the training areas.

d. DENIALS: None

#### 4. NIGHT NAVIGATION COURSE TA-5N

a. COURSE: Meets requirements for Expert Infantry Badge Course and Expert Field Medic Badge Course

b. STATUS: The course is supported by an assembly area and bleacher with five start points for 26 trails. Eight monuments support both courses. The course was surveyed in 1989 using the Position Azimuth Determining System (PADS). The trails were computed using an artillery survey computer. A dual system of white and blue lights for the bleacher using commercial power was installed in 1990.

c. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: The terrain is rocky and rough. Appropriate safety briefing should be prepared (include a risk analysis) and given.

d. DENIALS: NONE

#### 8-11 CLASSROOMS:

1. BUILDINGS 8 AND 9: Two (2), twenty (20)-man classrooms, furnished with trapezoidal tables. New carpet, air conditioning and heat installed in 1993. This facility is used primarily for USARF, CAS3, and NCOES courses.

2. BUILDING 66: 50 person classroom with carpeting and AC. This classroom is scheduled for destruction. A new firearms training facility for the FBI is planned. This structure will have 1 large classroom that will subdivide into 2 classrooms that the ARNG will have access to.

3. BUILDINGS 134, 135, and 136: Three (3), fourteen (14)-person classrooms each. These classrooms have gas heaters. They are primarily used during CPX type exercises.

4. BUILDING 77: 50 person classroom fully equipped. Designated for use by the Regional Training Institute (RTI). No further improvements are needed.

5. BUILDING 105: One (1) 30 person classroom tiered with office in back. Central AC and heat. Latrine is under construction in adjacent room. Classroom has handicap access and carpeting on tiered levels.

6. BUILDING 504: Four (4), sixty (60)-person classrooms. New lighting was installed in 1996. There are student type desk/chair units.

7. BUILDING 505: Four (4), sixty (60)-man classrooms. New lighting was installed in 1996. There are student type desk/chair units.

8. BUILDING 508: This is the messing facility. It also serves a dual role as a conferencing facility for up to 175 personnel.

9. BUILDING 1304/1301/1302: Three 30-person classrooms developed by the State Fire Office are now available for use by the military.

#### **8-12 ARTILLERY DECLINATION STATION:**

An artillery declination station (for training only) was surveyed and installed in 2001 by the 1/258 FA. The survey marker is located near the northern most firing point at the 600-yard line of Range 3. Information concerning the distant aiming points is available at Range Control. The exact location of the marker is:

E: 588779.7  
N: 4573015.4  
EL: +71.2

Any declination constant derived from utilizing the declination station at Camp Smith will be for **training purposes only**. **DO NOT** use the declination constant for live firing.

## **CHAPTER 9 - TRAINING AIDS, DEVICES, SIMULATORS AND SIMULATIONS**

### **9-1 GENERAL:**

Camp Smith's philosophy is to aggressively pursue simulators and simulation devices to support its' customer base.

1. **INSTRUCTOR OPERATORS (I/O):** Units are required to have certified I/O's to operate simulators. I/O courses are conducted upon request. Units requiring an I/O course should contact Range Control.

2. **AUDIO/VISUAL AND TRAINING AIDS SUPPORT:** Support for other training aids is available. Units are encouraged to coordinate with the NCOIC of Range Control as to their needs. Materials and tools are available in limited quantity for the construction of large training aids. Additionally, targets, FM's, LNAV Kits, and other training aids are available.

### **9-2 ENGAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINER:**

1. **COURSE:** The system is located in the northern wing of Bldg. 105. The system is used to test and improve individual solder marksmanship skills with a myriad of weapons systems. Additionally it provides squad and section level collective training on infantry battle drill tasks and survivability tasks for non-infantry units.

2. **STATUS:** The EST was received from FATS in the 1ST QTR TY 96 and was installed during the 2ND QTR. Improved fighting positions were built using self-help.

3. **SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:** As discussed above, the I/O's require certification from Range Control. Separate SOP available from operations regulates use of the system.

4. **DENIALS:** None

### **9-3 FIRE SUPPORT COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (FSCATT):**

1. **COURSE:** The fire support combined arms tactical trainer (FSCATT) is a simulator system that trains M109A5/A6 howitzer crews, fire direction center (FDC) personnel and forward observers (FOs). Units can train on FSCATT in three modes: stand-alone, interactive, or closed-loop (all components involved in integrated training). The system is comprised of a Howitzer Crew Trainer that simulates the functional aspects of an actual M109A5/A6; FDC simulator system that simulates the FO and howitzer functions; and a GUARDFIST II device to train FOs in call-for-fire.

2. **STATUS:** The FSCATT is located in Bldg. 516. The system is available to units that require training in MOS 13B, 13E, and 13F.

3. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Prior coordination with Camp Smith Operations and the 1/258 FA BN is required.

4. DENIALS: None

## **CHAPTER 10 - FLIGHT OPERATIONS**

### **10-1 GENERAL:**

Camp Smith restricted areas are controlled by Camp Smith Range Control. These procedures do not provide positive aircraft control nor do they relieve the individual aviator of the responsibility of detailed preflight planning to include coordination with Range Control and "seeing and avoiding" other aircraft. All aircraft while operating in and around Camp Smith will use extreme caution. Aviators will contact NY Flight Service for control approaching and departing Camp Smith.

### **10-2 PREFLIGHT PLANNING REQUEST (PPR):**

All aircraft are required to have a PPR number assigned prior to landing on Camp Smith. Aviators will call Range Control at (914) 788-7372 or 7373 (Post Security at (914) 788-7324 after hours) to receive a PPR number. At that time, Aviators will request a LZ. It is not the responsibility of the supported unit or unit being airlifted to obtain a PPR number. Units will request the use of a LZ for training but it is the aviators that must request a PPR.

### **10-3 AIR TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND PROCEDURES:**

1. All approaches and departures will be on a Northerly or Southerly heading (180 or 360) based on winds.

2. When winds are negligible all approaches and departures will be from the south and to the south.

3. All approaches should be to the Helipad, hover, and tie down. NOTE: At all times, space for 2 aircraft (A/C) must be available at and near the Helipad. At no time is shut down of A/C authorized on the pad. Tactical training in the maneuver areas or on the parade field must be coordinated with Range Control.

4. Frequency for air traffic coordination is UHF 413.525 (Range Control).

5. UHF is primary and cellular telephone is backup.

6. Downwind, base and final calls in the blind mandatory for safety.

7. All traffic to and from Camp Smith must be via the Hudson River with standard Racetrack patterns, with both downwind over the ridgeline east of Camp Smith.

8. Southerly Approach: Downwind entries shall be at 1500 ft AGL, to the Annsville Bridge to the east side of Camp Smith. Downwind along the ridgeline. Base turn abeam Dickiebusch Lake.

9. Southerly Departure: Max altitude is 800 indicated until reaching the Hudson River Bank, north and south bound.

10. Northerly Approach: Initiation point will be to Roa Hook with a Northerly approach to the Helipad. Initial call should be made in the blind, at the tunnel and turning final at Roa Hook.

11. Northerly Departure: Max Rate of climb to Dickiebusch Lake area, right climbing crosswind to 1500 ft AGL, with a right turn to the downwind over the ridgeline. Upon reaching 2000ft AGL proceed on course. **A/C must avoid over flight of residential areas.**

#### **10-4 HELIPAD:**

The Camp Smith Helipad is located at WA 8875 7325, or Longitude 73 degrees 56 minutes and 30 seconds, Latitude 41 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds.

1. At no time will an aircraft shut down on the Helipad.
2. At the time of PPR request, aviators will indicate whether the Helipad lights and approach beacon are required.

#### **10-5 TACTICAL TRAINING:**

Even though a unit has requested a LZ, it is the aviator's responsibility to obtain a PPR number. There are two remote LZ's available for aircraft operations. **LZ Bald Spot** is located at grid WA 8719 7377, EL +193. **LZ Bald Spot** can handle only 1 aircraft. **LZ Parade Field** is located at grid WA 8890 7235, EL +35. **LZ Parade Field** can handle 2 aircraft. Units will follow the procedures spelled out in SOP 5-1 to request these facilities.

## **CHAPTER 11 - SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS**

### **11-1 GENERAL:**

This entire regulation is produced to insure that safety is considered in all training activities. All individuals training or working on Camp Smith are required to report safety violations to Range Control or the Post Headquarters immediately. Any individual seeing an unsafe act will either call a cease-fire or halt training. Immediate action will be taken to correct unsafe conditions and continue training. Commanders and safety officers should be familiar with applicable AR's, FM's, NGR's, and local Camp Smith Post Regulations in addition to this regulation. The excuse I did not know it was a rule is not acceptable. Ranges put in a cease-fire status can only begin live fire again if approved by Range Control. Range Safety Fans, diagrams, and waivers are maintained at Range Control and available for units to review and make recommendations.

### **11-2 RISK ANALYSIS:**

Commanders, OIC's, and Safety Officers are required to conduct a Risk Analysis prior to the conduct of training. Civilian agencies are also encouraged to do the same. The risk analysis will be on hand for review upon request by Range Control. A copy of the risk analysis work sheet is enclosed as an annex.

### **11-3 HEAT AND COLD INJURY PREVENTION:**

Enclosed are both the Wet Bulb Global Temperature Index (WBGT) with recommended uniform and activities by category, and a Wind Chill Temperature Chart. Units will use these tools to prepare risk analysis and adjust training activities accordingly. The WBGT is available at Range Control at all times. Weather Reports and forecasts are also available at Range Control.

### **11-4 LYME DISEASE:**

Enclosed is an excellent information paper on Lyme Disease. OIC's and RSO's are responsible to insure that personnel training on Camp Smith are aware of the hazards and follow the preventive measures spelled out in Annex G.



## **CHAPTER 12 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **12-1 GENERAL:**

Camp Smith follows the principles of integrated training area management (ITAM). ITAM is a trainer run environmental protection program implemented to insure that our training areas will be usable for centuries to come and that our training will not negatively affect the communities that surround us.

1. **ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS:** Units that are submitting training requests through RFMSS may encounter conflicts or denials that are generated for environmental reasons. In conjunction with the DMNA environmental staff, Camp Smith has programmed certain environmental protection measures into the automated scheduling system. If your unit encounters one of these denials or conflicts, we encourage you to call Range Control or the State Environmental Office to discuss the conflict and attempt a resolution.

2. **ACCOUNTABILITY:** Prior to conducting training, OIC's must receive approval for all activities. Activities such as digging, cutting, building and fording should be discussed and approved by Range Control. Organizations that conduct these types of activities without approval will be held accountable. Individuals found dumping or bringing personal refuse onto the facility will be held accountable. The Post Commander and his/her designated representative, under the authority granted in NY State Military Law, will prosecute environmental crimes to the fullest extent. All agencies, including law enforcement officers, fall under the jurisdiction of the Military Law while conducting training at Camp Smith.

### **12-2 RECYCLING & REFUSE REMOVAL:**

Camp Smith recycles. All refuse from training areas and ranges will be removed from the area and transported to the recycling center near Range Control. Organizations must separate glass, plastic, cardboard, metal, wood and refuse, and place them in the appropriate container. At no time will refuse from the ranges or training areas be placed in a dumpster anywhere else on the facility.

### **12-3 REFUELING:**

Range Control and/or Facility Engineering will approve refueling operations at other than approved fuel points. Refueling will be in accordance with the following:

1. Spill prevention procedures must be in place. At a minimum, this will include the presence of containment equipment and individuals that are familiar with and have on hand a copy of the DMNA Spill Prevention Plan.

2. Approval (in writing) from Range Control or Facility Engineering to conduct refueling operations in other than authorized refuel point.

3. Fire extinguishers must be present and are available at Range Control for issue.

#### **12-4 FOLIAGE:**

Use of foliage as camouflage ad realism to training. Having said that, the cutting of foliage for use as camouflage must be approved by Range Control. It is Range Control's intent to insure that training is conducted as realistic as possible and to insure that sensitive vegetation is not disturbed. Over clearing of areas will result in the area becoming unusable as a training facility and defeat the purpose for cutting the foliage in the first place. OIC's should understand this philosophy and make every effort to avoid destroying foliage and thereby destroy the training usefulness of the area.

#### **12-5 WILDLIFE:**

Camp Smith is home for a wide variety of animal life. Many of these animals are poisonous, dangerous or endangered. OIC's must insure that individuals training on Camp Smith avoid contact with wildlife at all times. The following is a list of rules governing wildlife on Camp Smith.

1. **No hunting** at any time.
2. Injured or dead animals will be reported to range control.
3. Peculiar acting animals i.e. foaming from the mouth, or sightings of nocturnal animals (skunks, raccoons, etc.) out during midday, will be reported to Range Control.
4. **Do not** feed any animals, at any time, for any reason.

#### **12-6 NOISE ABATEMENT:**

Camp Smith makes every attempt to keep its noise level as low as possible. Ranges will operate between the hours of 0730 to 2200 only. Use of pyrotechnics **must be approved** by Range Control. Aircraft patterns will be as prescribed in Chapter 10.

**CAMP SMITH TRAINING SITE  
NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
CAMP SMITH  
CORTLANDT MANOR, NEW YORK 10567-5000**

**REQUESTING/ SCHEDULING FACILITIES**

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 5-1**

**1. PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this SOP is to provide guidance for requesting facilities at Camp Smith.

**2. RESPONSIBILITIES:**

Customer units have the responsibility for requesting facilities. The Camp Smith Operations & Training Office, through Range Control, has the responsibility of scheduling.

**3. PROCEDURES:**

A. All units requesting facilities on Camp Smith should use the automated Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). Depending on the unit's availability of automation equipment, one of the following procedures will be used:

(1) Contact Range Control at 914-788-7373 for instructions to remotely access RFMSS.

(2) If your unit does not have the equipment to input directly into RFMSS, a completed copy of the Camp Smith RFMSS worksheet Facility Request will be forwarded through channels to the next higher HQ that does have access to RFMSS.

(3) Only when no unit, section, or office within your organization has access to RFMSS, or the capability to access RFMSS, will the RFMSS Worksheet/ Facility Request be forwarded to Camp Smith directly.

(4) RFMSS worksheet/Facility Request may be downloaded at:

<<http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/map/cp-smith.html>>

Click on "Rental Procedure" and follow instructions.

**ANNEX A**

## REQUESTING/ SCHEDULING FACILITIES

SOP 5-1

B. Effective 1 October 1996, RFMSS and the RFMSS worksheet will be the only method of scheduling facilities for military units at Camp Smith.

C. Approval and disapproval are completed through the RFMSS EMAIL system. Units without automation capability will receive written confirmation by mail or fax. Submission of a request worksheet does not guarantee facility reservation.

D. All using organizations must be familiar with Camp Smith Range Regulations. It is a requirement that all units check-in with Range Control and/or Billeting before and after facility use.

### 5. EXCEPTIONS:

The only exception to the above procedures will be the reservation of BOQ/BEQ beds. The procedure outlined on the RFMSS worksheet/ Facility Request will be adhered to.

### 6. PRIORITIES:

HQ NYARNG Office of Army Operations (ARO) will determine priorities of scheduling. Conflicts will be resolved at the lowest possible level. Camp Smith will make every effort to accommodate all reasonable requests for use regardless of the organization's status. The key to avoiding conflicts is the early submission of detailed requests. Organizations conducting classes or courses requiring many facilities, should provide the Operations Section a detailed program of instruction, training schedule and lesson plan. Times, dates and points of contact should be included as a minimum. If all of the above is submitted in a timely manner the chances of approval are greatly improved.

A. Military units have priority of use at Camp Smith. However, Camp Smith reserves the right to prioritize requests and cancel requests where necessary. Requests submitted less than 30 days out (except for mobilization requests) receive no priority regardless of the unit's status. Military Unit Priority is as follows.

- (1) ARNG CFP and Enhanced BDE units.
- (2) All other Army Usage (ARNG, USAR, and Active Component).
- (3) All other Military to include DOD, NYG, NYNM and DMNA Activities.

B. Non military requests will be honored if there are no military unit utilizing the requested facility. Military units that submit requests less than 30 days out (with the exception of mobilized units and at the discretion of the Post Commander) will not receive priority over non-military requests submitted greater than 30 days out and already approved by scheduling. **Non-military units holding a tenant lease or Memorandum of Understanding will receive priority as indicated in the agreement.**

## ANNEX A

## **REQUESTING/ SCHEDULING FACILITIES**

## **SOP 5-1**

C. Requests will be scheduled on a first come first serve basis. Units having priority status should provide Camp Smith with requests at a minimum of 120 days in advance. This will allow the Operations & Training Office avoid cancellations. Units with a priority status are expected to comply. Requests received more than 12 months prior to use are considered on an equal basis to requests submitted 12 months out. It will be at the discretion of the Operations Officer whether or not to extend priority to requests received more than 12 months in advance.

### **7. POINT OF CONTACT:**

The Camp Smith Range Control Office at commercial (914) 788-7373/7372 will assist any organization requiring access to RFMSS. All regular Military and Law Enforcement users have been given RFMSS subscriber names and requesting authority. New users must contact Camp Smith for first time RFMSS access. For additional information, contact the Operations & Training Officer at commercial (914) 788-7396.

This SOP supersedes SOP 5-1 and eliminates 5-2 thru 5-8 DTD 22 JUNE 1995

## **ANNEX A**



**RFMSS WORKSHEET/FACILITY REQUEST**

**DATES REQUESTED:**

**UNIT:**

**COMMANDER OF TROOPS:**

**UNIT POC:**

**PHONE:**

**THRU:**

**FAX:**

**UNIT RFMSS ABRV:**

**UNIT TYPE:** ARNG \_\_\_ USAR SCHOOL \_\_\_ USAR TPU \_\_\_

DOD AGENCIES \_\_\_ OTHER GOV AGENCIES \_\_\_

**MACOM:**

USA ACTIVE \_\_\_ CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS \_\_\_

OTHER:

**VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS (VOQ), BLDG 508, ROOM RESERVATIONS**

Units requesting reservations must submit an Alpha roster to the billeting office listing names, rank and gender.

Submit Alpha roster by fax to 914-788-7392 or by mail to:

**Camp Smith Training Site**

**Billeting Office, Bldg 82**

**Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567-5000**

Individuals requiring reservations must contact the billeting office at 914-788-7395.

Please call to confirm all reservation request at least one (1) week prior.

**BARRACKS SPACE REQUIRED: YES NO**

**MALES:**

**FEMALES:**

BARRACKS 504	RFMSS ABRV	BARRACKS 505	RFMSS ABRV
<b>NORTH END:</b>		<b>NORTH END:</b>	
DORM 1 (58 BEDS)	BK504N1	DORM 31 (60 BEDS)	BK505N31
DORM 2 (68 BEDS)	BK504N2	DORM 32 (60 BEDS)	BK505N32
DORM 201 (58 BEDS)	BK504N201	DORM 208 (28 BEDS)	BK505N208
DORM 202 (68 BEDS)	BK504N202	DORM 209 (28 BEDS)	BK505N209
DORM 206 (28 BEDS)	BK504N206	DORM 213 (58 BEDS)	BK505N213
DORM 207 (28 BEDS)	BK504N207	DORM 214 (68 BEDS)	BK505N214
<b>SOUTH END:</b>		<b>SOUTH END:</b>	
DORM 31 (60 BEDS)	BK504S31	DORM 1 (58 BEDS)	BK505S1
DORM 32 (60 BEDS)	BK504S32	DORM 2 (68 BEDS)	BK505S2
DORM 208 (28 BEDS)	BK504S208	DORM 201 (58 BEDS)	BK505S201
DORM 209 (28 BEDS)	BK504S209	DORM 202 (68 BEDS)	BK505S202
DORM 213 (58 BEDS)	BK504S213	DORM 206 (28 BEDS)	BK505S206
DORM 214 (68 BEDS)	BK504S214	DORM 207 (28 BEDS)	BK505S207

DINING FACILITY:	RFMSS ABRV	CATERED OR COOKING	NAME OF CATERERS
504 MESS	504MESS		
505 MESS	505MESS		
508 MESS	508MESS		

COMMAND POST:	RFMSS ABRV
CP504	CP504
CP505	CP505



**RFMSS WORKSHEET/FACILITY REQUEST**

**DATES REQUESTED**

<b>RANGES:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS:</b>
RANGE 1A 25/50 MTR (25)	RANGE 1A		
RANGE 1B 25/50 MTR (25)	RANGE 1B		
RANGE 2A 25/50 MTR (50)	RANGE 2A		
RANGE 2 100/200/300 MTR KD	RANGE 2		
RANGE 3A 25/50 MTR (25)	RANGE 3A		
RANGE 3 200/300/600 MTR KD	RANGE 3		
RANGE 6 25/50 MTR (25)	RANGE 6		
RANGE 7N PISTOL (20) / MG (12)	RANGE 7N		
RANGE 7S PISTOL (24)	RANGE 7S		
RANGE 9 M203T/P AND SKEET	RANGE 9		

<b>BUNKERS:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS:</b>
BUNKER 1A	BUNKER1A		
BUNKER 1B	BUNKER1B		

<b>TRAINING FACILITIES:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS:</b>
COMMON TASK TEST TRAIL	CTT TRAIL		
RAPPELLING TOWER	RAP TOWER		
NBC CHAMBER/BLEACHER TA-4	NBC CHBR 4		
NBC CHAMBER/BLEACHER TA-8	NBC CHBR 8		
PARADE FIELD/APFT COURSE	PARADE FLD		
GRANDSTAND PARADE FIELD	GRANDSTAND		
ANNSVILLE BLEACHER	ANN BLCHR		
McCOY HOUSE BLEACHER	MCCOY BLCHR		
MOUT BUILDING TA - 17	MOUT/BLDG		

**Utilization of all training aids, devices and simulations must be in accordance with Camp Smith Range Regulations**

**Units must be familiar with Camp Smith Range Regulations, AR 385-63, and all appropriate FMs and TMs prior to signing for training areas, facilities and ranges.**

**Each range request must include a memo designating the range OIC (E-7 or higher) and the RSO (E-6 or higher) signed by an O-5 commander or higher.**

**Use of pyrotechnics is not authorized on Camp Smith without written permission from Range Control.**

**The use of the Rappel tower or Engagement Simulation Trainer (EST) require specific certifications. Contact Range Control for more information.**

**All units must submit a DA FORM 1687 (Notice of delegation of Authority - Receipt of supplies) to be maintained on record at Range Control.**



<b>CAMP SMITH TRAINING SITE</b> Operations (914-788-7373 / 7372 Fax 914-788-7412)		Page 3 of 4	
<b>RFMSS WORKSHEET/FACILITY REQUEST</b>		<b>DATES REQUESTED</b>	
<b>AVIATIONS FACILITIES:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS</b>
HELIPAD	HELIPAD		
BALD SPOT LZ	LZBALD		
<b>PARKING AREAS:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS</b>
501/502 PARKING AREA	501/502 PK		
508 PARKING AREA	508 PK		
VALLEY PARKING AREA	VALLEY PK		
RANGE CONTROL PARKING AREA	RNGCTRLPK		
<b>RECREATION:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS</b>
508 PICNIC AREA	PICNIC 508		
PARADE FIELD PICNIC AREA	PICNIC PAR		
508 CLUB	508 CLUB		
GYMNASIUM (Bldg 502)	GYM		
<b>MANEUVER AREAS:</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS</b>
TNG AREA (TA) - 4 (150M)	TA 4		
TNG AREA (TA) - 5 (150M)	TA 5		
TNG AREA (TA) - 11 (200M)	TA 11		
TNG AREA (TA) - 12 (700M)	TA 12		
TNG AREA (TA) - 13 (300M)	TA 13		
TNG AREA (TA) - 14 (270M)	TA 14		
TNG AREA (TA) - 15 (300M)	TA 15		
TNG AREA (TA) - 16 (275M)	TA 16		
TNG AREA (TA) - 17 (160M)	TA 17		
TNG AREA (TA) - 18 (700M)	TA 18		
TNG AREA (TA) - 19 (240M)	TA 19		
TNG AREA (TA) - 20 (210M)	TA 20		
TNG AREA (TA) - 21 (150M)	TA 21		
TNG AREA (TA) - 22 (32M)	TA 22		
TNG AREA (TA) - 24 (150M)	TA 24		
<b>LAND NAVIGATION COURSES</b>	<b>RFMSS ABRV</b>	<b>SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES</b>	<b>OIC/RSO REMARKS</b>
COMPASS DIAGNOSTIC CRS TA-8	LNAV TA-8		
COMPASS CONFIDENCE TA-5A	LNAV TA-5A		
COMPASS CONFIDENCE TA-5B	LNAV TA-5B		
LAND NAV CRS FROM TA-11	LNAV TA-11		
LAND NAV CRS FROM TA-16	LNAV TA-16		
LAND NAV CRS FROM TA-21	LNAV TA-21		
EXPERT LAND NAV CRS TA-13	LNAV TA-13		
EXPERT LAND NAV CRS TA-19	LNAV TA-19		
NIGHT LAND NAV COURSE TA-5N	LNAV TA-5N		



**RFMSS WORKSHEET/FACILITY REQUEST**

**DATES REQUESTED**

CLASSROOM:	RFMSS ABREV	SPECIFIC DATES/TIMES	OIC/RSO REMARKS
------------	-------------	----------------------	-----------------

BLDG. 105 CLASSROOM (30)	CLSRM105		
BLDG. 8 CLASSROOM (25)	CLSRM8		
BLDG. 9 CLASSROOM (25)	CLSRM9		
BLDG. 134 CLASSROOM (25)	CLSRM134		
BLDG. 135 CLASSROOM (25)	CLSRM135		
BLDG. 136 CLASSROOM (25)	CLSRM136		
BLDG. 66 FBI CLASSROOM (50)	CLSRM66		
BLDG. 77 CLASSROOM (50)	CLSRM77		
504 CLASSROOM B6	CLSRM504B6		
504 CLASSROOM B7	CLSRM504B7		
504 CLASSROOM B8	CLSRM504B8		
504 CLASSROOM B9	CLSRM504B9		
505 CLASSROOM B6	CLSRM505B6		
505 CLASSROOM B7	CLSRM505B7		
505 CLASSROOM B8	CLSRM505B8		
505 CLASSROOM B9	CLSRM505B9		
TA-41	CLSRMTA-41		

Range Control reserve the right to cancel or make changes to any schedule request in order to meet the needs of Camp Smith Training Site (CSTS).

Units must possess written confirmation, from Range Control, for all approved facility scheduling.

Units are responsible for reviewing all written confirmations from Range Control.

Once written confirmation is sent to a unit, and no contact is made after five (5) working days, Range Control will deem all confirmed reservations to be acceptable to the requesting unit.

All scheduling cancellations must be submitted in writing.

Notes and Special Request:



**CAMP SMITH TRAINING SITE  
NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
CAMP SMITH  
CORTLANDT MANOR, NEW YORK 10567-5000**

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE AND EVACUATION**

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) 5-16**

**1. PURPOSE:**

This SOP prescribes the responsibilities and procedures used to facilitate the emergency medical response and evacuation of personnel injured while working or training at Camp Smith. The intention of this SOP is to expedite treatment of injuries. Nothing written herein should be interpreted in any way to limit or curtail expeditious medical treatment of injured personnel.

**2. GENERAL**

**Camp Smith does not provide routine or emergency medical support.**

**3. RESPONSIBILITIES:**

a. CUSTOMER UNITS:

(1) Units training at Camp Smith are required to provide organic medical support for their personnel. This SOP, with attached directions to local hospitals, must be given to all medical and range safety personnel.

(2) A military medic and medic's kit must be present whenever the ranges, rappelling tower, leaders reaction course or pyrotechnics are in use. Only certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) or individuals certified in advanced first aid by the Red Cross are acceptable.

(3) Units are encouraged to provide medical support for all activities as a prudent precautionary measure.

(4) All injuries, regardless of severity, must be reported to Camp Smith Training Site Security or Range Control.

b. RANGE CONTROL:

(1) Camp Smith ranges and training areas are controlled by Camp Smith Training Site (CSTS) Operations and Training (Range Control). A Range NCO represents Range Control on weekends and periods of Annual Training.

**ANNEX B**

(2) This SOP and applicable Range Regulations are enforced by the Range NCOs as part of their troop support mission.

(3) Permission to use ranges and training areas is given by Range Control, in the Operations Office, in building 1310. This SOP along with directions to all local hospitals, will be provided to using units as part of the Range Use Permit customer copy and or upon request.

(4) Procedures: (See Appendix A, B and C for directions and phone numbers).

a. In the event of any injury, the senior medical person present (or senior Officer or NCO when no medic is present) will evaluate the following options and make a decision in the best interest of the injured person.:

OPTION 1: Non-life threatening injury; organic medics available; risk of further injury if patient is moved is not a factor. Use organic medical support (unit medic) to care for the patient and transport to either Hudson Valley or Keller Army Hospital.

OPTION 2: Non-life threatening injury; no organic medics available; risk of further injury if patient is moved is a factor. Request an emergency medical response by dialing 911 from nearest telephone. Response time should be 5 to 10 minutes. Units without access to commercial telephone should coordinate in advance with Range Control. Inform Range Control or Post Security and be prepared to guide ambulance to patient.

OPTION 3: Life-threatening injury. Provide first aid as best as possible. Request emergency medical response by calling 911 from nearest telephone. Inform 911 operator of the nature and seriousness of the injury. Inform operator that MEDEVAC will be required. An ambulance will be dispatched and EMTs will determine patient evacuation procedure (helicopter, ambulance, 4X4, etc.) Inform Range Control and Post Security and be prepared to guide ambulance to patient.

Questions regarding this SOP should be referred to the Facility Manager at (914) 788-7393, or to the Operations & Training Officer at (914) 788-7396.

Appendix A: Emergency Telephone Numbers  
Appendix B: Directions to Hudson Valley Hospital  
Appendix C: Directions to Keller Army Hospital

## **ANNEX B**

## **APPENDIX A TO SOP 5-16**

### **EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

The following telephone numbers should be used for requesting medical response and evacuation.

1. **CALL 911** from the nearest phone for all fire and medical emergencies.
2. **PEEKSKILL VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS: 911**
3. **HELICOPTER MEDEVAC: 911**
4. **KELLER ARMY HOSPITAL (WEST POINT): (845) 938-4006**
5. **NEW YORK STATE POLICE: 911** or (914) 737-7171

**NOTE:** If you do not have access to a telephone, go to the Security Guard Shack or to the nearest pay telephone. Pay phones are located in Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 508.

## **ANNEX B**



**APPENDIX B TO SOP 5-16**

**DIRECTIONS TO HUDSON VALLEY HOSPITAL**

**DIAL (914) 737-9000**

EXIT CAMP SMITH AT GUARD SHACK PROCEED TO BOTTOM OF HILL.

TURN LEFT AT THE STOP SIGN ONTO RTE 6/202 EAST.

BEAR RIGHT ACROSS ANNSVILLE BRIDGE TO STOPLIGHT.

TURN LEFT ONTO BEAR MOUNTAIN PARKWAY AND TRAVEL 3 MILES.

EXIT THE PARKWAY AT PEEKSKILL - LAKE MOHEGAN RTE 6

TURN RIGHT ONTO ROUTE 6 WEST.

TURN LEFT AT FIRST TRAFFIC LIGHT ONTO CONKLIN AVENUE (ACROSS FROM BURGER KING)

DRIVE A HALF-MILE TO THE "T" AT THE END OF CONKLIN ROAD.

TURN RIGHT ONTO CROMPOUND ROAD

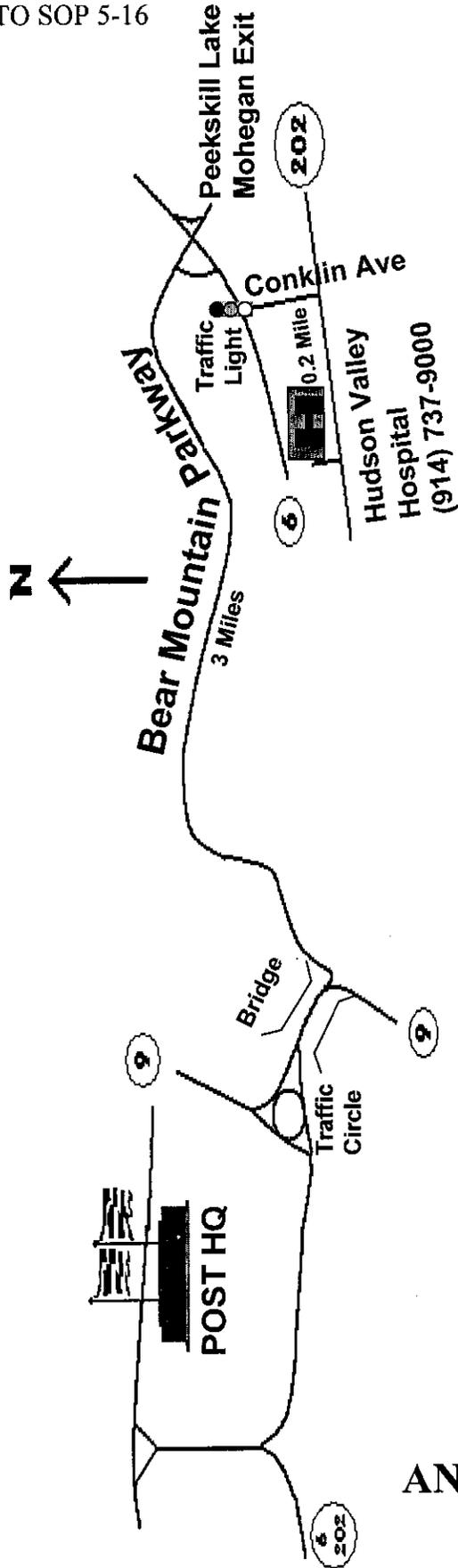
DRIVE 300 YARDS AND TURN RIGHT AT HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ENTRANCE.

**APPROXIMATE TRIP TIME 10 MINUTES.**

**ANNEX B**



# Directions to Hudson Valley Hospital



## CAMP SMITH

Range Control (914) 788-7373

Billeting Office (914) 788-7395

ANNEX B



**APPENDIX C TO SOP 5-16**

**DIRECTIONS TO KELLER ARMY HOSPITAL WEST POINT**

**DIAL (845) 938-4006**

EXIT CAMP SMITH AT GUARD SHACK PROCEED TO BOTTOM OF HILL.

TURN RIGHT AT THE STOP SIGN ONTO RTE 6/202 WEST.

TAKE 6/202 WEST ACROSS THE BEAR MOUNTAIN BRIDGE.

TAKE THE FIRST EXIT OFF THE TRAFFIC CIRCLE TO WEST POINT (9W NORTH).

PROCEED APPROXIMATELY 7 MILES NORTH ON 9W TO THE THIRD EXIT FOR WEST POINT (RTE 218/293) JUST BEFORE STORM KING MOUNTAIN.

EXIT RIGHT ONTO 218 AND PROCEED FOR ONE MILE TO THE WEST POINT "WASHINGTON GATE".

PROCEED THROUGH THE GATE AND TRAVEL FOR A HALF-MILE.

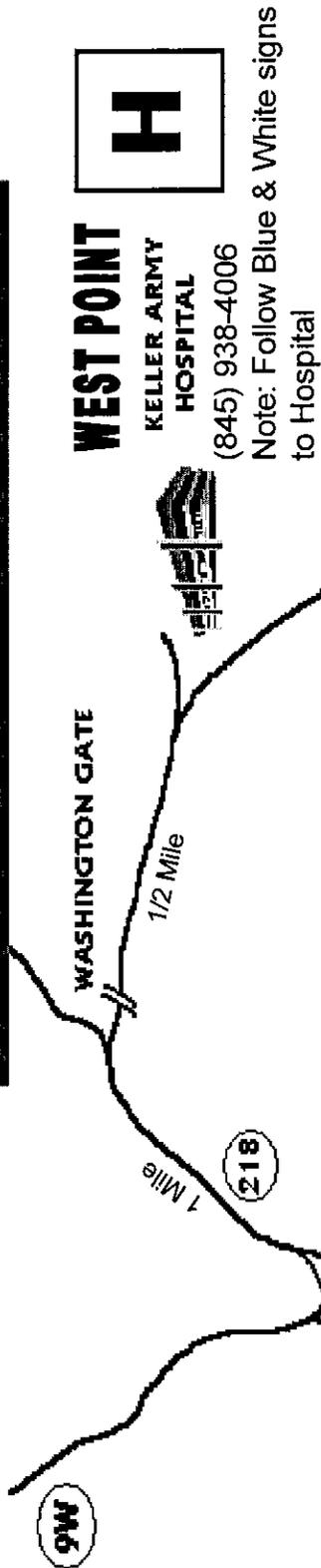
KELLER HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ENTRANCE IS ON THE LEFT.

**APPROXIMATE TRAVEL TIME 15-20 MINUTES.**

**ANNEX B**

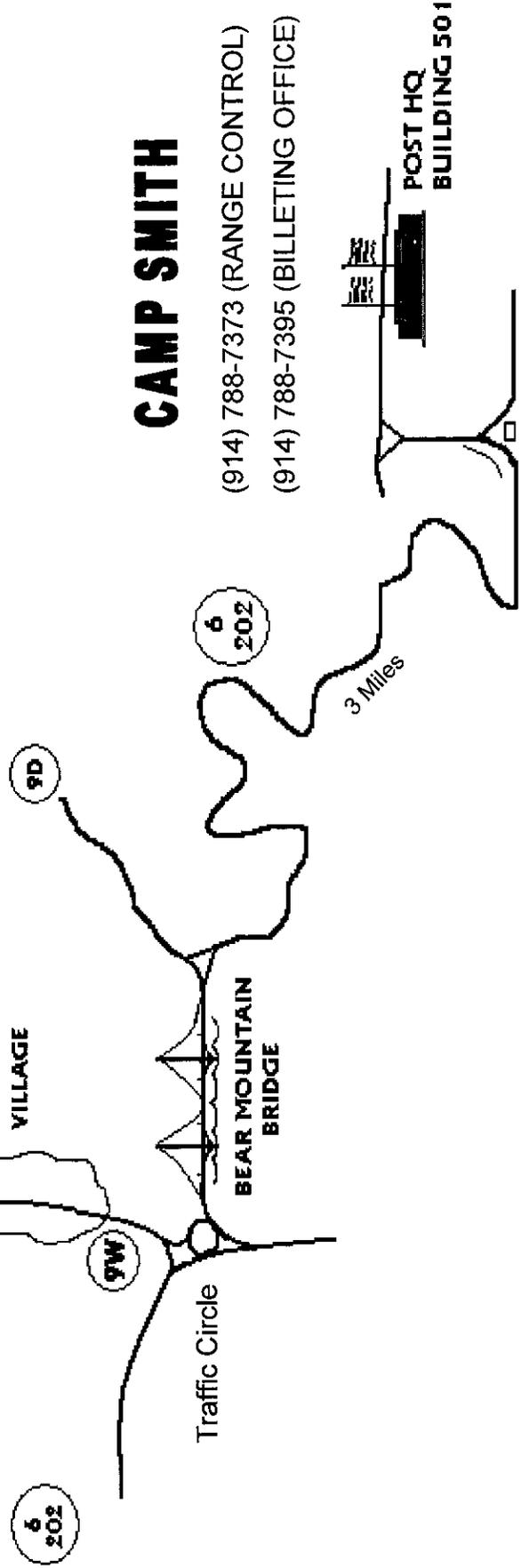


# Directions to Keller Army Hospital



# CAMP SMITH

(914) 788-7373 (RANGE CONTROL)  
(914) 788-7395 (BILLETING OFFICE)





**CAMP SMITH TRAINING SITE  
NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
CAMP SMITH  
CORTLANDT MANOR, NEW YORK 10567-5000**

**REQUESTING USE OF  
PYROTECHNICS, SIMULATORS AND TRACER AMMUNITION**

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) 5-17**

**1. PURPOSE:**

This SOP prescribes the procedures for requesting the use of pyrotechnics, simulators and tracer ammunition. The term "pyrotechnics" will be used as an encompassing term to refer to pyrotechnics, simulators and tracer ammunition throughout this SOP. Procedures for dealing with duds as they apply to all munitions are also contained herein.

**2. REFERENCES:**

- a. AR 385-10 The Army Safety Program
- b. NGR 385-10 The National Guard Safety Program

**3. GENERAL:**

a. Camp Smith Operations & Training is responsible for approving and scheduling the use of all pyrotechnics on ranges and within authorized training areas. Denials of such use will generally be made based on environmental conditions existing on the day of scheduled use.

b. Dry, windy conditions that could contribute to fire will generally be sufficient cause for denial. Lack of expertise on the part of the unit desiring to use pyrotechnics is also a denial factor. Units who receive permission to use pyrotechnics and who subsequently start a fire will be expected to assist in extinguishing the fire.

c. Units are required to report all fires, regardless of intensity, to Range Control and Post Security using the most expeditious means.

d. Units are required to report the location of any unexploded ordnance (duds) to Range Control immediately. Clear the area and allow no one but authorized Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel to deactivate the dud.

**ANNEX C**

#### **4. RESPONSIBILITIES:**

a. Chief Operations and Training Branch (or designee):

- (1) Gives general approval for use of pyrotechnics.
- (2) Monitors incidents related to pyrotechnics.
- (3) Through the full-time staff, arranges for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams.

b. WET or AT Team Leader:

- (1) Gives final approval to use pyrotechnics based on weather conditions and user expertise.  
Documents all incidents involving pyrotechnics.

c. Post Security Forces:

- (1) Is the initial contact point for all emergencies related to the use of pyrotechnics.
- (2) Reports all incidents to the CSTS Team Leader.
- (3) Locates, marks and isolates any "dud" pyrotechnics.

d. Customer Units:

- (1) Requests general permission to use pyrotechnics (in writing).
- (2) Requests final permission from the CSTS Team Leader to use pyrotechnics on day of use.
- (3) Reports all fires and duds to Post Security Force and Range Control.
- (4) Provides sufficient personnel to contain fires or locate duds.

#### **5. PROCEDURES:**

a. Requesting:

- (1) Customer unit requests permission to use pyrotechnics in writing as part of initial facility request or under separate cover.
- (2) CSTS-OT gives general approval for use of pyrotechnics by annotating or endorsing request.

## **ANNEX C**

(3) Unit receives final approval from CSTS Team Leader at the time of use. Approval is contingent upon weather and training conditions. CSTS Form OT-8 Range Use Permit, will be used for approvals.

b. Fires Caused by Use of Pyrotechnics:

(1) The unit that caused the fire informs Post Security, Range Control and any units within the vicinity of the fire. If the fire has to be fought in the impact area, all ranges using that impact area will cease-fire.

(2) Post Security informs the CSTS Team Leader who determines if outside fire fighting assistance is required. Generally, outside assistance is required if the fire becomes life threatening, or property is at risk, or a large land area is involved.

(3) Unit provides sufficient personnel to contain the fire. It is the intent of the fire fighting effort to permit the resumption of training as soon as possible while protecting life and property.

(4) The CSTS Team Leader will document the incident in conjunction with the customer unit and Post Security.

c. Unexploded Ordnance:

There are two categories of unexploded ordnance or "duds". The first category is usually the result of a munition misfire that occurs during a training event. The second is normally found on post by an individual or group of individuals.

(1) Unit reports exact location of duds to Post Security and Range Control and provides personnel to assist with the search if necessary.

(2) Duds will only be disposed of by qualified members of the EOD. Standard policy for disposal of duds is to "blow-in-place". Duds will not be collected as memorabilia or removed from Post property by other than EOD personnel.

(3) Post Security informs the CSTS Team Leader who determines if an immediate EOD response is required. Generally, there are no dud producing munitions permitted to be used on Camp Smith but that does not mean that such munitions are not on Post.

(4) Post Security personnel will mark all duds (using red barrier ribbon) with the lettering "DANGER DO NOT ENTER" printed at two foot intervals. The following method will be used:

- (a) Locate the dud.
- (b) At a distance of one meter from the dud secure the barrier ribbon.
- (c) Play out the barrier ribbon for five paces toward the access road or path nearest the dud.

## ANNEX C

(d) At a distance of five paces (radius) encircle the dud, securing the ribbon on trees and large bushes. Make certain the barrier can be read from outside the circle.

(e) Make notes as to the location, using the land navigation stakes as reference points if practical.

(f) The CSTS Team Leader will document the incident in conjunction with the customer unit and Post Security in appropriate staff logs and reports.

(g) The full-time Operations and Training staff will determine if suspect duds require disposal by EOD personnel. Such determination will be noted in the log and report.

Supporting EOD:

754<sup>th</sup> Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)  
Sherril Avenue  
Bldg 289  
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey 07703-5000

**24 Hour Hotline: (732) 532-7055**

Local Civil Authorities:

New York State Police  
Troop K  
1 Memorial Drive  
Cortlandt Manor, New York 10567

**24 Hour Hotline: (914) 737-7171**

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**Ammunition & Explosive Amnesty Drop Box**

Is located in:

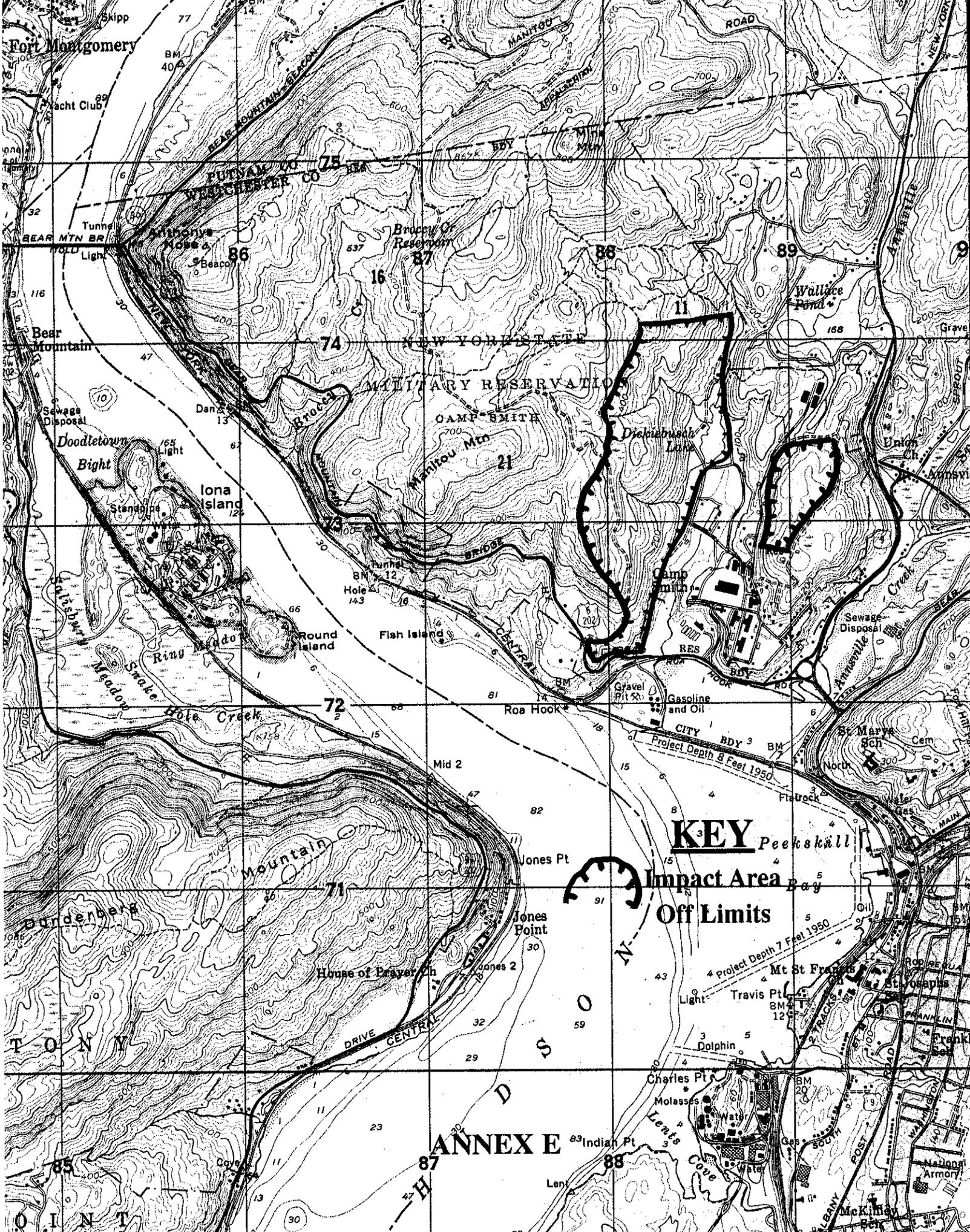
Range Control -- Bldg 1310

*No questions asked!*

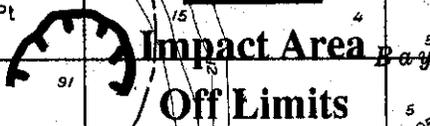
**ANNEX C**





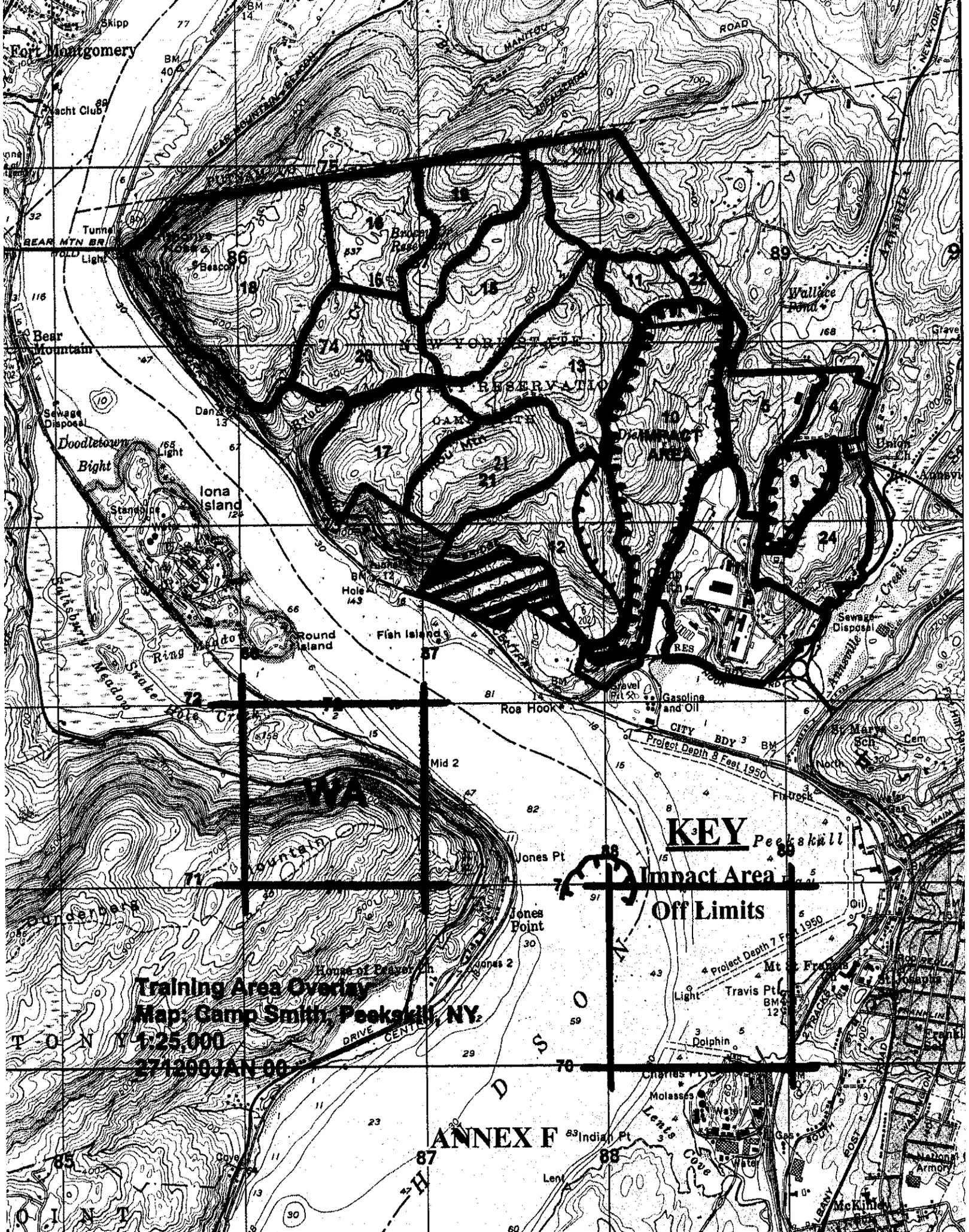


**KEY** Peekskill



**ANNEXE**





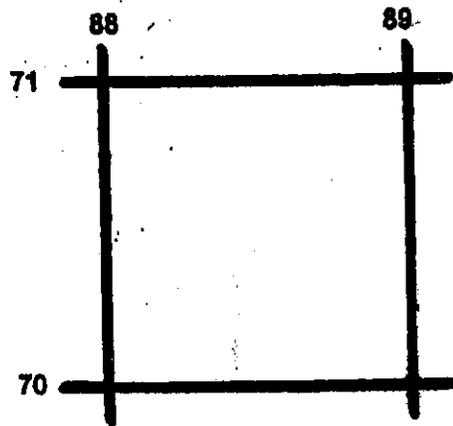
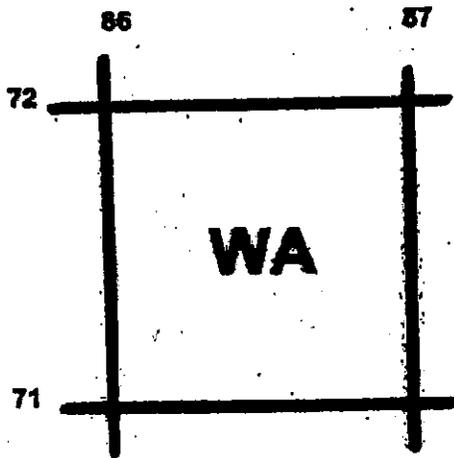
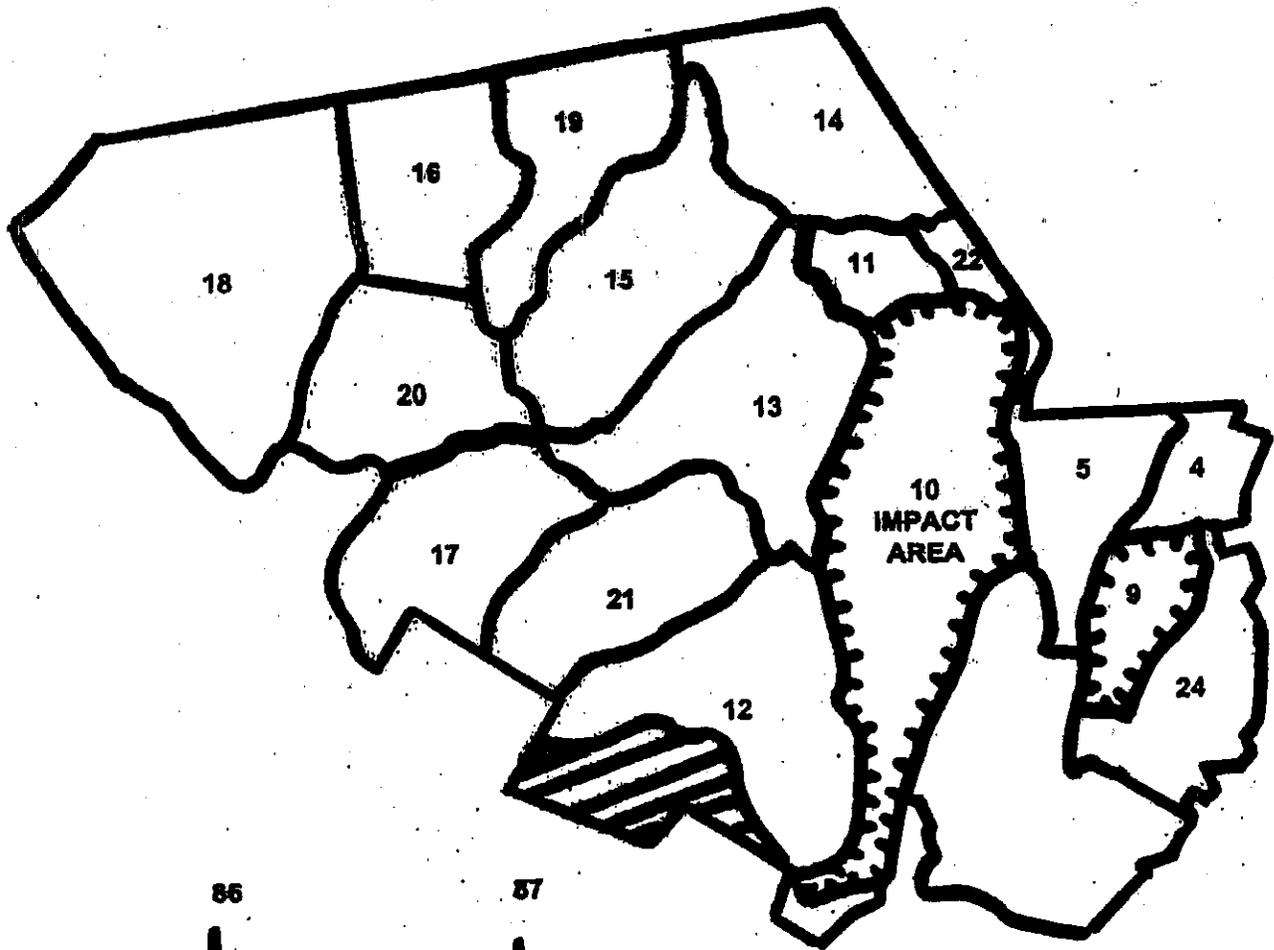
**Training Area Overlay**  
**Map: Camp Smith, Peekskill, NY**

T-O-N-Y 1:25,000  
271200 JAN 00

**KEY** Peekskill  
Impact Area  
Off Limits

**ANNEX F**





**Training Area Overlay**  
**Map: Camp Smith, Peekskill, NY**  
**1:25,000**  
**271200JAN 00**

**ANNEX G**



# INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD

## BASIC HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

1. Consider water a tactical weapon. Drink frequently (see page 2).
2. Eat meals. Add salt to taste.
3. Be aware that dark yellow, infrequent urination is a sign of dehydration. Increase water intake.
4. Perform heavy work in the cooler hours of the day, such as early morning or late evening, if possible.
5. Minimize heat stress by decreasing the work pace and/or increasing rest periods (see page 2).
6. Be aware that full heat acclimatization takes 1 to weeks.
7. Consider that soldiers undergoing treatment for acute or chronic medical conditions may be at greater risk for heat injury.

## HEAT CRAMPS

Symptoms	First Aid
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muscle cramps (arms, legs, and/or stomach)</li> <li>2. Heavy sweating (wet skin)</li> <li>3. Extreme thirst</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Move the soldier to a shady area, and loosen his clothing.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>2. Have the soldier drink a sports drink or at least one canteen of water mixed with a packet of salt (1/4 teaspoon).</li> <li>3. Watch the soldier. Continue to give him water if he accepts it.</li> <li>4. Get medical help if cramps continue.</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup>When in a chemical environment, **do not** loosen/remove clothing.

## HEAT EXHAUSTION

Symptoms	First Aid
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Heavy swelling with pale, moist, cool, or hot skin</li> <li>2. Weakness</li> <li>3. Dizziness</li> <li>4. Fatigue</li> <li>5. Heat cramps</li> <li>6. Nausea (with or without vomiting/diarrhea)</li> <li>7. Tunnel vision</li> <li>8. Chills (gooseflesh)</li> <li>9. Rapid breathing</li> <li>10. Confusion</li> <li>11. Tingling of the hands and/or feet</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Move the soldier to a cool, shady area, and loosen/remove his clothing. <sup>1</sup></li> <li>2. Pour water on the soldier, and fan him to permit a cooling affect.</li> <li>3. Have the soldier slowly drink at least one full canteen of water.</li> <li>4. Elevate the soldier's legs.</li> <li>5. Get medical help if symptoms continue.</li> <li>6. Watch the soldier until symptoms are gone or until medical help arrives.</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup>When in a chemical environment, **do not** loosen/remove clothing.

**2 December 2002**

**Headquarters, Department of the Army**

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<sup>1</sup>This publication supersedes GTA 5-8-12, 25 February 1999.

## HEATSTROKE

### DANGER

**HEATSTROKE IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, EVACUATE THE SOLDIER TO A MEDICAL FACILITY IMMEDIATELY, AND REDUCE HIS BODY TEMPERATURE.**

Symptoms	First Aid
1. Hot 2. Disoriented 3. Delirious 4. Unconscious 5. Heat exhaustion (see page 1) 6. No sweating (red, flushed, hot, dry skin)	1. Move the soldier to a cool, shady area, and loosen/remove his clothing (remove outer and/or protective clothing if the situation permits). 2. Start cooling the soldier immediately. Immerse him in water, fan to cool him, and massage his extremities and skin with cool water. 3. Elevate the soldier's legs. 4. Have the soldier slowly drink one full canteen of cool water if he is conscious.

<sup>1</sup>When in a chemical environment, do not loosen/remove clothing.

### WORK/REST/WATER CONSUMPTION

Heat Cat	WBGT <sup>1</sup>	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest (Min)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (Min)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (Min)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 to 81.9° F	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4
2 (Green)	82 to 84.9° F	NL	1/2	50/10	3/4	30/30	1
3 (Yellow)	85 to 87.9° F	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4	30/30	1
4 (Red)	88 to 89.9° F	NL	3/4	30/30	3/4	20/40	1
5 (Black)	>90° F	50/10	1	20/40	1	10/50	1

#### CAUTION

**Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1½ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.**

<sup>1</sup>If wearing body armor, add 5° F to the WBGT; the MOPP overgarment, add 10° F.

#### NOTES:

1. Rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary ± ¼ quart per hour.
2. NL = No limit to work time per hour.
3. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in the shade if possible.

### EXAMPLES

Easy Work	Moderate Work	Hard Work
1. Weapon maintenance 2. Walking on a hard surface, 2.5 mph, ≥30-lb load 3. Manual of arms 4. Drill and ceremony	1. Walking in loose sand, 2.5 mph, no load 2. Walking on a hard surface, 3.5 mph, <40-lb load 3. Calisthenics 4. Marksmanship training 5. Patrolling	1. Walking in loose sand, 2.5 mph, any load 2. Walking on a hard surface, 3.5 mph, ≥ 40-lb load 3. Individual movement techniques (low/high crawl) 4. Defense position construction 5. Field assaults 6. Rifle bayonet training 7. Road march, >4 mph

### PREVENTION OF COLD INJURIES DUE TO WINDCHILL

When the windchill is -	And your training is —	You should be —	And extended breaks are —
CAT I +32 to +1° F	Stationary	Fully dressed	At the commander's discretion
	Physically active	Partially dressed	Not recommended
CAT II 0 to -5° F	Stationary	Fully dressed	Recommended
	Physically active	Partially dressed	Not recommended
CAT II 0 to -10° F	Stationary	Fully dressed	Recommended
	Physically active	Fully dressed	Not recommended
CAT IV Below -10° F	Discontinue outside training.		

### BASIC COLD INJURY PREVENTION

1. Wear sufficient clothing and equipment to keep our body warm. Dress in layers.
2. Avoid prolonged exposure of unprotected skin to extreme cold and/or windy conditions (see page 4).
3. Keep clothing and equipment as dry as possible. Change socks at least daily or more often if they are damp.
4. Keep clothing loose so that circulation is not decreased.
5. Remove clothing layers, as appropriate, to limit sweating during activity.
6. Eat hot meals, and drink hot liquids. Maintain food and fluid intake.
7. Be aware that the risk of cold injury increases in wet weather or when wearing wet clothing, particularly if the windchill is 40° F or below.

### DEFINITIONS

Windchill	The cooling power of wind on exposed flesh expressed as an equivalent temperature under calm conditions.
Fully Dressed	Wearing long underwear, field pants, overshoes, gloves or trigger finger mittens (when available), and a pile cap.
Partially Dressed	Wearing gloves and a pile cap—no long underwear, field pants, or overshoes.
Extended Breaks	A maximum of 20 minutes continuous training with interspersed 10-minute breaks to visit warming facilities and drink hot liquids.
Stationary Activity	Maintaining a fixed position, such as bleacher instruction, basic rifle marksmanship, and ceremonies.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Measure the temperature and wind speed if possible; if not, estimate them. Enter the table at the closest 5 F interval along the top, and follow it down to the appropriate wind speed along the left side. The intersection gives the approximate equivalent chill temperature—that is, the temperature that would cause the same rate of cooling under calm conditions. Wind velocity can be caused by equipment and individual movement. Covering bare skin reduces the risk of cold injury.

### WINDCHILL CHART

		Temperature (°F)																	
		40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
Wind (mph)	5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
	10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
	15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
	20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
	25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
	30	28	22	15	8	1	-8	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
	35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
	40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
	45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
	50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95
	55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97
	60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98

Frostbite Times:  Little Danger  30 min  10 min  5 min

Windchill (°F) = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 3.75(V<sup>0.16</sup>) + 0.4275T(V<sup>0.16</sup>)  
 Where: T = Air Temperature (°F) and V = Wind Speed (mph)

Symptoms	First Aid
<b>HYPOTHERMIA</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confusion</li> <li>2. Bizarre behavior</li> <li>3. Withdrawal from group interaction</li> <li>4. Unconsciousness with nearly undetectable breathing and pulse</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DANGER</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evacuate for medical treatment.</li> <li>2. Prevent further cold exposure.</li> <li>3. Remove wet clothing.</li> <li>4. Rewarm by covering with blankets or sleeping bags.</li> </ol>
<b>FROSTBITE</b>	
Skin that is numb, turns grey or waxy white, and feels cold and stiff to the touch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent further cold exposure.</li> <li>2. Remove wet and constrictive clothing.</li> <li>3. Rewarm the injured site gradually by direct skin-to-skin contact or a modest heat source.</li> <li>4. Evacuate for medical treatment.</li> </ol>
<b>TRENCHFOOT</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Itching, numbing or tingling pain</li> <li>2. Feet that are swollen and turn faintly red, blue, or black</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent further cold exposure.</li> <li>2. Remove wet and constrictive clothing.</li> <li>3. Wash and dry the foot gently.</li> <li>4. Elevate the foot.</li> <li>5. Cover the foot with layers of loose, warm clothing; and allow it to rewarm.</li> <li>6. Do not massage the foot or expose it to extreme heat.</li> <li>7. Do not walk on the foot.</li> </ol>

<b>INJURY PREVENTION FOR MOPP TRAINING</b>				
<b>MOPP Level</b>	<b>Protective Overgarment</b>	<b>Protective Foot Covers</b>	<b>Mask With Hood</b>	<b>Protective Gloves</b>
0	Readily available	Readily available	Carried	Readily available
1	Worn	Carried	Carried	Carried
2	Worn	Worn	Carried	Carried
3	Worn	Worn	Worn	Carried
4	Worn	Worn	Worn	Worn

<b>VARIATIONS OF MOPP</b>			
<b>Work Rate</b>	<b>&lt;50°F WBGT</b>	<b>50 to 70°F WBGT</b>	<b>70 to 78°F WBGT</b>
Low <sup>1</sup>	Wear full protective clothing and equipment.	Open hood clothing progressively.	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Remove some protective clothing.
Moderate <sup>2</sup>	Wear full protective clothing and equipment.	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Open protective clothing and duty uniform.	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Remove some protective clothing.
Heavy <sup>3</sup>	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Open and remove some protective clothing progressively.	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Remove some protective clothing.	1. Remove and carry mask, hood, and gloves. 2. Remove protective clothing.

<sup>1</sup>Motorized movement or administrative work, resting in place, classroom activities, and most work in administrative areas.  
<sup>2</sup>Improving positions or bivouac sites, very light digging, area police, dismounted drills, cleaning weapons, and driving vehicles.  
<sup>3</sup>Dismounted assault or force marching, patrolling or force marching carry field gear, litter bearing, bridge building, and carrying equipment heavier than 45 pounds.

<b>VARIATIONS OF MOPP</b>			
<b>WBGT<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Heavy</b>
>78° F	Do not train in MOPP 4.	Do not train in MOPP 4.	Do not train in MOPP 4.
70 to 78° F	No MOPP restrictions	30 min/25 min <sup>3</sup>	Do not do heavy work.
50 to 70° F	No MOPP restrictions	40 min/20 min <sup>3</sup>	20 min/25 min <sup>3</sup>
<50° F	No MOPP restrictions	No MOPP restrictions	No MOPP restrictions

<sup>1</sup>Permanent party MOPP training will be conducted using the guidance shown in FM 3-4. This GTA will be used as a general guide only. Acclimatization to MOPP training and the physical condition of personnel are primary factors used when planning MOPP training exercises.  
<sup>2</sup>NBC protective clothing adds 10° F to the measured WBGT.  
<sup>3</sup>The work/rest period.

**NOTE:** Soldiers should drink at least 5 quarts of water per day when the WBGT is less than 80° F and 13 quarts per day when the WBGT is more than 80° F

## PREVENTIVE ACTIONS IN ADVERSE WEATHER

<b>Lighting Storm</b>	<b>Tornado</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Take cover inside grounded buildings if available.</li><li>2. Seek low-lying areas (valleys, ditches, covers, foxholes).</li><li>3. Avoid bare ridges on hilltops.</li><li>4. Avoid standing under a single, tall tree or in water.</li><li>5. Stack weapons, and disperse personnel.</li><li>6. Avoid tents and vehicles with cloth tops.</li><li>7. Avoid items of good conductivity (wire, water, weapons, antennas, equipment, shovels, and radios).</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. If a tornado is sighted while on a range or in a training area, move away from its path at a right angle.</li><li>2. If there is not enough time to escape, lie flat in the nearest depression.</li><li>3. If you are in a building, go to the basement or the lowest-level, internal hallway.</li></ol>

# Work/Rest/Water Consumption Table

Applies to average sized, heat acclimated soldier wearing BDU, hot weather

Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weapon Maintenance</li> <li>• Walking Hard Surface at 2.5 mph, &lt; 30 lb Load</li> <li>• Marksmanship Training</li> <li>• Drill and Ceremony</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph, No Load</li> <li>• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, &lt; 40 lb Load</li> <li>• Calisthenics</li> <li>• Patrolling</li> <li>• Individual Movement Techniques, i.e. Low Crawl, High Crawl, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, ≥ 40 lb Load</li> <li>• Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph with Load</li> <li>• Field Assaults</li> </ul>					
Heat Category	WBGT Index, F°	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/H)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/H)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/H)
1	78° - 81.9°	NL	½	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾
3 (YELLOW)	85° - 87.9°	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾	30/30 min	1
5 (BLACK)	> 90°	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

- The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specified heat category. Fluid needs can vary based on individual differences (± ¼ qt/h) and exposure to full sun or full shade (± ¼ qt/h).

- **NL** = no limit to work time per hour.
- **Rest** means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing), accomplished in shade if possible.
- **CAUTION: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1½ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.**
- If wearing body armor add **5°F** to WBGT in humid climates.
- If wearing NBC clothing (MOPP 4) add **10°F** to WBGT.



Additional copies contact: U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (800) 222-9698  
 Also see <http://chppm-www.apera.army.mil/heat> for electronic versions of this document and other heat injury prevention resources.



# Just the Facts...

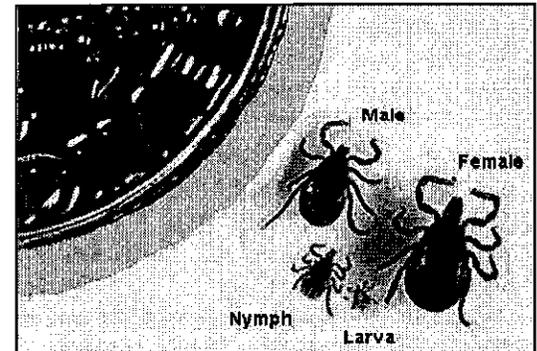
## Lyme Disease

### Q. What is Lyme disease (LD)?

A. Lyme disease is an infectious disease that often begins with a characteristic rash, and which can later involve the joints, nervous system and/or heart. It is caused by a spiral-shaped bacterium (spirochete) called *Borrelia burgdorferi* that is transmitted to humans or domestic animals by the bite of an infected tick. It can sometimes become severely debilitating, but is rarely, if ever, fatal.

### Q. How exactly does a person get LD?

A. You can get LD if you are bitten by a tick that is infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Bacteria in the tick's saliva are transmitted to you while the tick is feeding. An infected tick must be attached to you for at least several hours (usually 24-48) in order for transmission to take place, so prompt removal of a tick will lessen your chance of getting sick. Also, not all ticks are infected, so a tick bite does not necessarily mean that disease will follow. In addition, you **cannot** get LD if an infected tick is just crawling on your skin or clothing. LD bacteria are **NOT** transmitted from person-to-person.



*Ixodes scapularis* (blacklegged tick, a.k.a. 'deer tick') is responsible for transmitting Lyme disease in the United States.

### Q. Do all kinds of ticks transmit LD?

A. No. Only certain species of ticks are capable of transmitting *B. burgdorferi* to people. There are two vectors (transmitters) of *B. burgdorferi* in the United States. *Ixodes scapularis*, the blacklegged tick (also known as the "deer tick"), is the vector for *B. burgdorferi* in the east and Midwest, while *Ixodes pacificus*, the western blacklegged tick, is the vector along the West Coast. *Ixodes ricinus*, known as the sheep tick or European castor bean tick, transmits *B. burgdorferi* as well as other Lyme disease-causing *Borrelia* species in Europe, while *Ixodes persulcatus*, the Taiga tick, is the vector in Asia. Simultaneous infections with *B. burgdorferi* and *Babesia microti* (the agent of babesiosis), and/or *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis), have been documented in *Ixodes* ticks, and there is evidence that two or even all three of these organisms may be transmitted during a single tick bite.

### Q. How do ticks acquire *Borrelia burgdorferi*?

A. Ticks become infected by feeding on the blood of an infected animal known as a reservoir host. Reservoir hosts carry *Borrelia* organisms in their bloodstream for a prolonged period of time, thus allowing ticks that feed on them to become infected. Rodents, especially the white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), are the reservoir hosts for *B. burgdorferi*.

### Q. What is the life cycle of the blacklegged tick?

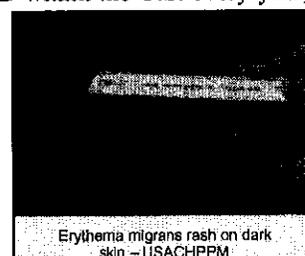
A. Like most ticks, the blacklegged tick has four life stages: egg, larva, nymph and adult. After hatching from the egg in the summer, the larval tick takes a blood meal on one host animal (usually a mouse), then falls to the ground and molts to the nymphal stage. The nymph rests during the fall/winter and takes a blood meal on another host (again usually a mouse) the following spring. The nymph then molts to the final adult stage, either male or female. The adult female takes a blood meal on a larger animal (usually a deer) and a male tick mates with her while she is feeding. When her blood meal is complete, the female falls to the ground and lays 2,000 - 3,000 eggs in a cluster in the spring. The full life cycle of the blacklegged tick takes 2 years and requires 3 different animal hosts for completion. The ticks are most numerous in wooded areas, leaf litter, high grass, weeds and brush. They are not found in trees, and they do not jump or fly. Ticks crawl up low-lying vegetation and sit quietly with their front legs extended (questing behavior) waiting for an animal or human to pass by. They attach to the fur or clothing by direct contact.

### Q. How prevalent is LD?

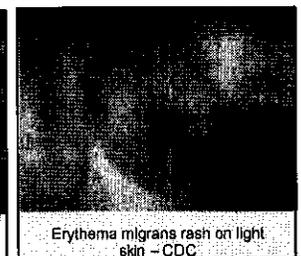
A. In 1975, investigation of an unusual prevalence and geographic clustering of children with arthritis-like symptoms in Lyme, Connecticut led to the discovery of this illness. It is now known that LD occurs over wide areas of the United States. The most severely affected areas are the Northeast from Massachusetts to Maryland, the upper Midwest around Wisconsin, and the West Coast around California. These are areas where blacklegged ticks are most prevalent. Cases have been reported in 49 states and the District of Columbia, however, as well as in many other parts of the northern hemisphere, particularly Europe and Asia. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) now reports approximately 17,000 cases of LD within the U.S. every year, but indicates that the actual incidence is probably much higher. LD is by far the most prevalent arthropod-borne disease in the U.S.

### Q. What are the symptoms of LD?

A. **Early** - The first symptom of LD is usually a skin rash called erythema migrans (EM) that occurs at the site of the tick bite within 3 days to one month following infection (usually 7-14 days). The tick itself may go undetected. The rash begins as a small red spot, which gradually enlarges as spirochetes spread locally in the skin. Oftentimes the lesion has partial



Erythema migrans rash on dark skin - USACHPPM



Erythema migrans rash on light skin - CDC

clearing in the center so that it resembles a donut or bull's-eye, and it usually expands to at least several inches in diameter, sometimes up to as much as 12 inches or more. It is flat, not raised. The skin rash usually has no sensation associated with it and may therefore go unnoticed, particularly if it is located on a part of the body that is difficult to see. While the rash is red in color on light skin, it may appear more like a bruise on dark-skinned individuals. Up to 40% of people with LD may not have the early skin rash. Other common early signs of LD – with or without the rash – include flu-like symptoms such as significant fatigue, headache, sore and aching muscles and joints, fever, sore throat, stiff neck and swollen glands. If left untreated, these early symptoms of LD may disappear on their own over a period of weeks; however, this does not necessarily mean that the disease has cleared up, and serious complications could arise later. On the other hand, if promptly treated with appropriate antibiotics, the skin rash and flu-like symptoms go away within days, and complications can usually be avoided.

**Disseminated** – Later symptoms of LD can begin to appear shortly after the initial symptoms or not until weeks to months later. These symptoms occur as spirochetes begin to spread via the blood stream and lymph into tissues in other parts of the body. These symptoms may include complications of the joints, the nervous system, and the heart. Rash may recur as multiple secondary lesions on parts of the body other than the bite site in about 50% of untreated people.

Symptoms in the joints occur in up to 60% of untreated people, and primarily consist of an arthritis that affects the large weight-bearing joints such as the elbow, wrist, and especially the knee. Pain, swelling or stiffness can move from joint-to-joint, and may persist for months to years.

Neurologic complications occur in 10-20% of untreated people. The most common symptoms include facial paralysis (Bell's palsy or other cranial nerve palsies), severe headache and stiff neck (meningitis), memory problems, sleeplessness and irritability (encephalopathy), and weakness and/or pain in the chest or extremities (radiculoneuritis). These symptoms can fluctuate in severity, and may persist for weeks, months, or years.

Heart symptoms occur in 6-10% of untreated people. Electrical conduction in the heart may be affected (heart block), sometimes requiring temporary insertion of a pacemaker, and inflammation of the heart muscle (myocarditis) may occur.

**Q. How is LD diagnosed?**

**A.** Diagnosis is based primarily on recognition of the typical symptoms of LD such as the characteristic skin rash or flu-like symptoms, particularly if they occur in the spring or summertime, or if the individual has had a known exposure to ticks or tick habitat in an area of the country where the disease is known to occur. Most patients do not remember a tick bite. **PROMPT TREATMENT OF EARLY SYMPTOMS MAY PREVENT LATER AND MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS.**

Atypical cases, or cases presenting with only disseminated stage complications, can sometimes be very difficult to diagnose. In these persons, a blood test looking for antibodies to the causative bacteria is often helpful. It should be noted that early in the disease, this blood test may be negative even though infection is present. This is because it takes a while for the body to develop a detectable level of antibodies; as LD progresses, antibody levels rise and the test becomes more reliably positive.

**Q. What is the treatment for LD?**

**A.** Oral antibiotic treatment works best early in the illness, clears up infection, and often prevents later complications. Doxycycline and amoxicillin are the most effective oral antibiotics, and 3-4 weeks treatment is usually sufficient. Cefuroxime axetil or erythromycin can be used for persons allergic to the penicillins or tetracyclines. Some disseminated disease symptoms, especially neurologic manifestations such as meningitis, may require high-dose intravenous ceftriaxone or penicillin therapy for 4 weeks or more, depending on the severity of disease. In advanced disease, treatment failures may occur and retreatment may be necessary.

**Q. How can LD be prevented?**

**A.** Currently, there is no vaccine to protect against LD. Therefore, knowledge of where ticks are found, avoidance of such areas when possible, use of protective clothing and repellents, routine tick checks of the body, and if bitten, prompt removal of the tick, are the primary preventive measures. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and high socks. Tuck your shirt into your pants and pant cuffs into your socks. Light colored fabrics make it easier to detect ticks that are crawling on your clothing. Use a repellent containing permethrin on your clothing and a repellent containing deet (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide) on your exposed skin. Routinely check your skin and clothing for ticks while you are outdoors in tick habitat, and do a careful check of your whole body once you come indoors. The ticks can be very small. Look for new "freckles" or moving specks of dirt.

**Q. What should I do if I find a tick attached to my skin?**

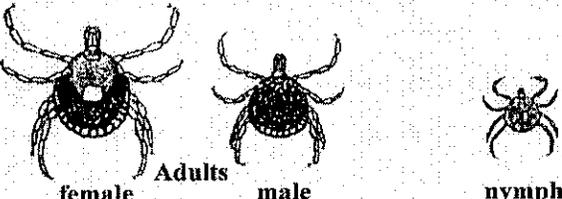
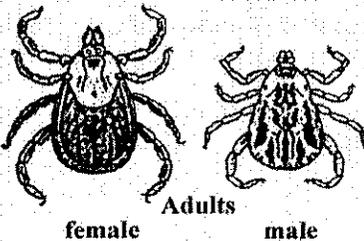
**A.** Remove attached ticks as soon as they are found. Use tweezers to firmly grasp the tick's mouthparts up against the skin, and pull back firmly and steadily. Be patient – the tick's central mouthpart called the hypostome is covered with sharp barbs, sometimes making removal difficult. Don't pull back sharply, as this may tear the mouthparts from the body, leaving them embedded in the skin. If the mouthparts do break off, don't panic – the mouthparts alone cannot transmit disease because the infective body of the tick is no longer attached. However, to prevent secondary infection, remove the mouthparts as you would a splinter. Never squeeze the body of the tick or use such things as petroleum jelly, fingernail polish remover, or a lighted match as these methods could force more infective fluid into the skin. After removal, wash the wound site, and apply an antiseptic. Preserve the tick by placing it in a clean, dry jar, or other well-sealed container, and keeping it in your freezer. Should you develop disease symptoms, take the tick with you to the physician's office; identification of the tick species may assist the physician with your diagnosis and treatment. Discard the tick after a month; all known tick-borne diseases will generally display symptoms within this time period.

# Protect Yourself from Tick-Borne Diseases

\* Ticks can carry and transmit (vector) a wide variety of disease-causing organisms (pathogens). Different kinds (species) of ticks generally transmit different pathogens, that is, they are considered vectors for specific disease organisms. Some ticks can be vectors for more than one kind of pathogen.

\* Not all ticks are infected, so a tick bite does not necessarily mean you will get a disease. In addition, even if a tick is infected, it must be attached to your skin for at least several hours before it can successfully transmit the pathogens to you. Therefore, the sooner you remove attached ticks, the safer you will be.

## Tick Species and Life Stages Most Likely to Bite Humans in the U.S. and the Diseases They May Cause

Tick Species	Disease	Pathogen
 <p>female Adults male nymph <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> (black-legged tick, also known as deer tick)</p>	<p>Lyme disease Human granulocytic ehrlichiosis Babesiosis</p>	<p><i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> <i>Babesia microti</i></p>
 <p>female Adults male nymph <i>Amblyomma americanum</i> (Lone Star tick)</p>	<p>Human monocytic ehrlichiosis Lyme disease-like illness</p>	<p><i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i> <i>Borrelia</i> sp.</p>
 <p>female Adults male nymph <i>Dermacentor variabilis</i> (American dog tick)</p> <p>Not found on humans</p>	<p>Rocky Mountain spotted fever</p>	<p><i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i></p>

\* There are additional tick species that bite humans in limited areas of the United States. They include: *Ixodes pacificus* (western black-legged tick) which looks identical to *Ixodes scapularis* and transmits the same or closely related pathogens as that tick species, but is present only in the Pacific Coast states; and *Dermacentor andersoni* (Rocky Mountain wood tick), which looks very similar to *Dermacentor variabilis*, and transmits RMSF, but only in the Rocky Mountain states.

\* Ticks go through several stages in their life cycle: egg, larva, nymph, and adult (male and female at this stage). For all tick species, the larva is very tiny (a mere speck), the nymph is a little larger (but still very small, about the size of a pin head), and the adults are larger and easy to see. Although larval ticks will bite man, they rarely transmit pathogens, but both nymphs and adults may do so. Nymphs are of greatest concern, owing to their small size which makes them easy to overlook.

\* A tick needs a blood meal from a host in order to molt (progress to the next stage of it's life cycle), and to reproduce (mate and lay eggs) as adults. This feeding process continues for several days to a week until the tick is fully engorged with blood. It then releases it's hold from the host, drops off, and subsequently molts or lays eggs. If the tick is infected with pathogens, it can transmit the infection to the host (this could be you!) during the feeding process.

## **DO THIS:**

\* Wear the proper clothing:

- Long pants tucked into boots or socks;
- Long sleeves;
- Shirt tucked into pants;
- Light-colored clothing makes it easier to spot ticks.

\* Use these safe and effective insect repellents:

- Treat clothing with permethrin repellent. When ticks crawl onto the fabric, they absorb a tiny amount of permethrin, making them too sick to bite you. Follow application directions on the repellent label. For military uniforms, order aerosol (NSN 6840-01-278-1336), or impregnation (IDA) kit (NSN 6840-01-345-0237).
- Apply deet repellent to skin that is not covered by clothing. Follow application directions on the label. Order NSN 6840-01-284-3982.

\* Check yourself for ticks routinely:

- Use the buddy system;
- When you go indoors, remove your clothes and shower, checking your skin carefully;
- You can place your clothes in a hot dryer for 20 minutes to ensure that any ticks you failed to notice will be killed;
- Check children and pets carefully.

\* Remove attached ticks immediately:

- Grasp the tick's mouthparts as close to the skin as possible with fine-tipped tweezers; pull back slowly and steadily with firm force until the barbed mouthparts can be eased out of the skin. Be patient.
- DO NOT squeeze the body of the tick as this may force infective fluid into you.
- DO NOT apply any substance, including petroleum jelly, finger nail polish, finger nail polish remover, repellents, pesticides, or a lighted match to the tick while it is attached. These materials are either ineffective, or worse, might agitate the tick, causing it to regurgitate infective fluid into the bite site.
- Wash the bite site and apply an antiseptic.
- Save the tick for future identification should you develop disease symptoms. Preserve it by placing it in a clean, dry jar or other container and keeping it in the freezer. Discard after one month as all known tick-borne diseases will generally display symptoms within this time period.
- If you develop flu-like illness or otherwise feel sick following a tick bite, seek medical attention immediately.



## Just the Facts...

### West Nile Virus

**Q. What is West Nile virus (WNV)?**

**A.** West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne virus that was first seen in the United States in 1999.

**Q. Is West Nile virus now established in the United States?**

**A.** Yes. As of December 2002, WNV has been documented in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

**Q. How do people get infected with West Nile virus?**

**A.** By the bite of an infected mosquito.

**Q. What is the basic transmission cycle?**

**A.** Mosquitoes become infected by feeding on infected birds, which have virus circulating in their bloodstream for a few days. Infected mosquitoes then transmit the virus to more birds, as well as to humans and other animals, when biting them. It is NOT transmitted from person-to-person. For example, you cannot get the virus from touching or kissing a person who has the disease, or from a health care worker who has treated someone with the disease.

**Q. Can you get West Nile virus directly from birds or other animals?**

**A.** There is no evidence that a person can get WNV from handling either live or dead infected animals. However, as a general precaution, always wear gloves when handling dead animals, including dead birds, and use double plastic bags when disposing of them.

**Q. Besides mosquitoes, can you get West Nile virus directly from other insects or ticks?**

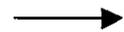
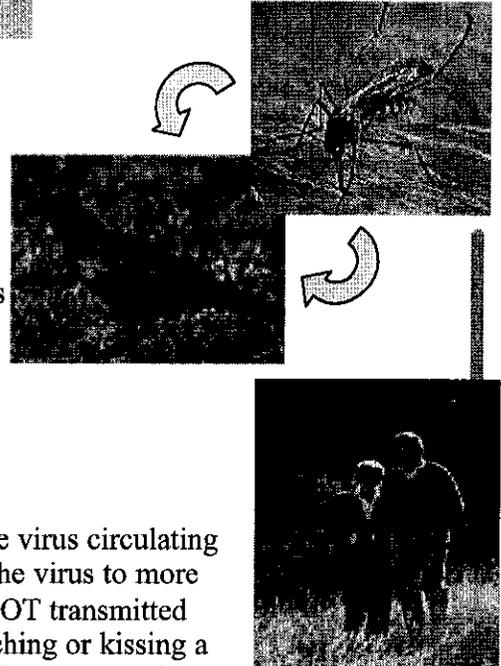
**A.** Infected mosquitoes are the primary vector, or means of transmission, for West Nile virus. There is no evidence to suggest that ticks or other insects have played any role in the cases identified in the United States.

**Q. What are the chances of becoming infected with West Nile virus?**

**A.** According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, very few of the mosquitoes (less than 1%) are infected. In addition, less than 1% of individuals who are actually bitten by an infected mosquito develop severe symptoms. Therefore, a person's chance of becoming seriously ill from any one mosquito bite is extremely small.

**Q. What are the symptoms of West Nile virus infection?**

**A.** Most people who are infected with WNV experience mild flu-like symptoms, which can include fever, headache, and body aches, before fully recovering. In a small number of cases, particularly among the elderly, the disease is much more serious and causes encephalitis. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain. It is marked by rapid onset of severe headache, high fever, stiff neck, disorientation, muscle weakness, paralysis, coma, and occasionally death.



**Q. Is a woman's pregnancy at risk if she becomes infected with West Nile virus?**

**A.** There is no documented evidence that a pregnancy is at risk due to infection with WNV.

**Q. Is there a treatment for West Nile virus infection?**

**A.** Although there is no specific treatment, medication or cure, the symptoms and complications of the disease can be treated. Most people who get this illness recover from it.

**Q. Can you get infected by West Nile virus more than once?**

**A.** It appears that once a person has been infected with WNV a natural immunity develops. However, that immunity may decrease over time.

**Q. Is there a vaccine against West Nile encephalitis?**

**A.** A human vaccine is not available, although several companies are working to develop one.

**Q. What can I do to reduce my risk of becoming infected with West Nile virus?**

**A.**

- Stay indoors at dawn, dusk, and early evening. This is when mosquitoes are most active.
- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and socks whenever you are outdoors; wear loose-fitting clothing to prevent mosquito bites through thin fabric.
- Use insect repellents that have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). They are safe and effective.

- For your skin, use a product that contains 20-35% **DEET** (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide). **DEET** in higher concentrations is no more effective.
- Use **DEET** sparingly on children, and don't apply to their hands, which they often place in their eyes and mouths.
- Apply **DEET** lightly and evenly only to exposed skin. Avoid contact with eyes, lips, and broken or irritated skin.
- To apply to your face, first dispense a small amount of **DEET** onto your hands and then carefully spread a thin layer.
- Wash **DEET** off when your exposure to mosquitoes ceases.
- For your clothing, use an insect repellent spray to help prevent bites through the fabric. Use a product that contains either **permethrin** or **DEET**. **Permethrin** is available commercially as 0.5% spray formulations.
- Do not inhale aerosol formulations of any insect repellent
- **Permethrin** should only be used on clothing; never on skin.
- When using any insect repellent, always FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS.
- For optimum protection, soldiers should utilize the **DOD INSECT REPELLENT SYSTEM**. In addition to proper wear of the battle dress uniform (BDUs), which provides a physical barrier to insects, this system includes the concurrent use of both skin and clothing repellents:

Standard military skin repellent: 33% **DEET**, long-acting formulation, one application lasts up to 12 hours, NSN 6840-01-284-3982.

Standard military clothing repellents, either: aerosol spray, 0.5% **permethrin**, one application lasts through 5-6 washes, NSN 6840-01-278-1336; or impregnation kit, 40% **permethrin**, one application lasts the life of the uniform, NSN 6840-01-345-0237.

- Eliminate mosquito-breeding sites by emptying water from birdbaths, old tires, and other outdoor containers or debris.
- Make sure that door and window screens do not have holes.
- Vitamin B, ultrasonic devices, and 'bug zappers' are NOT effective in preventing mosquito bites.

**Q. Where can I get more information on West Nile virus?**

**A.** Contact the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), Entomological Sciences Program, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5403; DSN 584-3613; CM (410) 436-3613; FAX – 2037; <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/westnilevirus/>.

