BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
OF HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE

AIR FORCE MANUAL 13-212

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE

ADDENDA-A

13 JUNE 2024

Nuclear, Space, Missile, Command and Control Operations

HOLLOMAN AFB PRIMARY TRAINING RANGES

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This addendum complements Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 13-212V1, Range Planning and Operations and AFMAN 13-212V1_AETCSUP, Range Planning and Operations. It addresses all appropriate items applicable to all weapons systems and using agencies for Oscura, Red Rio, and Centennial Primary Training Ranges (PTRs). It applies to individuals at all levels who, including the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard, use the Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB) PTRs. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility listed above using the Air Force Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate chain of command. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Management System. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. This addendum provides guidance and procedures for all HAFB PTRs. Major changes include the following items: A remote-controlled target on Centennial Range, addition of Air Combat Training Systems (ACTS), threats to include Unmanned Mobile Threat Emitters (UMTEs) and Smokey Surface to Air Missile (SAM) Simulators, Link-16, expanded ground party requirements and additional safety requirements were added. When possible, readers are referred to Weapons Danger Zones (WDZ) rather than relying on stated ordnance deployment parameters within this document, which is not updated frequently enough to ensure they reflect the current approved WDZs. Website links were updated as needed.

Chapter 1

RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. General Information .

1.1.1. Commanders are responsible for ensuring that all personnel within their jurisdiction comply with the provisions of this addendum when operating aircraft or performing ground operations and/or duties on all HAFB PTRs.

1.2. 49WG Range Operating Authority (ROA).

1.2.1. The 49 WG/CC has designated the 54OSS/CC as the ROA for HAFB PTRs.

1.3. Other Agencies.

1.3.1. White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) is responsible for the land and airspace surrounding Oscura and Red Rio Ranges. Public land on McGregor Range surrounding Centennial Range have been withdrawn for use by the U.S. Army as a training range. These military withdrawals have made approximately 608,385 acres available to the U.S. Army for training and weapons testing. In the military withdrawal act, approximately 50,000 acres were identified as a tactical targeting complex for the Air Force (Centennial Range). The Military Withdrawal Act allowed for livestock grazing on portions of McGregor Range consistent with military training priorities. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) currently manages 14 cattle grazing units which comprise of approximately 271,000 acres surrounding Centennial Range.

1.4. Host Unit.

1.4.1. The 54 OSS/OSP Range Management Flight (RMO) is responsible for overall range management functions and range contractor oversight. Phone numbers for the RMO are 575-572-5088 and 5074 (DSN prefix 572). The PTR contractor is responsible for daily operations and maintenance activities for all HAFB PTRs. The ACTS contractor is responsible for Link-16, UMTEs, Smokey SAMs, P-5 training pods, and debrief systems.

1.5. 49th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES).

1.5.1. The 49 CES is responsible for environmental support, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operational support, major real property facility maintenance support, and engineering support for all HAFB PTRs. Specific EOD responsibilities are outlined in **paragraph 6.3**.

1.6. Weather.

1.6.1. All aircrews are responsible for obtaining current weather information prior to using any HAFB PTR. Weather minimums differ for each airframe, and it is the responsibility of the flight lead to determine if it is safe to deploy weapons on the range. Current weather information can be found at:
https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/Weather/SitePages/Home.aspx.

When on the website, click boxes on the left side of the screen.

1.7. Range Users.

1.7.1. All range users are responsible for ensuring they comply with the provisions of AFMAN 11-214, Air Operations, Rules and Procedures; AFMAN 13-212V1, Range Planning and

Operations; AFMAN 13-212V1_AETCSUP, Range Planning and Operations; and this Addendum. All ordnance deliveries must be calculated using the WDZ program and approved by the ROA for each range prior to being expended. The WDZ program is available through the RMO Geographic Information System office at 575-572-1718 (DSN prefix 572). All ground party personnel wanting to utilize any HAFB PTR must coordinate their request through the RMO and receive a ground user safety briefing prior to being scheduled on the range. This briefing must be in person and cannot be accomplished over the phone, through Microsoft Teams, or other electronic method. The Range Operations Center (ROC) is the focal point for all range scoring and monitoring of ground parties on the ranges. The ROC may be contacted at 575-572-5716 (DSN prefix 572).

1.8. Unit Feedback.

1.8.1. All range users are encouraged to provide feedback of the ranges to the RMO at 575-572-5088 and 5074 (DSN prefix 572). Feedback will be used to improve operations and to meet user training requirements.

1.9. Scheduling Authority.

1.9.1. The 54 OSS/OSOS (Wing Scheduling Office) is the scheduling authority for all HAFB PTRs and associated airspace. Wing scheduling can be contacted at 575-572-3536 or 3537 (DSN prefix 572). Refer to HAFB Instruction 11-101, Squadron Programming Airspace/Range Scheduling. Day of scheduling is handled by Joint Test/Training Operations Cell (JTTOC) Call Sign “BADGER”, Ultra High Frequency (UHF) frequency 315.9, phone 575-678-6520 (DSN 258-6520).

Chapter 2

DESCRIPTION OF RANGE AND MILITARY OPERATIONS AREA

2.1. General Information:

2.1.1. HAFB PTRs consist of Oscura, Red Rio, and Centennial Ranges (see Figures 2.1 through 2.7.). All PTRs are equipped with the Joint Advanced Weapons Scoring System with remote scoring capabilities from the ROC. Oscura Range is located within the U.S. Army WSMR restricted area. Red Rio Range is a tactically configured air-to-surface range located north of Oscura Range within the U.S. Army WSMR restricted area. Centennial Range is a tactically configured air-to-surface range located on U.S. Army Fort Bliss Training Center military withdrawn land. Both Red Rio and Centennial ranges may be scheduled for use by Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC), Tactical Air Control Party (TACP), Forward Air Controller (FAC), and Joint Fire Observer (JFO) training.

2.2. Range Capabilities.

2.2.1. Oscura Range (Figures 2.2 and 2.3) is a Class A academic range with a left and right range configuration. The right range has one academic scored target (with 10,000-foot lead in line, 10,000 and 20,000-foot markers, and night lighting), one conventional scored target (East), one tactical scored target, and two scored strafe targets (-5 to -30 degrees). There is a laser board located adjacent to the range compound for boresight operations. The left range has helicopter targets, unscored strafe targets, and a left range conventional (West) target. Oscura Range is the primary Air Education Training Command (AETC) F-16 student aircrew training range.

2.2.2. Centennial Range (Figures 2.4 and 2.5) is primarily a tactically configured Class A/B air-to-surface range with over 300 tactical targets approved for inert ordnance and Target Practice (TP)/Target Practice Tracer (TPT) ammunition. Centennial range is the primary AETC MQ-9 student aircrew training range and the backup Class A range for AETC F-16 student aircrew training when Oscura Range is unavailable. All targets are approved for air-to-ground laser operations. There is a one square mile Military Operations Urban Training (MOUT) area equipped with the Laser Spot Video Recording System (LSVRS). Centennial Range is available for Close Air Support (CAS) and JTAC training with an approved Observation Post (OP) overlooking the MOUT and airfield areas. There is a laser board and Hermetically Sealed Laser Emitter System Mobile located in the southeast corner of the range. There is also one scored academic target with a 4,000-foot lead-in-line and night lighting. Centennial Range has two scored low angle strafe targets (-5 to -30 degrees) approved for 20mm and 30mm TP/TPT ammunition. Centennial Range has one full size remote controlled moving target.

2.2.3. Red Rio Range (Figures 2.6 and 2.7) is a tactically configured Class B air-to-surface range with over 200 tactical targets approved for inert ordnance and TP/TPT ammunition. All targets are approved for air-to-ground laser operations. There is one live drop target area named target # 1213 (approximately 90 acres) for High Explosive (HE) and High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) munitions which requires an approved WDZ and 24-hours prior approval from the RMO. Red Rio is available for CAS and JTAC/TACP/FAC/JFO training with an approved OP overlooking the airfield area. There is a laser board located adjacent to the

microwave tower for bore sight operations. An UMTE and Smokey SAM site are also located on Red Rio Range.

Figure 2.1. Holloman Primary Training Ranges

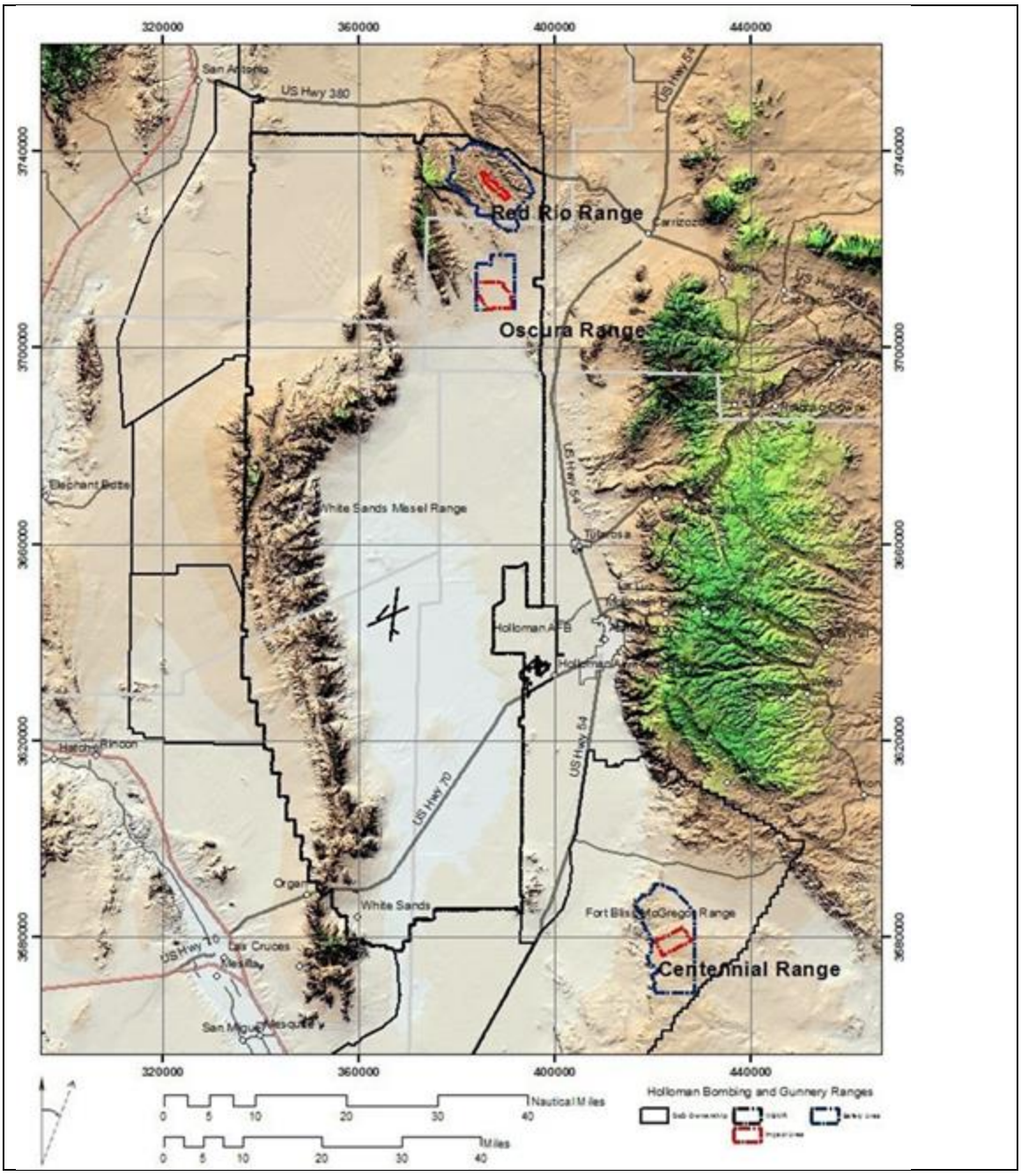


Figure 2.2. Oscura Range Safety Boundary

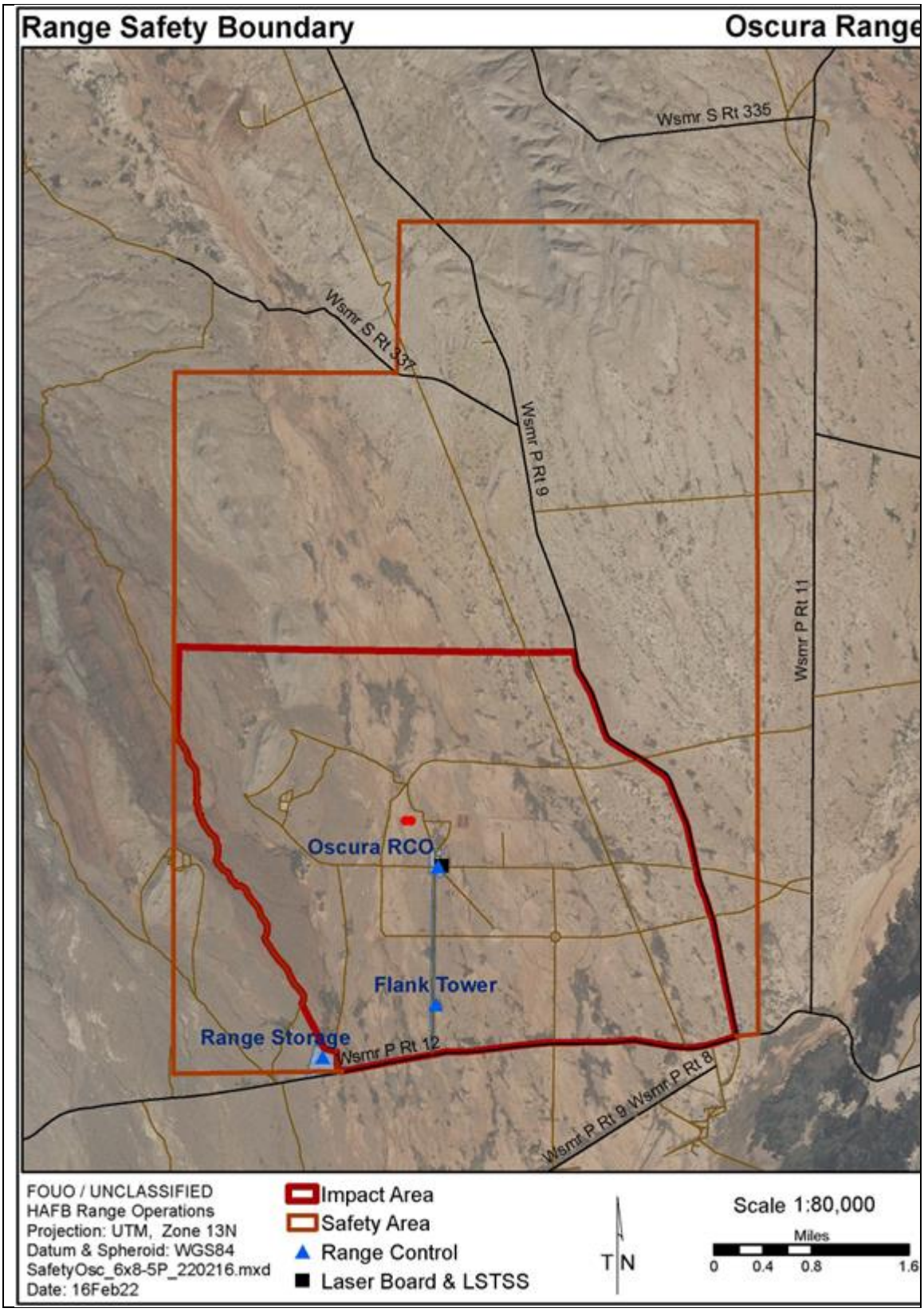


Figure 2.3. Oscura Range Layout

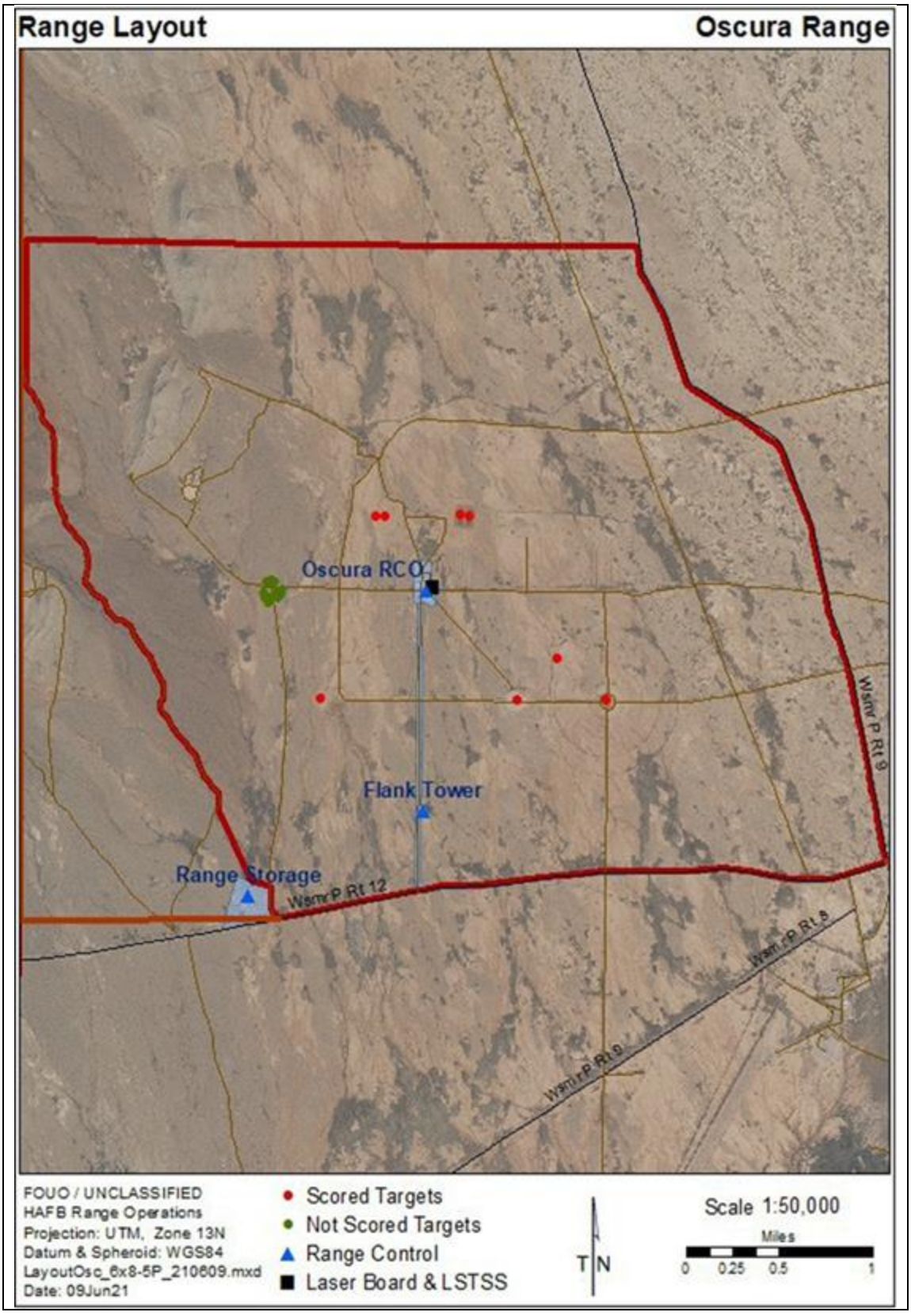


Figure 2.4. Centennial Range Safety Boundary

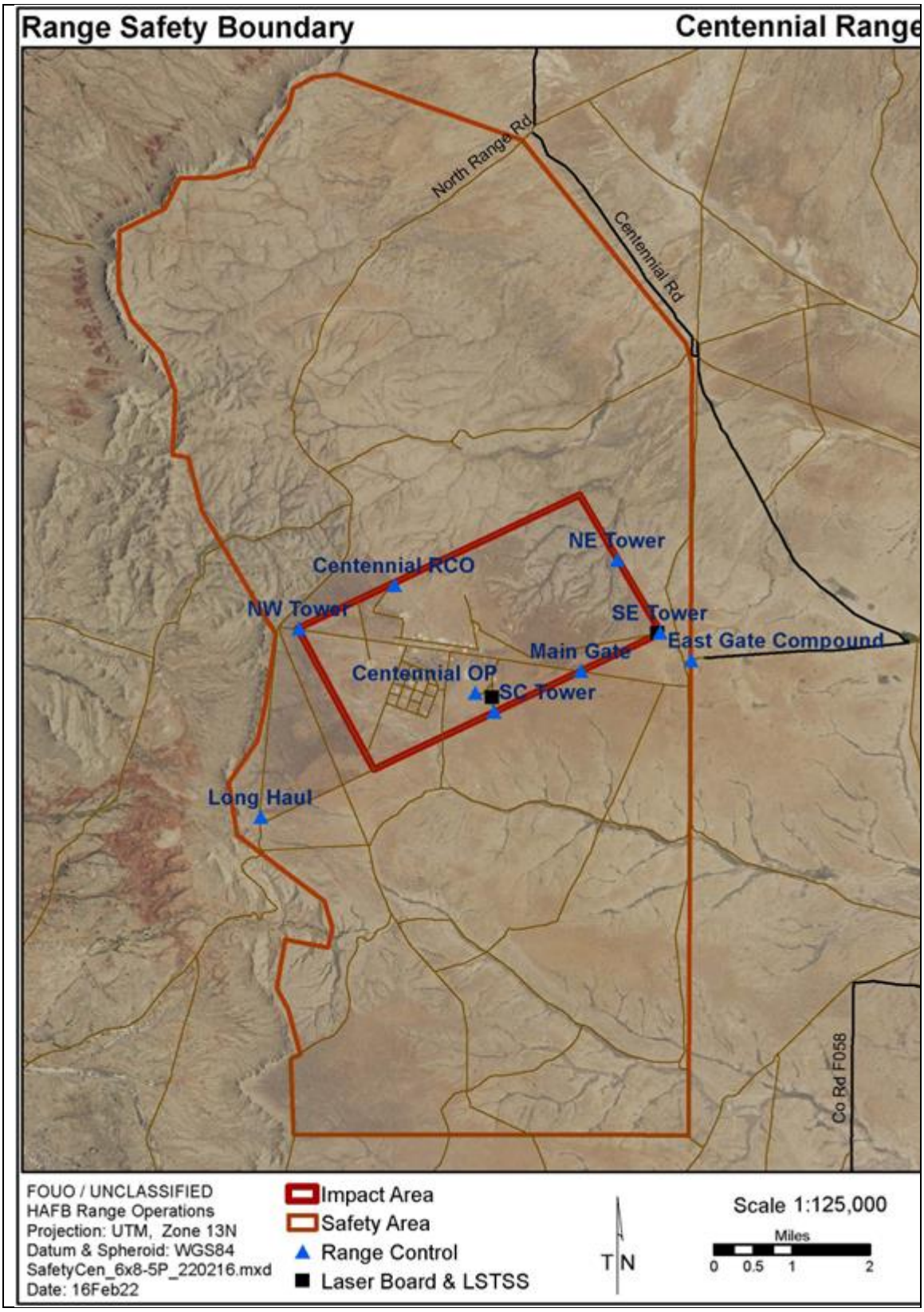


Figure 2.5. Centennial Range Layout

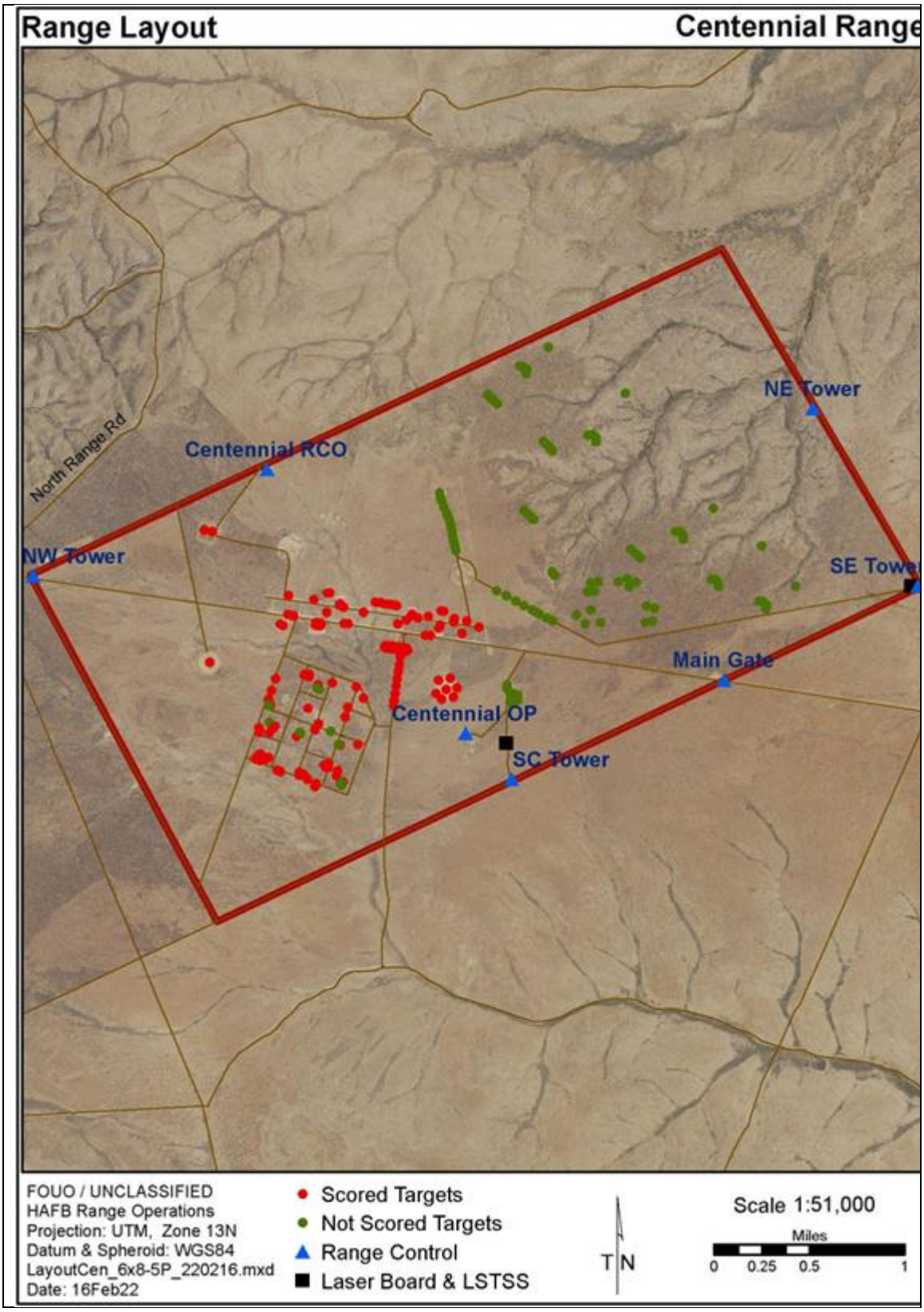


Figure 2.6. Red Rio Safety Boundary

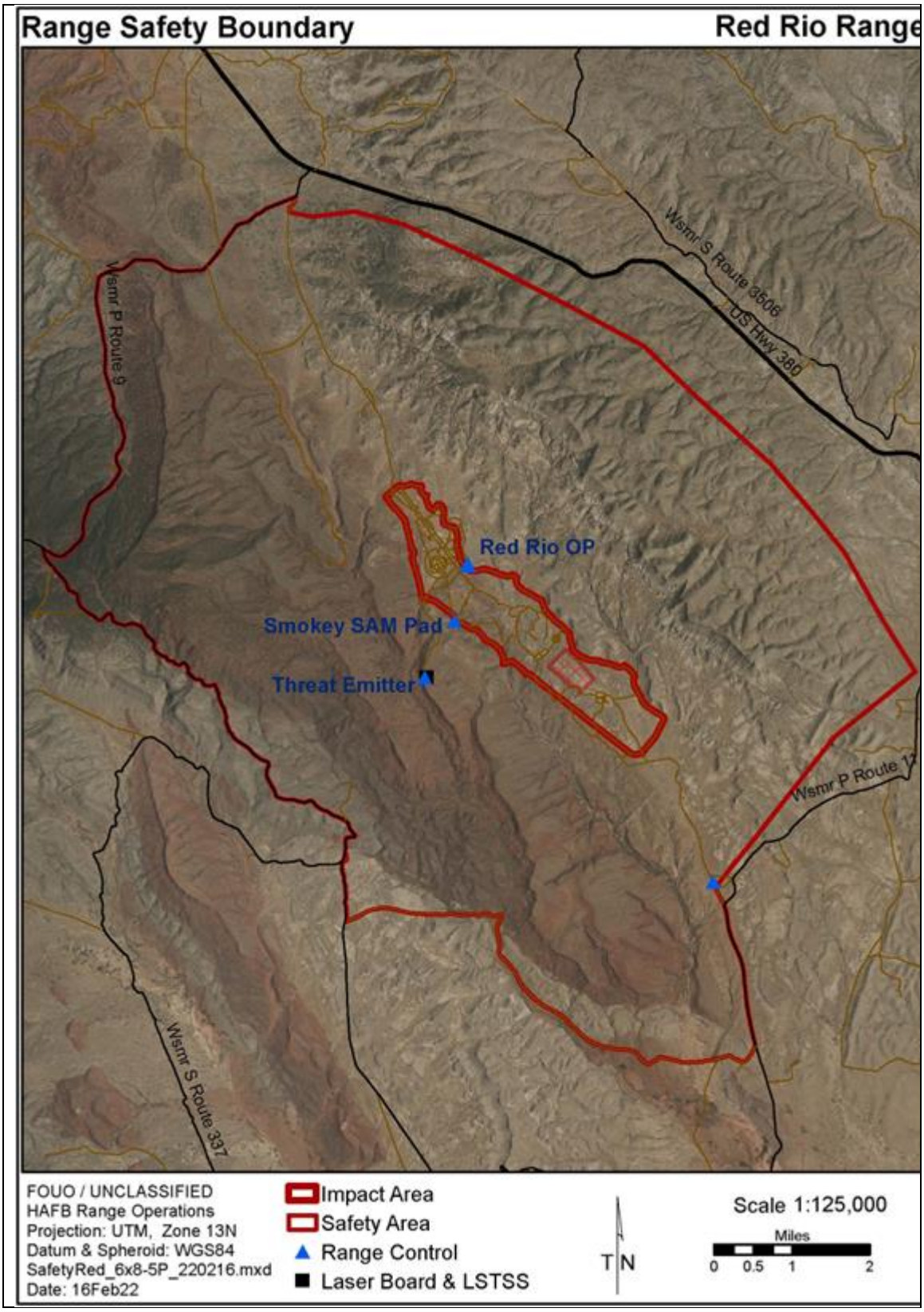
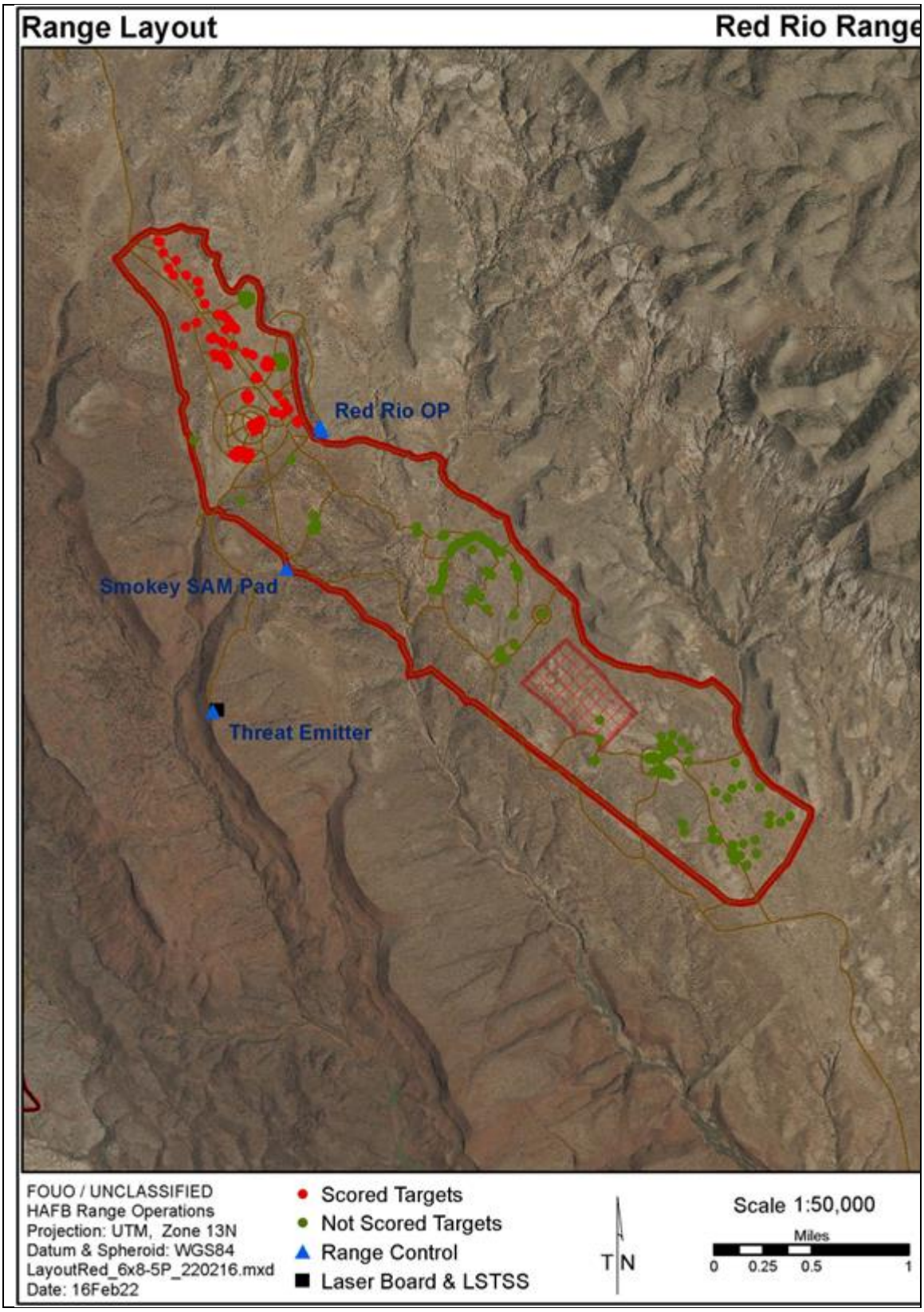


Figure 2.7. Red Rio Range Layout



2.3. Laser Boresight.

2.3.1. Laser bore sighting is available on all HAFB PTRs. All laser boresight missions must be scheduled in the Central Scheduling Enterprise (CSE) through the Wing Scheduling Office at 575-572-3536 or 3537 (DSN prefix 572). Units need to call the ROC at 575-572-5716 (DSN prefix 572) at least 15 minutes prior to the aircraft actual time on target with the aircraft call sign. Pilots must advise the ROC when laser is on. When the laser is steady, the ROC will transmit corrections after a steady call and the pilot shall confirm corrections. The ROC will transmit a good spot when laser is on target.

2.3.1.1. Oscura Range laser board is located on the east side of compound, run-in heading 352 + or – 10 degrees magnetic. Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) 13S CT 87517 10667.

2.3.1.2. Red Rio Range laser board located adjacent to the tower on top of the mesa, run-in heading 360 + or – 10 degrees magnetic. MGRS 13S CT 85754 31994.

2.3.1.3. Centennial Range laser board is located in the southeast corner of the range, run-in heading 218 + or – 10 degrees magnetic. MGRS 13S DR 27816 79250.

2.4. Hours of Operation.

2.4.1. See **Table 2.1** for hours of operation of each range.

2.4.2. Centennial Range is closed at 1300 local on Friday per a BLM memorandum of agreement. An extension may be requested from the RMO a minimum of two weeks in advance (30 days is desired due to low BLM staffing). Once the extension request is received by the RMO it will be forwarded to BLM for approval/disapproval. Upon receiving approval/disapproval notification from BLM, the RMO will contact the requesting organization notifying them on the requests final status.

2.4.3. All HAFB PTRs are closed on weekends and holidays. It is possible for primary range users to schedule a range for weekend use with a minimum of two weeks prior coordination, approval from the RMO, and if contractor additional hours of operations are available.

2.4.3.1. For weekend and holiday use of Centennial range, BLM approval is also needed, see **paragraph 2.4.2**.

2.4.4. Ranges will be scheduled closed for semi-annual and annual range maintenance, and all EOD clearance operations. The schedule is posted on the following site under Holloman Ranges: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10208/holloman/sitepages/home.aspx** or **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/SitePages/Home.aspx**.

2.4.5. Any additional hours of operation to the hours listed in **Table 2.1** must be approved by the RMO a minimum of two weeks prior.

Table 2.1. HAFB PTRs Hours of Operation

Class A: Oscura (Primary Class A range)	Available only during daylight hours Monday – Friday. It must be shown as Class A on the CSE schedule.
Class A: Centennial (AETC secondary Class A range)	Available for AETC F-16s Monday – Thursday during daylight hours and 0700 – 1300 on Friday. It must be shown as Class A on the CSE schedule.
Class B: Oscura and Red Rio	Red Rio Range 0500 – 0100 Monday – Friday Oscura range – Manned by PTR contractors during daylight hours (dusk to dawn) year-round, Monday -Friday when ROC is open.
Class B: Centennial	0500 – 0100 Monday – Thursday, 0500 – 1300 Friday. For MQ-9 and F-16 use
ROC Operational Hours	ROC is manned for 100 operational hours weekly from 0500 – 0100 Monday – Friday. With a minimum of five days prior notification to the RMO, the normal operational hours may be shifted earlier or later.
Class C operations	Class C operations are not allowed on HAFB PTRs.
Class D Operations	Airspace surrounding HAFB is instrumented with Remote Range Units (RRU) sites for use with Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI)/P5 pods (See Chapter 6).

2.4.6. Scheduling Procedures.

2.4.6.1. To schedule any of the HAFB PTRs and/or associated airspace, all users (ground and air) must contact the 54 OSS/OSOS (Wing Scheduling Office) a minimum of one week prior at 575-572-3536 or 3537, (DSN prefix 572). Ground users (other than range maintenance personnel) must also contact the RMO a minimum of two weeks prior at 575-572-5088 or 5074, (DSN prefix 572).

2.5. Restrictions.

2.5.1. All ordnance deliveries for all ranges must be approved by the ROA and developed through the WDZ program located in the RMO. Run-in heading restrictions are set for certain ordnance deliveries based upon results from the WDZ and Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) footprint programs. Use **Attachment 3** to submit WDZ parameter requests to the RMO for all events not already preapproved by the ROA. All pertinent range information may be found on the following web site under Holloman Ranges: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10208/holloman/sitepages/home.aspx** or **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/SitePages/Home.aspx**. Oscura and Red Rio Ranges are subject to restrictions and/or closures by WSMR to accommodate WSMR test and evaluation missions. The 54 OSS/OSOS (Wing Scheduling Office) publishes the daily schedule on the following site: **https://cseaf.eglin.af.mil/cse/home.aspx**. Day/Night operation restriction use the Day/Night definitions as defined in AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*.

2.5.2. Restricted Munitions and Munitions Deliveries.

2.5.2.1. Any munitions containing depleted uranium, all cluster bomb units, 105mm rounds of any type, 2.75" white phosphorus rockets, and all flechette rockets are prohibited on all HAFB PTRs.

2.5.3. Low angle strafe may only be accomplished during daylight hours. There are two low angle strafing targets on Centennial Range and four low angle strafing targets on Oscura Range, all with firm targets.

2.5.4. Inertially Aided Munitions (IAMS).

2.5.4.1. Pilots employing IAMS in bomb-on-coordinate mode or in a system delivery mode on coordinates on Red Rio and Centennial Ranges will conduct a triple check verification In Accordance With (IAW) AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*, and WDZ program requirements. Target coordinate verification will be accomplished via three independent checks that must include at least one other person in the process. (1) Cross check coordinates to published range guidance, (2) accomplish a coordinate read back to another individual, and (3) require positive confirmation that the target coordinates are within the anticipated target area. Inertial Navigation System (INS) may only be used in the event that the Global Positioning System (GPS) keys fail to transfer successfully. A successful Built-In Test (BIT) check of the IAMS is also required. 54 FG assigned F-16s may employ Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) via self-target deliveries IAW Mission Design Series (MDS)-specific weapons delivery requirements with an approved WDZ. Units requesting to use IAMS on HAFB PTRs must have a Flight Crew Information File (FCIF) or submit a memorandum to the ROA describing how they will complete the required IAMS procedures IAW **para 3.2.4** of this document.

2.5.4.1.1. 49th Operations Group assigned MQ-9s may employ JDAMs via self-derived coordinates IAW MDS specific weapon delivery requirements with an approved WDZ.

2.5.5. Employment Through Weather.

2.5.5.1. Inert munitions may be employed through weather on Red Rio and Centennial Ranges. Minimum weather requirements will be IAW AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*, and specific MDS guidance (WDZs do not account for weather). The target must be visually cleared by the ROC prior to employment. All deliveries must be in a bomb-on-coordinate mode or system delivery mode on coordinates and a triple check will be accomplished prior to weapons release.

2.6. Fire Danger.

2.6.1. Range fire danger levels are assessed by the Airspace/Range Management Flight. Restrictions are posted on the **https://cseaf.eglin.af.mil/cse/home.aspx**, weather page: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/Weather/SitePages/Home.aspx** and also are posted in the ROC.

2.7. No LASE/No Drop Areas.

2.7.1. Any building that is white, orange, or checkerboard white/orange is a no lase/drop building that is a manned facility or area of critical concern. Note: strafe targets may be white.

2.8. Oscura Restrictions.

2.8.1. Helicopter operations must use only approved WDZs on approved targets.

2.8.2. The run-in heading for the Oscura left range village area tactical target is 352 + or - 15 degrees magnetic. The run-in heading for the Oscura range academic, conventional, and tactical targets are 352 + or – 10 degrees magnetic.

2.8.3. No heavyweight munitions to include Bomb Dummy Unit (BDU)-50/56, and Guided Bomb Unit (GBU)-12/31/38/54 are authorized on Oscura.

2.8.4. Loft and high-altitude release bomb events are restricted to the right range academic target due to WDZ restrictions.

2.9. Red Rio Restrictions.

2.9.1. HE/HEI bombs and other heavy munitions are only authorized on target 1213 and must have prior RMO coordination, approval, and an approved WDZ.

2.9.2. The ROC must view and record all HE/HEI operations on target 1213 to ensure munitions go high order. Units must complete **Attachment 2** (Live Weapon Release Report) and email to: **49.wg.roc@us.af.mil**.

2.10. Centennial Restrictions.

2.10.1. The RCO tower is not in a clearly visible area. The RCO tower coordinates are N 32° 21’ 23.434” x W 105° 49’ 32.348”, and this is a no-drop, no- shoot area. Avoid flying over or pointing hot guns at the tower at any time.

2.10.2. During Class A operations, only the strafe pits and academic target can be utilized.

2.10.3. During Class B operations, targets can be used in accordance with approved WDZs for each aircraft type and ordnance.

2.10.4. The run-in heading for the Centennial conventional target 3156 is 160 degrees magnetic + or – 10 degrees (with lead-in line).

2.11. Airspace.

2.11.1. See **Figure 2.8** for a map of the airspace.

2.11.2. All HAFB PTRs and range patterns are fully under/within restricted airspace.

2.11.3. Red Rio and Oscura are within R-5107B and some of Red Rio airspace also includes parts of R-5107C and R5107J. Oscura lies entirely within the restricted ground and airspace of WSMR (R5107B). Red Rio airspace is surface to 30,000 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) and Oscura Fly Area is surface to 15,000 feet MSL. Units are required to coordinate desired altitudes with 54 OSS/OSOS to ensure separation between flights in Lava East and Red Rio/Oscura. The airspace portion of Red Rio Range, which is south of Highway 380, is within the restricted ground boundaries of WSMR.

2.11.4. Centennial Range is fully contained within R-5103C and specifically within the Centennial Fly Area (CFA), see **Figure 2.8**. Units can schedule the CFA with the adjacent McGregor North and/or McGregor South as required. Units must check restrictions with Holloman Wing Scheduling as Ft. Bliss conducts multiple daily operations that must be avoided in the vicinity of Centennial range. Airspace available during periods when

Centennial Range is designated "HOT" is normally from surface to 30,000 feet MSL but may be requested up to 60,000 feet MSL with prior coordination through 54 OSS/OSOS (575-572-3536 or 3537, DSN prefix 572).

2.11.4.1. CFA, IAW Fort Bliss Regulation 95-1, Aviation, Local Provisions and Flying Rules for Biggs Army Airfield, all aircraft utilizing Centennial Range must remain east of the 13S DR 19 grid line, south of the 13S DR 96 grid line, and north of the13S DR 60 grid line. Aircraft operating on Centennial Range may operate outside the CFA but must have coordinated and scheduled altitudes and patterns around Fort Bliss activity through the wing scheduling office. Aircraft may leave the CFA during their range patterns as long as they are scheduled for the respective McGregor North/South airspace and as long as they comply with the restrictions outside the CFA.

2.12. Range and Military Operations Areas (MOA).

2.12.1. Oscura, Red Rio, and Centennial Ranges are all classified air-to-ground training ranges.

2.12.2. Red Rio and Centennial Ranges are also classified as tactical ranges.

2.12.3. Electronic Warfare Range.

2.12.3.1. HAFB PTRs have electronic warfare capabilities with two UMTEs, and with the expectation of receiving a third in late Fiscal Year (FY) 24 or FY 25.

2.12.4. Air-to-Air Range.

2.12.4.1. HAFB PTRs do not support Air-to-Air missions. There is an air-to-air gunnery range located in Yonder airspace which is operated by WSMR. HAFB has an operations requirement with WSMR for the use of this range and the range must be scheduled through the HAFB Wing Scheduling Office at 575-572-3536 or 3537 (DSN prefix 572).

2.12.5. There are no MOAs associated with or required for use/operation of Red Rio, Oscura, or Centennial air-to-ground, or Yonder air-to-air ranges. All operations/patterns are totally contained within restricted airspace.

2.13. Landing Zones and Drop Zones.

2.13.1. IAW DAFMAN 13-217, *Drop Zone, Landing Zone, and Helicopter Landing Zone Operations*, surveys must be conducted by the requesting using unit and documented on the AF Form 4303, *Helicopter Landing Zone Survey*, and then approved by 54 FG/CC. Once the using unit has an approved Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ) survey on file with the RMO, that unit will be permitted to use the HLZ on a routine basis.

2.13.2. The HLZ survey must be updated every six months by the using/requesting units. There are no designated drop zones located on any HAFB PTR, however the US Army has designated drop zones on both WSMR and Fort Bliss McGregor Range property. Contact 915-744-5110/5104 to coordinate drop zones on Fort Bliss McGregor Range and 575-678-2451 to coordinate drop zones on WSMR.

2.14. Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP).

2.14.1. FARP operations are not authorized on any HAFB PTRs.

2.15. Frequencies and Call Signs

2.15.1. See **Table 2.2** for HAFB PTRs frequencies and call signs

Table 2.2. HAFB PTRs Frequencies and Call Signs

Frequencies	
Centennial	348.8
Red Rio	297.7
Oscura	342.2
ROC	348.8
Cheroke	305.5
JTTOC	315.9
Guard	243.0 / 121.5
Call Signs	
Ranger	Range Management Office
Blackjack	ACMI POD Shop
ROC	Range Operations Center
Hustler	7 ASOS when on Centennial
Rattler	7 ASOS when on Red Rio
Badger	JTTOC
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
Safety 1	HAFB Wing Safety
**Hustler is the standard call sign for use on either Red Rio or Centennial. If both ranges are under concurrent use, Hustler will be used for Centennial.	

Figure 2.8. Airspace Map

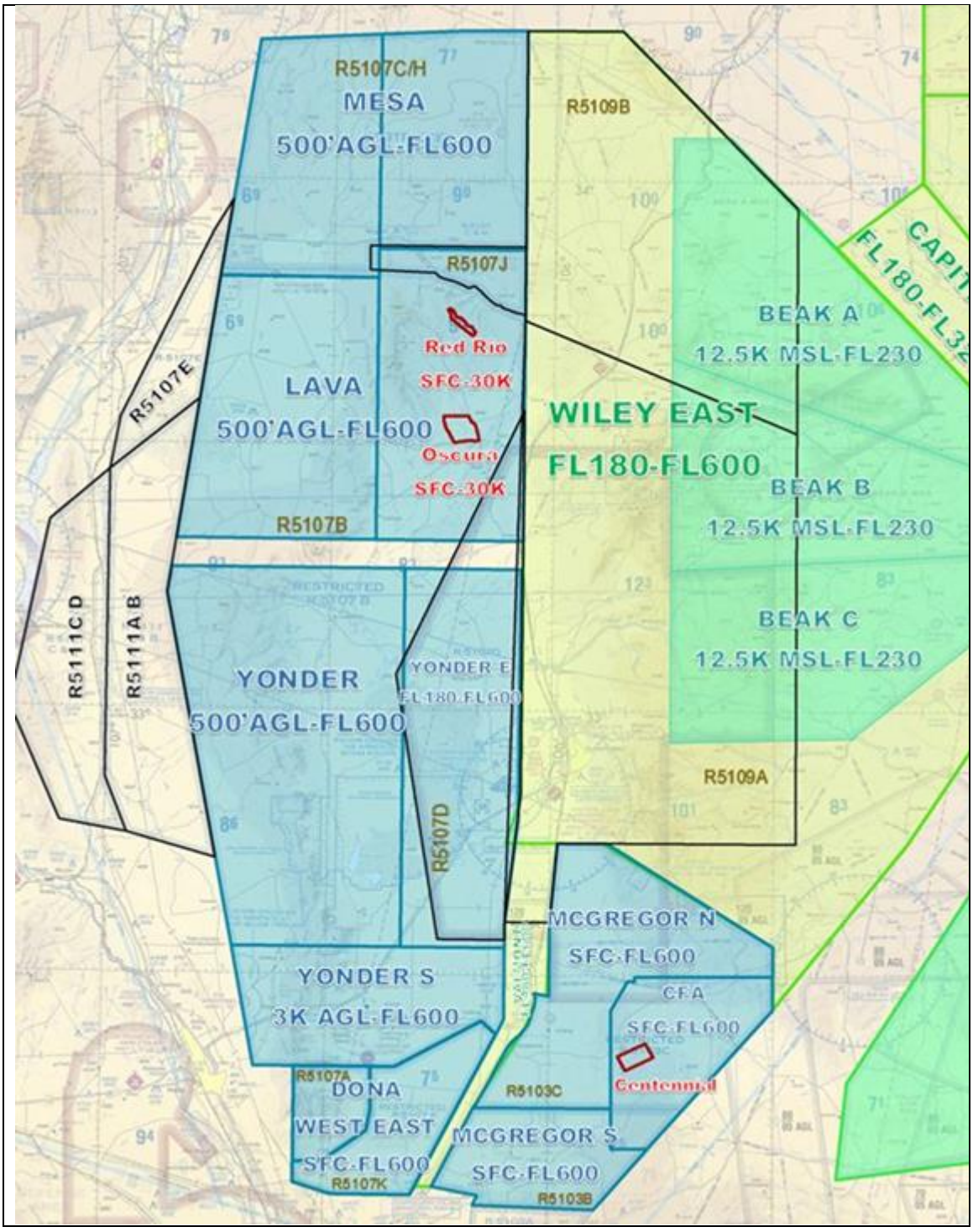
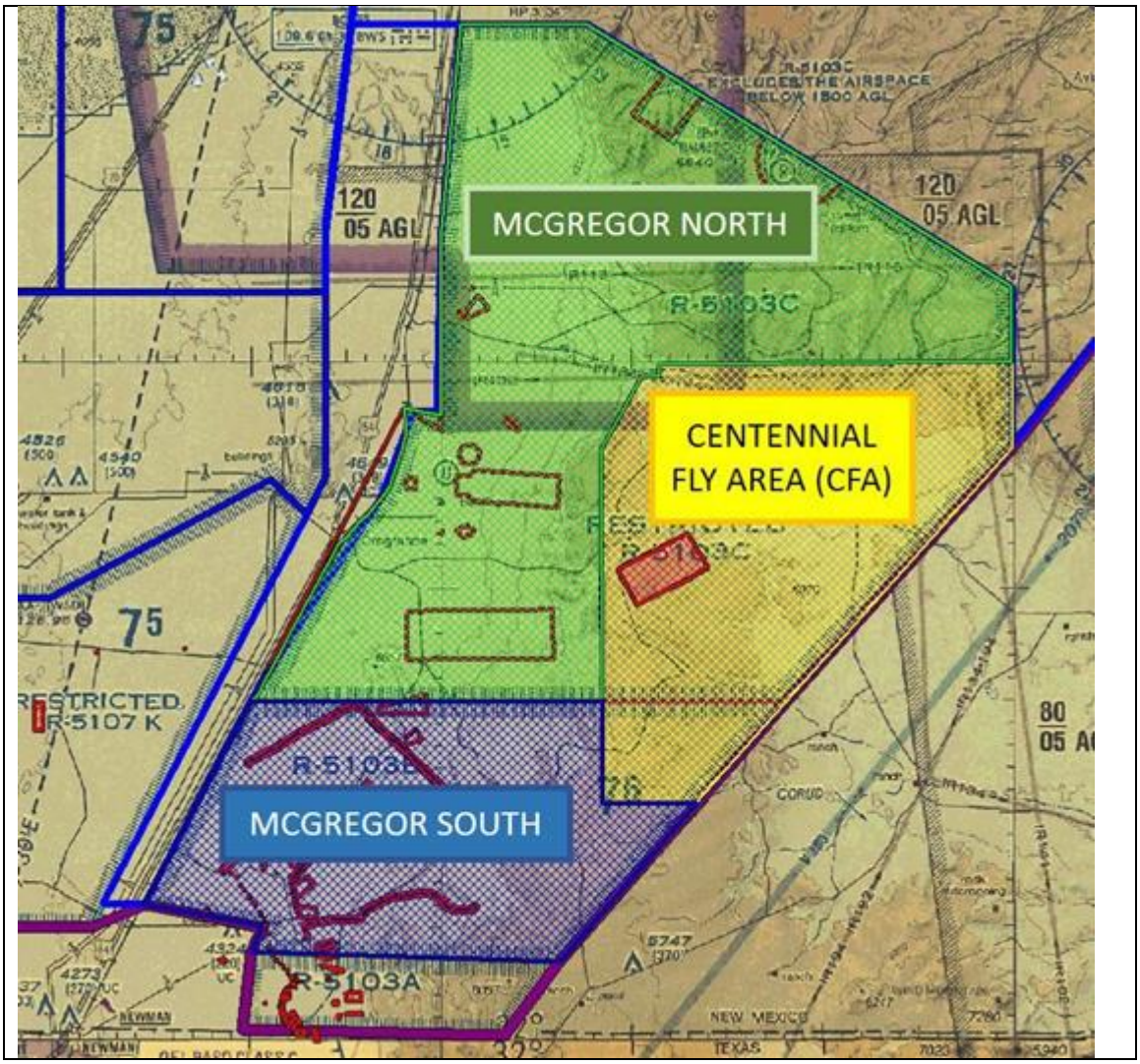


Figure 2.9. Centennial Fly Area Detailed View



Chapter 3

OPERATIONS AND WEAPONS DELIVERY PROCEDURES

3.1. Overview.

3.1.1. Prior to first-time operations, all aircrews will familiarize themselves with range boundaries, target locations, camera/microwave towers, and manned sites on the range(s) that they are scheduled for.

3.1.2. Aircrews shall accomplish a dry clearing pass before expending any ordnance. Exception: Local/Assigned users may accomplish a First Run Attack on Red Rio Range if prior coordination with the ROC has been accomplished. The ROC will clear the airfield area with cameras prior to first run attack. First Run Attack Targets are limited to the Red Rio airfield area.

3.1.2.1. A clearing pass is not required on Red Rio or Centennial ranges when working with JTAC teams. Coordination and approval of the JTAC team lead must be verbally confirmed prior.

3.1.3. MQ-9 aircrews will accomplish clearing procedures in accordance with AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*, from the target to a distance greater than or equal to the applicable J-FIRE minimum safe distance for the ordnance being released.

3.1.3.1. MQ-9 aircrews are not required to complete a dry clearing pass but must clear the target area as described above. This is with or without JTAC support.

3.1.4. For ordnance to be authorized, an approved WDZ or SDZ must be signed and approved by the ROA and kept on file in the RMO. WDZs are aircraft, ordnance, and weapon specific and contain drop criteria (see **Attachment 3**). SDZs are weapons system and caliber specific.

3.1.5. Safety Switch.

3.1.5.1. Prior to first release, when carrying expendable ordnance, final switch configuration for weapon release (arming) shall not be accomplished until the aircraft is in such a position that any accidental release will be contained within the safety boundaries of the ranges.

3.1.6. Scoring.

3.1.6.1. Scoring requests submitted the same day as scoring would occur will be submitted to the ROC no later than aircrew step. Use of **Attachment 4** is required and must be emailed or faxed to the ROC.

3.1.7. Flares and Illumination Rockets.

3.1.7.1. In WSMR restricted airspace, flares and illumination rockets may be dropped/fired from a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet Above Ground Level (AGL). Within the designated impact areas of Red Rio, Oscura, and Centennial ranges, aircraft are authorized to expend flares and illumination rockets from a minimum altitude of 500 feet AGL. Refer to **Attachment 5** for restrictions regarding use of flares/illumination rockets on HAFB PTRs.

3.1.7.2. Flares will not be released over ranges during range maintenance and/or clearing operations.

3.1.8. Chaff.

3.1.8.1. Aircrews must follow the guidance listed in the chaff permit in order to dispense chaff. Refer to the Chaff Permit located on the website: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10208/holloman/sitepages/home.aspx** or https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetchmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/SitePages/Home.aspx

3.1.8.2. Chaff will not be released over ranges during range maintenance and/or clearing operations.

3.2. Range Authorized Ordnance .

3.2.1. All ordnance deliveries must be approved by the ROA using the WDZ footprint program located in the RMO. If the ordnance is not listed on the A3AR SharePoint website: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10208/holloman/sitepages/home.aspx** or Holloman SharePoint **site:** **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/SitePages/Home.aspx**, contact the RMO so a WDZ footprint can be developed and routed to ROA for approval. EXCEPTION: F-16 WDZs for the 8th Fighter Squadron (FS), 311 FS, 314 FS and 7th Air Support Operations Squadron (ASOS) will be updated by the RMO and uploaded to the 54 OSS FGV folder and be hand carried to the 7th ASOS scheduling office at Biggs Airfield within 2 weeks of ROA signature/approval. A notification email from the range office advising of planned release as well as confirmed completed WDZ will be sent to both the 54 FGV and 7 ASOS. The 54 OSS\FGV and 7 ASOS scheduling section will be responsible for getting pilots and JTACs the newly updated WDZs. NOTE: F16 WDZs will not be posted to the above range SharePoint sites to avoid duplicates.

3.2.2. Authorized ordinance is authorized only through current approved WDZs or SDZs.

3.2.3. IAMS and JDAM Delivery Procedures.

3.2.3.1. A FCIF or memorandum must be submitted to the RMO for ROA approval prior to scheduling the range for these events (minimum of 2 weeks is required for coordination). This is a onetime requirement, and once a FCIF is on file for the unit, no additional FCIF needs to be submitted.

3.2.3.2. The FCIF must address the following information:

3.2.3.2.1. Weapon Targeting Validation. A process is implemented to ensure correct weapon targeting has been verified by at least three independent checks prior to weapon release. Target verification may be a combination of procedures that mitigate human error producing erroneous weapon targeting. Aircrew may use all means available such as aircraft sensors, datalinks, and radio communication (coordinate read back) to ensure an independent weapon targeting triple check is complete prior to weapon release.

3.2.3.2.2. Aircraft must be within the published release envelope for the WDZ at the time of launch. Note: WDZs do not account for winds.

3.2.3.2.3. The aircraft will be required to be within the Launch Acceptable Region (LAR) at the time of weapon release to ensure it is within acceptable Minimum/Maximum launch ranges.

3.2.3.2.4. Releasing aircraft will be required to have a functioning on-board GPS or INS to provide accurate position handoff to the weapon to help ensure navigation accuracy.

3.2.3.2.5. Must plan for a greater than 28-degree weapon impact to negate ricochet.

3.2.4. Munitions Expenditures Reporting.

3.2.4.1. All local range users must report their munitions expenditures through the CSE program. Off station range users must report their munitions via e- mail to **49.wg.roc@us.af.mil** no later than the next duty day. JTAC/FAC/TACP/JFO teams and other ground users must report all munitions expenditures to the ROC at the end of each mission. In addition, all HE/HEI expenditures on Red Rio Range target 1213 must be reported on the Live HE Weapons Release Report (**Attachment 2**) and either faxed, scanned, or emailed to **49.wg.roc@us.af.mil**.

3.3. Restrictions, Master Arm Procedures, Limitations and Footprint Data .

3.3.1. All range restrictions are listed in **paragraph 2.2.2** of this document.

3.3.2. All WDZ and SDZ footprint data is located in the RMO and all approved WDZs and SDZs are located on the ACC/A3AR SharePoint site **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/10208/holloman/sitepages/home.aspx** or **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/SitePages/Home.aspx**.

3.4. Range Fire Restriction Matrix .

3.4.1. Fire danger ratings will be posted on the ROC at **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/Weather/SitePages/Home.aspx** and on the HAFB Weather page. See Attachments **5** and **6** for fire danger definitions, restrictions, and matrix.

3.4.2. Red Flag Definition. See **attachment 5**.

3.5. Laser and Directed Energy Operation.

3.5.1. All HAFB PTRs are approved for laser operations in both the training and combat modes. Laser use must be indicated in CSE, and the ROC must be notified of all laser operations.

3.5.2. Approved laser eye protection must be worn by all ground personnel on the range whenever laser operations are in progress. For combat lasers, the range must be scheduled Hot in CSE.

3.5.3. The list of approved laser systems (both airborne and ground) to include infrared (IR) pointers is located on the Air Combat Command (ACC) SharePoint site, and then in turn under the HAFB RMO SharePoint sub-folder under **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetc-hmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSO1/OSOR/Range%20Safety?viewpath=%2Fsites%2Faetc%2Dhmn%2F54FG%2F54%5FOSS%2FOSO1%2FOSOR%2FRange%20Safety&id=%2Fsites%2Faetc%2Dhmn%2F54FG%2F54%5FOSS%2FOSO1%2FOSOR%2FRange%20**

Safety%2FSafety%2F3%2E%20Range%20Laser%20Certifications&viewid=acea7e8f%2D3c82%2D422f%2D8dd7%2D8c26abcaf820.

3.5.4. For approved airborne laser systems, refer to the list of approved laser systems.

3.5.5. Ground Laser Operations.

3.5.5.1. All ground laser operations must be conducted from approved range firing points only (OPs). The RMO maintains the current Laser Safety Danger Zone information. **Table 3.1** lists the approved targets on each range for buffer angles 2, 5, 10, and 15 mrad. See **Table 3.1** for approved ground laser targets.

Table 3.1. Ground Laser Approved Targets

Range	Approved Targets
Oscura: Left Range only	All targets within the village area
Red Rio Range	All targets except 1001, 1002, 1003, and 1202 through 1376
Centennial Range	Targets 3085 through 3089
Centennial Range	Targets 3120 through 3138
Centennial Range	Targets 3157 through 3289

3.6. Directed Energy Operations .

3.6.1. HAFB PTRs are not currently approved for directed energy weapons.

3.7. Night Operations.

3.7.1. All HAFB PTRs are approved for night operations. The LSVRS camera has Infrared (IR) capability on both Centennial and Red Rio ranges. In addition, standalone IR cameras are installed on both Centennial and Red Rio ranges.

3.7.2. Oscura, Red Rio, and Centennial Ranges are equipped with white light emitting diode (LED) target night lighting on certain targets. These targets are the Oscura academic target, Centennial academic target, and a strafing target on Red Rio (see Figures **3.1**, **3.2**, and **3.3**.). Oscura and Centennial ranges have blue LED perimeter lighting that identifies the range impact boundaries. Night lighting is currently set for dusk to dawn. Night target lighting on Centennial and Red Rio is available during Centennial Class A operations and may be turned on for Class B operations if requested one day prior to the scheduled mission on both Red Rio and Centennial. Red lights are used to identify manned and unmanned towers on all ranges.

3.7.3. Night Vision Devices (NVD).

3.7.3.1. NVD operations are approved on all HAFB PTRs and must be conducted in accordance with current aircrew training standards.

3.7.4. Infrared Cameras.

3.7.4.1. Centennial and Red Rio ranges have the LSVRS installed on the urban area target areas. This system allows the user to have their daytime and nighttime laser missions scored in real time and recorded for post mission analysis. The system utilizes a pan and tilt style camera with IR capability so that it can scan multiple targets within the designated area.

3.8. Threat Simulation .

3.8.1. HAFB PTRs currently have four sites for AN/TPT-T1(v) UMTEs within the lava MOA (Oscura, Red Rio, North Oscura Peak (NOP) and HAFB north of Runway 16). Currently there are two threat systems for use which can be located between the four sites when given advanced notice to the RMO. All UMTE and GTR-18 Smokey SAMs must be scheduled in advance to de-conflict between WSMR research and development events and HAFB training events. Adding of threat simulators cannot be accomplished the day of mission.

3.8.2. GTR-18A Smokey SAMs.

3.8.2.1. HAFB PTRs currently have one remotely operated Remote Smokey SAM (RSS) launch location located on Red Rio Range.

3.8.2.2. The Smokey Sam Simulator is a pyrotechnic device designed to simulate the actual launch of a SAM against an aircraft for aircrew training. The Smokey SAM launcher site is capable of launching a maximum of 16 rockets before needing to be reloaded.

3.8.2.3. Smokey SAMs will be used, transported, loaded/unloaded, and inspected IAW technical orders and 54 OSS SOI 91-2, Smokey SAM Simulator Operating Instructions.

Figure 3.1. Oscura Range Lighting Diagram

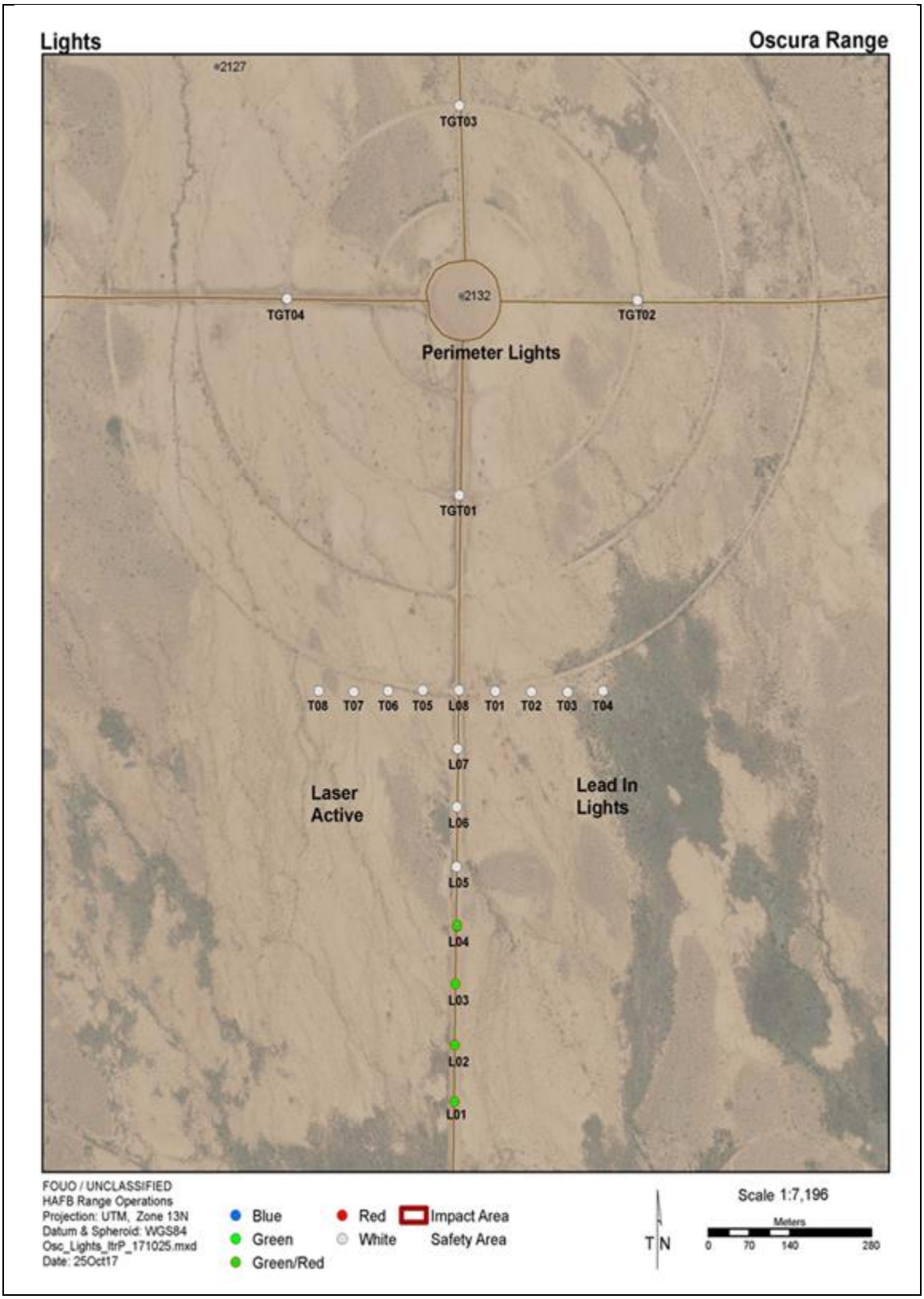


Figure 3.2. Centennial Range Lighting Diagram

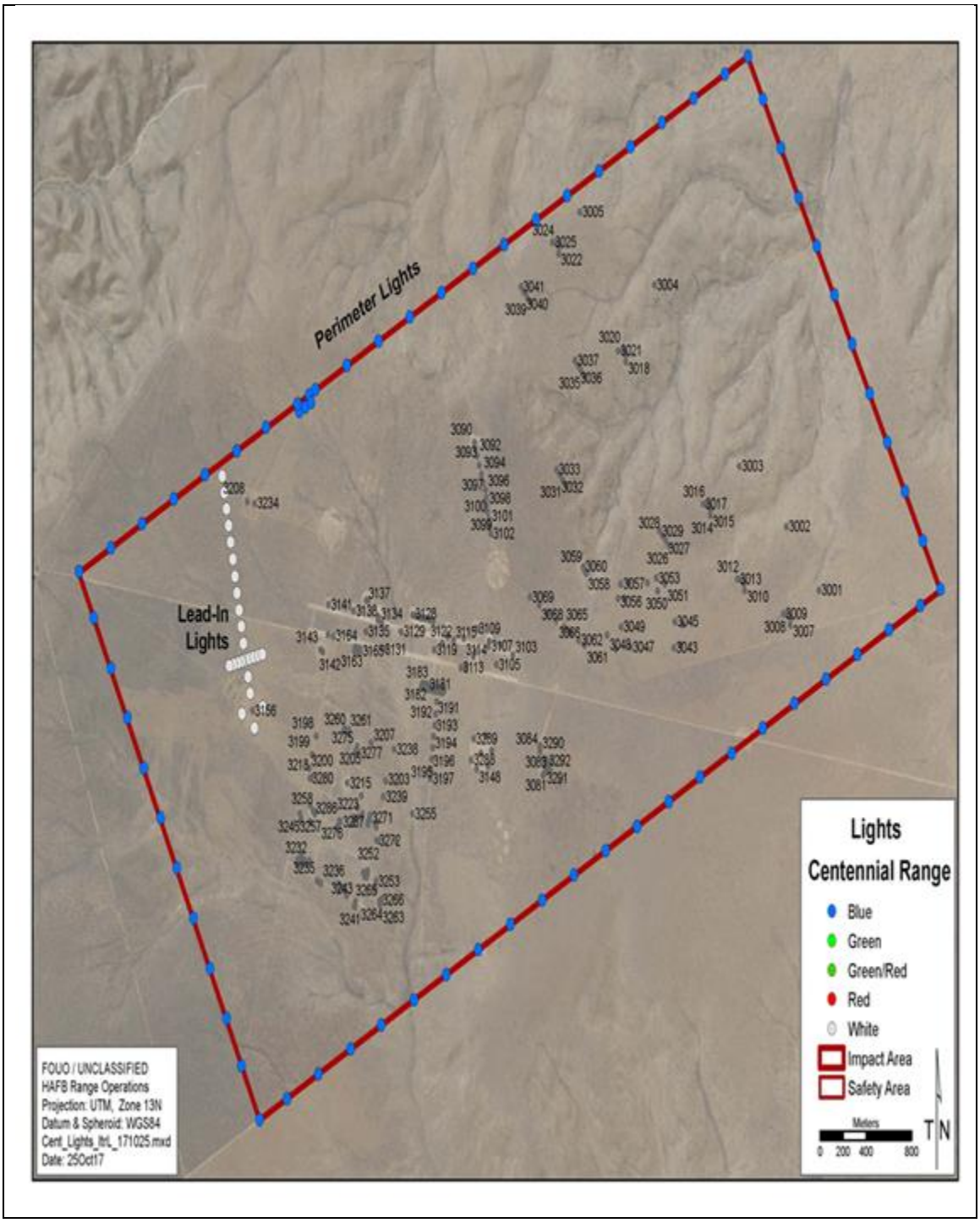
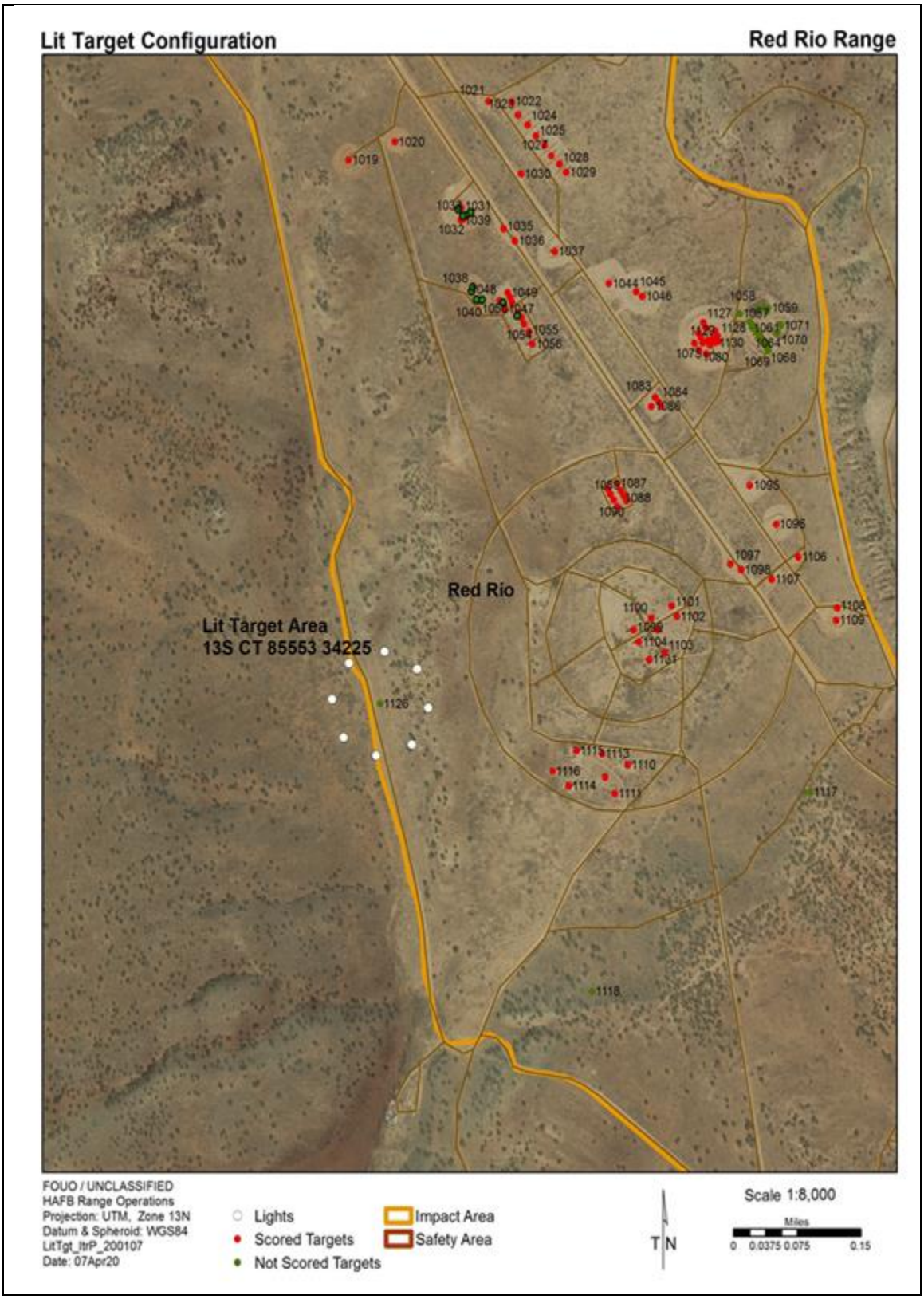


Figure 3.3. Red Rio Range Lighting Diagram



3.9. Transition Corridor Operations .

3.9.1. All aircraft must receive clearance from Holloman Radar Approach Control, through UHF 336.2/269.225 or Very High Frequency (VHF) 120.6, prior to entering ACC Working Areas. Alternate means available to contact White Sands Radar Facility for Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) pilots can be done via telephone at DSN 258-8000.

3.10. Oscura Range Entry/Exit Procedures.

3.10.1. See the map in **Figure 3.4** for Oscura Range and Red Rio Range Entry and Exit Corridors.

3.10.2. Oscura Entry and Exit Procedures

3.10.2.1. Entry Procedures. Prior to entering Oscura airspace, contact Holloman Radar Approach Control on UHF 336.2/269.225 or VHF 120.6. Aircraft will enter airspace from either the south at Romeo 33° 18'N 106° 13'W (337/27 Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) Holloman Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) or WSMR grid intersection of Romeo and 52 lines); the east at DICED, 33° 26.740'N 106° 04.360'W (353/35 DME Holloman TACAN); from the north at TRAILS, 33° 44.02'N 105° 55.512'W (360/53 DME Holloman TACAN); or southeast at CAPES, 33° 17.705'N 106° 04.383'W (354/26 DME Holloman TACAN). Aircraft proceeding from DICED to the Oscura Range holding area will not descend below 15,000 feet MSL until south of 33° 25'N (WSMR grid line 56). The Oscura Range working frequency is UHF 342.2 for all aircraft working on the range. During Class A operations, all aircraft will switch to 342.2 and contact the RCO.

3.10.2.2. Exit Procedures. Prior to Return to Base (RTB) from Oscura Range, all aircraft must contact Holloman Approach Control five minutes prior to exiting. Aircraft will normally exit Oscura Range to the east at DICED between the north boundary and main range complex above 10,500 feet MSL. Exit using Visual Flight Rules (VFR) or Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) if requested and traffic permitting on a desired altitude and routing. Departures via the Sands and Salinas Corridors or through Red Rio Range may be accomplished provided this is coordinated with and approved by Holloman Approach Control. Departing aircraft will maintain VFR until clear of WSMR airspace. Aircraft which exit east off range and plan to recover at Holloman can expect to proceed east and intercept the Holloman 002 radial inbound after coordination has been accomplished with Holloman Approach Control for recovery clearance. Aircraft exiting east off range and not planning to recover at Holloman may obtain an IFR clearance by contacting Radar Approach Control (RAPCON). Aircraft which exit north through Red Rio Range and wish to obtain an IFR clearance may coordinate with Holloman Approach Control or contact Albuquerque Center.

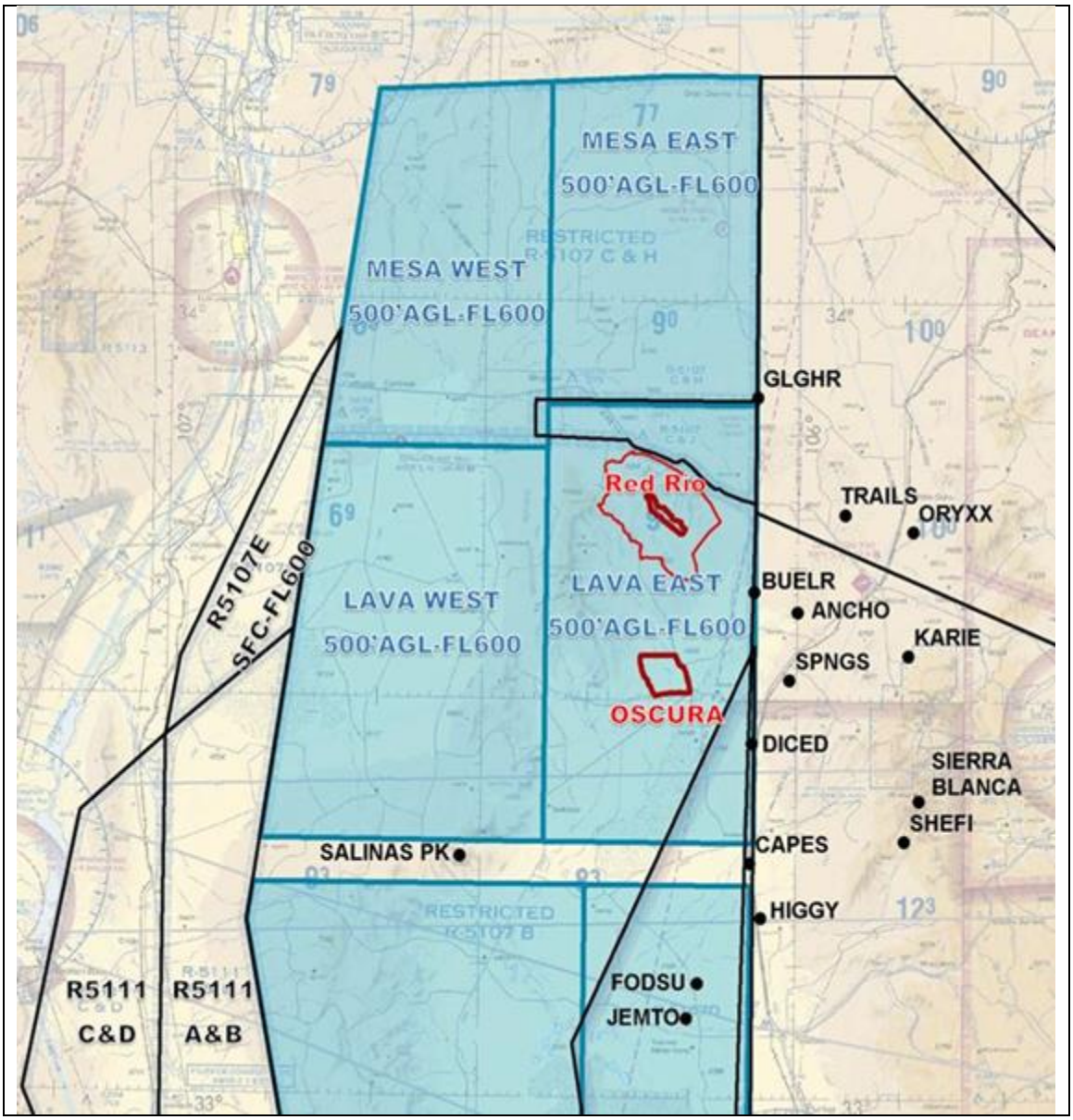
3.10.3. Red Rio Entry and Exit Procedures.

3.10.3.1. Entry Procedures. Prior to entering Red Rio Range, radio contact with Holloman Radar Approach Control UHF 336.2/269.225 or VHF 120.6 will be established. Holloman Radar Approach Control will issue clearance to enter the range. The Red Rio Range working frequency is UHF 279.7 for all JTAC/TACP/FAC/JFO and aircraft working on the range. This working frequency is monitored by the ROC located on HAFB. ROC operators are NOT to be confused with RCOs (they do not have clearing/control authority). Upon check in, the ROC will advise pilots on range status in CSE and inform them that a

clearing sweep has been accomplished via cameras and that they have flight lead control. Pilots are still required to perform a clearing pass as outlined in **para 3.1**. ROC operators will coordinate ground entry/exit for personnel, pass scores, and relay information received from RAPCON and or JTTOC. They also can pass altimeter setting for the range, and weather data such as wind speed. Entry into Red Rio can be from Instrument Route 113, IR 133, Visual Route (VR) 176, VR 100, VR 125, holding at TRAILS, the Sands Corridor, or other WSMR areas.

3.10.3.2. Exit Procedures. Aircraft will notify the ROC that they are departing and will pass munitions expenditures to the ROC. All aircraft will normally exit Red Rio Range to the east. Departures via the Sands and Salinas corridors may be accomplished if approved by Holloman Radar Approach Control UHF 336.2/269.225 or VHF 120.6. Aircraft will maintain VFR and depart at appropriate VFR altitude. If Instrument Meteorological Conditions, obtain an IFR clearance from the RAPCON. Aircraft which plan to exit east off range and recover at Holloman will exit the range at BUELR, 33°38.790'N 106°04.580'W (352/47 DME Holloman TACAN) and proceed to SPRINGS, 33°31.502'N 106°00.716'W (357/40 DME Holloman TACAN). Aircraft will contact Holloman Approach Control UHF 336.2/269.225 or VHF 149.0/120.6 for recovery clearance. Aircraft exiting off range and not planning to recover at Holloman may obtain an IFR clearance by contacting Holloman Radar Approach Control. Aircraft that proceed south along the VFR corridor will contact Holloman Approach Control UHF 336.2/269.225 or VHF 120.6 for clearances, flight following, and advisories. All aircraft must contact Holloman Approach Control five minutes prior to departing their assigned airspace. Upon exiting the assigned Air Traffic Control (ATC) working area, aircraft will not penetrate other WSMR restricted airspace without approval from Holloman Approach Control.

Figure 3.4. Oscura Range and Red Rio Range Entry and Exit Procedures



3.10.4. Centennial Range Entry and Exit Procedures

3.10.4.1. Cherokee provides service in CFA/McGregor North and McGregor South (R5103B/C) to aircraft not associated with Army Air Defense operations.

3.10.4.2. CFA.

3.10.4.2.1. CFA is designated a protected operating airspace dedicated primarily to highspeed strike aircraft when scheduled with Fort Bliss Range Scheduling. The CFA altitudes are normally Surface to 30,000 feet MSL but may be requested up to 60,000 feet MSL. Aircraft must observe all Fort Bliss restrictions as depicted in scheduling software currently in use and the Restriction Page.

3.10.4.3. McGregor North and South.

3.10.4.3.1. McGregor North and South are the airspace subsections within R5103B/C and directly adjacent to the CFA. These airspaces can be scheduled in conjunction with the CFA to meet mission requirements. Fort Bliss conducts artillery and RPA missions in these airspaces and aircraft must observe all Fort Bliss restrictions.

3.10.4.4. Entry Procedures. Enter only within scheduled range time and after receiving clearance from Cherokee. Maintain extreme vigilance for civilian and military aircraft operating in the VFR corridor that runs between El Paso, Texas and Alamogordo, New Mexico. If entering McGregor North, recommend climbing VFR to 16500' – 17500' MSL to avoid light civilian traffic in the VFR Corridor. Remain above 10000' MSL until clear of the High Altitude Mountain Environmental Training Strategy (HAMETS) area. HAMETS area has a White Route ingress and egress route from Fort Bliss proper on the eastern boundary of 5103C. This corridor is active from the Surface to 800ft AGL and must be avoided by Centennial aircraft except when scheduled for low level entries. Aircrews requiring low entry into the CFA fly area will schedule a minimum of 24 hours in advance and it must be annotated into CSE. Installation Joint Air Ground Integration Cell (JAGIC), also known as Bliss Radio, is responsible for reviewing the CSE schedule and closing the White Route in R5103C during the entire range period when low level entry is scheduled into Centennial Range.

3.10.4.5. Radio Communications. Contact Cherokee prior to entering and five minutes prior to departing McGregor North/South/CFA airspace. Upon clearance to enter, aircrews may push over to the ROC for real-time scoring of air-ground munitions (must be pre-coordinated through ROC). If the ROC frequency is not being used for scoring operations, aircrews may use that frequency as a discrete frequency for air-to-air inter-flight communications. Centennial Range working frequency is UHF 348.8 for all aircraft working on the range. During Class A operations, all aircraft will switch to 348.8 and contact the RCO. During JTAC/TACP/FAC/JFO operations, all aircraft will switch to 348.8 or other predesignated frequencies and contact the ground controller. During Class B operations, all aircraft will switch to 348.8 and contact the ROC.

3.10.4.6. Exit Procedures. Contact Cherokee with your intentions and await their approval and instructions prior to departing McGregor North/South/CFA airspace.

3.11. Helicopter Operations .

3.11.1. Helicopter operations may be conducted on all HAFB PTRs under flight lead control using visual flight rules.

3.11.2. All helicopters using HAFB PTRs must check in with the ROC or with the RCO tower if the range is Class A. They must report their munitions expended and call leaving the range with the ROC upon completion of their mission. If for some reason communication with the ROC cannot be made, contact Holloman Approach Control (for Oscura/Red Rio) or Fort Bliss Fire Desk (for Centennial) to relay the munitions expenditure information to the ROC.

3.11.3. Helicopters must use ROA approved WDZs for all munitions employed.

3.11.4. Helicopters may not overfly the tower or point/fire their loaded guns at the tower at any time.

3.11.5. Low-level corridors to enable Rotary Wing (RW) aircraft transit under Mesa/Lava areas and hold outside of Red Rio until their assigned range times.

3.11.6. Transit will have assigned corridor entry/exit times and block times for Red Rio, Oscura, or Centennial Ranges. RW Aircrews will only enter after their set times and depart before or at the end of their designated time.

3.11.7. Ensure their sponsored RW aircraft plan and comply with corridor transit altitude of at or below 8,500 MSL.

3.11.8. RW Aircrews will obtain clearance for corridor access from either Cherokee Control or RAPCON.

3.11.9. RW Aircrews will report their status to the controlling agency at 60-minute intervals.

3.11.10. Fixed-wing aircraft operating in Lava, Mesa, or Oscura while the corridors are active. Will have an altitude restriction at or above 8,600 MSL.

3.11.11. Corridor Transit Lines:

Primary TRANSIT A/S:

O - P 72-86 Alternate TRANSIT A/S:

R-S 72-86 Maximum Altitude While transiting Corridors: 8,500 MSL

3.12. Weather.

3.12.1. Current local area weather is available through RAPCON or Holloman Automatic Terminal Information System (HMNATIS) on UHF 273.5. Current weather for each range is available through the ROC at 575-572-5716 (DSN prefix 572) when the ROC is operational. Altimeter is available through ROC, RAPCON or HMNATIS (UHF 273.5) during Class B operations and the RCO during Class A operations.

3.13. Minimums and Fouls.

3.13.1. Reference is according to applicable volume of AFI 11-MDS Vol. I, AFI 11-Series, AFI 11-MDS-Vol III, and AFI 11-214. Minimums and fouls include, but are not limited to; descending below minimum altitudes for the event, firing inside 2,000 feet during Low Angle Strafe (LAS) delivery, double-burst on LAS, a lazy recovery on LAS, dropping without clearance, violation of range safety, and expending ordnance on the wrong target.

3.13.2. Aircrew will discontinue and hold high and dry above the range after receiving a second foul.

3.13.3. The RCO will ensure foul/dangerous pass information is recorded on the computer Weapons Impact Scoring System (WISS) / Improved Remote Strafe Scoring System (IRSSS) score sheet. No score will be recorded for any event where a foul is issued.

3.13.3.1. A dangerous pass is a violation of range or flight safety as assessed by the RCO. This includes maneuvers such as sweeping the aircraft nose through the range tower, pointing at the range tower, and overflying the range tower during Class A operations unless authorized by the RCO. A single violation of range or flight safety, as judged by the RCO or flight lead, may be considered a dangerous pass by the RCO or flight lead,

which will require the flight member to discontinue events and hold high and dry above the range.

3.14. Emergency Procedures.

3.14.1. An in-flight emergency or unusual situation should be declared as soon as possible, consistent with maintaining aircraft control, to permit maximum assistance from available sources and allow necessary support actions to be taken.

3.14.2. Pilots experiencing loss of radio (NORDO) will attempt contact with the RCO on guard frequency. If contact cannot be re-established on the range working frequency, that aircraft will go high and dry and not be allowed to continue missions on the range. Follow NORDO procedures as listed in the inflight guide for RTB.

3.14.3. All aircraft incidents and mishaps on range will be handled IAW AFMAN 13-212V1_AETCSUP, *Range Planning and Operations*, as well as the following.

3.14.3.1. For aircraft incidents on Class A ranges, the RCO will initiate all necessary emergency actions IAW PTR contractor checklists. These include appropriate notifications, closing of the range, and assuming responsibility as the interim on-scene commander until a crash response team can be organized.

3.14.3.2. During Class B and Class D service, the flight lead, individual pilot, JTAC, or other briefed person will start the emergency actions, and if feasible, act as the interim on scene-commander until a crash response team can be organized.

3.14.4. HAFB PTRs do not have any emergency airfields on range. Reference in flight guide for emergency airfields.

3.14.5. For dropped objects and inadvertent releases, the type of munition and where the munition lands will dictate the response.

3.14.6. Any off-range release or off-range munitions impact must be reported to RAPCON or Cherokee as soon as possible. RAPCON or Cherokee will then report the incident accordingly. Aircrews must record the altitude and Latitude/Longitude (LAT/LONG) coordinates of the release and attempt to mark the impact coordinates if at all possible.

3.14.6.1. Live HE munitions are only authorized on Red Rio range for use on target 1213. If any HE munition lands outside the area of target 1213, but remains on Red Rio range, notify the ROC immediately. The range will immediately be closed until deemed safe by 49 CES/EOD and the RMO.

3.14.6.1.1. If live munitions land outside of Red Rio Range, the ROC and RMO will immediately perform operations IAW established checklists and notify 49 CES/EOD. All attempts will be made by personnel qualified per Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board Technical Paper 18, Revision 1, *Minimum Qualifications for Personnel conducting Munitions and Explosives of Concern-Related Activities,* to find the munitions for EOD disposal.

3.14.7. Dropped objects from aircraft within the range safety boundary will not affect normal range operations. Aircrews may proceed with their training mission unless the release causes any problem with the aircraft. At the completion of the mission the flight lead will contact the RMO and report the incident.

3.14.8. For hung ordnance and unsafe guns, if on final, recover the aircraft and fly straight ahead until the gun stops firing. Attempt to keep as many impacts as possible within the range safety impact area. If it is believed that any impacts are off-range, report the incident to the ROC immediately. After recovery, safe all switches. If aircraft is not on final when hung ordnance or unsafe gun situation is discovered, point aircraft toward an uninhabited area and immediately safe all switches.

3.14.9. Jettison procedures are not intended to deny aircrews the option of immediate jettison if, in their judgment, retention of external stores will jeopardize aircraft control or aircrew safety. The external stores jettison area for Red Rio and Centennial Range is the airfield runway. The external stores jettison area for Oscura Range is the academic target. Jettison passes will be controlled by the flight lead and performed in accordance with technical order procedures. For controlled jettison, the aircraft will overfly the designated jettison area at a safe separation altitude and jettison the stores. Range jettison areas will be used for inert and training ordnance only. On Red Rio all attempts will be made to jettison HE/HEI ordnance on the target 1213. In the event an aircraft must jettison fuel, the ROC must be notified as soon as possible. The ROC must in turn immediately notify the RMO.

3.14.10. For range fires, all fires shall be immediately reported to the ROC. The range will be immediately closed to all laser use, ordnance drops, and over flight will be prohibited below 3,000 feet AGL. During all fire suppression operations, the affected range will be closed (no lase, no drop) and over flight will be prohibited below 3,000 feet AGL.

3.14.11. The Range Fire Danger Rating will be assessed by the RMO by assessing the wildland fire conditions and assign the fire danger rating and associated restrictions for the ranges. This information will be posted on the weather page and in the ROC.

3.14.12. Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

3.14.12.1. Contact the ROC immediately in the event of any accident or medical emergency. The ROC will follow procedures as outlined in the ROC Procedures Manual.

Chapter 4

ELECTRONIC WARFARE RANGE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SITE

4.1. Electronic Combat Training Operations.

4.1.1. Electronic Combat (EC) Training Operations Facilities provide a realistic electronic threat environment for aircrew training using UMTEs and Smokey SAM launchers to emulate SAM launches. The UMTEs are located on Red Rio and NOP while Smokey SAMs are collocated near the Red Rio UMTE. Additional UMTE and Smokey SAMs are expected in the future and will be located at Oscura. These facilities also provide EC support for composite force training, unit exercises, unit gunnery competitions, normal training missions, and higher headquarters exercises or inspections. To fulfill these requirements, EC threat equipment and operating procedures must closely parallel those of the anticipated enemy threat systems. UMTE and Smokey SAM mission requests must be submitted at least the day prior by 1430 local to ensure that personnel can be scheduled to perform the mission.

4.1.2. Electronic Combat Ranges.

4.1.2.1. Electronic Combat Ranges (ECRs) are collocated with ranges or in close proximity to Military Operations Areas (MOAs), Military Training Routes (MTRs), and other Special Use Airspaces (SUA s). All ECRs have the capability to provide analysis/feedback on the effectiveness of package or individual aircrew electronic countermeasures and/or threat avoidance procedures. ECRs provide a limited or robust EC training capability consisting of multiple geographically separated emitters coordinated to simulate a threat, and Integrated Air Defense System Mobile Emitters are used to provide scenario flexibility.

4.1.3. EC Personnel Training.

4.1.3.1. To provide a realistic threat environment for aircrew combat training, ECR electronic threat operators will have a working knowledge of EC doctrine and employment concepts.

4.1.4. Responsibilities.

4.1.4.1. For contractor run operations, the contract must specify the minimum training requirements.

4.2. Electronic Combat Equipment Management.

4.2.1. EC range equipment consists of threat emitter/simulators, Smokey SAMs, and associated EC threat systems.

4.2.2. Requests for Threat System Additions, Reallocation or Modification.

4.2.2.1. IAW AFI 10-901, *Lead Operating Command--Communications and Information Systems Management,* headquarters ACC is the designated lead command for all requests for new/additional range threat emitters, simulators, and systems. Development of new threats systems will be approved by the CTR Executive Review. The affected MAJCOMs will mutually agree upon requests for reallocation of threat systems and will arbitrate any disputes.

4.3. Radio Frequency Spectrum Issues.

4.3.1. ROAs will identify the frequency spectrum required for range operation and coordinate requirements with the appropriate Installation Spectrum Manager.

4.4. Electronic Scoring Site/Electronic Combat Range Activity.

4.4.1. ROAs will make every effort to provide feedback for requested EC activity. These shall be documented and delivered in a mutually agreed upon format.

4.5. Link–16.

4.5.1. HAFB maintains a Link-16 ground station, callsign "Sandstorm." The primary point of contact for Link-16 usage is the 49th Wing Electronic Combat Pilot (ECP). Units desiring to utilize the Holloman Link-16 network should reference the OPTASKLINK located here: **https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/aetchmn/54FG/54_OSS/OSK/Wing%20ECP/Forms/AllItems.aspx?viewpath=%2Fsites%2Faetchmn%2F54FG%2F54_OSS%2FOSK%2FWing%20ECP%2FForms%2FAllItems.aspx.** In addition to the OPTASKLINK requirements, units will be responsible for scheduling their Link-16 usage on the Link Pulse Deconfliction Server (LPDS). Link 16 scenario requests must be submitted the day prior by 1430 to ensure that personnel can be scheduled to perform the mission.

Chapter 5

RANGE CONTROL OFFICER PROCEDURES

5.1. Responsibilities. Only during Class A operations on Oscura or Centennial ranges will a RCO be required to be on duty in the RCO tower. The range must be shown on the CSE schedule as Class A. An RCO must be at the scheduled range a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the first scheduled Class A range period.

5.1.1. The RCO will control the range during all aircraft and ground personnel operations, must remain in the tower during all Class A operations, and at any time ground personnel are within the WDZ hazard areas while on Centennial.

5.1.2. During times when the range is classified as Class A and there are no missions scheduled and/or there are no ground personnel in the WDZ hazard areas, the RCO may depart the tower to accomplish other range duties. The RCO must be readily available to resume duties in the tower a minimum of 15 minutes prior to any scheduled mission and/or whenever ground personnel are on range in the WDZ hazard area.

5.1.3. The RCO must carry a range radio at all times when outside of the tower and be in radio contact with the ROC.

5.1.4. In the event of an emergency incident occurring on range, the RCO will assume the role as the initial incident commander until relieved.

5.1.5. The RCO is responsible for completing and filing a RCO daily report for their perspective shift.

5.1.6. The RCO Duty Period (RDP) begins when the RCO reports for duty and ends after the last control or range event.

5.1.6.1. The RDP shall not exceed 12 hours. RCOs will not exceed 60 RDP hours in any consecutive 7-day period.

5.1.7. Only trained and qualified personnel may perform RCO duties.

5.2. Checkout and Certification Procedures.

5.2.1. RCOs will meet all qualifications, certifications, and annual physical examination requirements as listed in the AFMAN 13-212V1_AETCSUP, *Range Planning and Operations*. In addition to these requirements, RCOs must be trained to the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) 100 and 200 levels to be qualified to perform duties as an initial incident response commander.

5.2.2. Local RCO training and testing will be the responsibility of the RCO supervisor. Any RCO in training must be under direct supervision by a qualified RCO at all times. All qualified RCO's (government or contractor) must control a minimum of one multi-ship mission every 180 days to maintain currency. Multi-ship is defined as a minimum of two aircraft performing any air-to-ground mission on the range.

5.2.3. RCO certification and annual recertification will be documented on an RCO Certificate along with a signed annual physical examination form.

5.2.4. The RMO will oversee the RCO program.

5.3. Range Control Officer Scheduling.

5.3.1. When required for Class A operations on Oscura or Centennial ranges, RCOs will be scheduled to cover the missions.

5.3.2. A minimum 30 minute "cold" period will be added before and after the scheduled range time to allow sufficient time for the RCO to transition on and off the range.

5.4. Notification and Transportation.

5.4.1. The wing scheduling office will post the schedule online through CSE.

5.4.2. The ROC will coordinate the flying schedule with the RCO on duty.

5.4.3. RCOs and firefighters will be scheduled to cover all missions that fall within daylight hours.

5.4.4. Additional hours of operation must be authorized in advance by the RMO.

5.5. Range Opening.

5.5.1. Ranges will be opened for Class A operations by the RCO and the RCO will accomplish the opening checklist within the first 30 minutes of opening the range.

5.5.2. The RCO must ensure there is a certified two-person wildland firefighter crew on duty, on range, with at least one firefighter properly trained to provide emergency medical support (does not have to be a licensed medical technician).

5.5.2.1. At a minimum, RCOs must possess current American Heart Association approved Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and First Aid training.

5.5.3. The RCO is responsible for the inspection of the strafe pits. Whenever Class A operations are scheduled, the pits will be hand-policed and any solid object such as a rock or pieces of metal equal to and/or larger than the size of a fist must be removed to prevent a ricochet hazard. The RCO will ensure that the soil in the pits and on the target berm(s) is loose (not packed) and that a ½ inch diameter test rod can be easily pushed into a minimum depth of 12 inches as part of the inspection.

5.5.4. Strafe Pit Maintenance.

5.5.4.1. All strafe pits on Oscura and Centennial ranges will be chisel plowed to a minimum depth of 12 inches and then turf raked to remove any rocks or debris at a minimum of once per week, unless the pits are too wet to plow then approval from the RMO must be obtained to deviate from this requirement.

5.5.4.2. Strafe target berms and targets will be maintained in good condition as required.

5.5.4.3. The RCO will close the pits for all scheduled maintenance.

5.6. Range Schedule.

5.6.1. The CSE range schedule will be electronically posted in the ROC and updated whenever the wing scheduling office sends out an update. The ROC operator is responsible for ensuring they monitor the CSE schedule at all times during their shift. The ROC will notify the RCO of the daily flying schedule for Oscura and/or Centennial Ranges during Class A operations and whenever there is a scheduling change during the duty day. It is the RCOs responsibility to ensure they have the current schedule for the range they are working.

5.7. Aircraft Control.

5.7.1. Aircraft entering and departing the range will be controlled by Holloman Radar Approach Control for Oscura and Red Rio ranges, and Cherokee for Centennial range. The aircraft will follow visual flight rules in accordance with AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*, while maintaining contact with the RCO.

5.7.2. No more than four aircraft may be in the pattern over the range at any time. The RCO will verify crew numbers and events.

5.7.3. The RCO will maintain visual contact with all aircraft in the flight throughout the entire pattern. Refer to **paragraph 5.7.1** for flight lead control procedures.

5.7.4. JTAC/FAC teams will only be scheduled on range during Class B operations.

5.7.5. The range will be closed at any time a ground emergency occurs on range which directly affects the flying mission, and all aircraft will be instructed to go into a holding pattern at or above 3,000 feet AGL and safe all switches. If the ground emergency cannot be resolved in a reasonable amount of time, all aircraft should be instructed to depart the range.

5.7.6. Passing scores to the pilots shall be accomplished by the RCO, not the ROC during Class A operations. If the pattern becomes too busy and the RCO cannot safely keep up with passing the scores without losing contact with all aircraft in the pattern, the RCO will advise the flight lead that scores will be available from the ROC, and they can be faxed to the squadron.

5.7.7. RCOs shall refer to and follow the guidance listed in the Holloman Range Operations Center Procedures Manual. This guide covers all aspects of RCO duties and responsibilities for HAFB PTRs which are not listed in this addendum.

5.7.8. Flight Lead Control.

5.7.8.1. The RCO will allow “flight lead control” when flight lead requests such for dry passes or other similar events, and whenever environmental conditions (e.g., overcast during high altitude events) preclude the RCO from visual contact of the flight. Anytime the RCO cannot maintain visual contact of the aircraft in the pattern they will immediately notify the flight lead and advise them they have flight lead control for weapons employment on the range. Flight lead control must be acknowledged by both the flight lead and the RCO. When under flight lead control during High Altitude Dive Bomb (HADB)/High Altitude Release Bomb (HARB) events, aircraft releasing actual or simulated ordnance will call “in” or “in dry” and “off dry” as appropriate. No clearance to expend will be transmitted from the RCO or flight lead under flight lead control operations. When the RCO has positive visual control of the flight after the last pass of that event and before the next scheduled event they will advise the flight lead that the RCO is resuming control. The RCO will not resume control in the middle of an event. When on a Class A range, low angle strafe will be under the direct control of the RCO and never under flight lead control.

5.8. Range Fouls.

5.8.1. The RCO will assess fouls IAW AFMAN 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures* and this document.

5.8.2. Fouls and dangerous passes are defined in **paragraph 3.13** of this publication. Advise pilots of minimums or other deviations/violations that occur and include specific reasons for the foul(s). A single violation of range or flight safety, as judged by the RCO or flight lead, may be considered dangerous by the RCO or flight lead, and will require the flight member to discontinue events and hold high and dry above the range. Do not clear follow-on passes of that aircraft until that pilot acknowledges the foul. Aircrew will discontinue and hold high and dry above the range after receiving a second foul. No score will be recorded for any event where a foul is issued. The RCO will ensure all foul and dangerous pass information is recorded on the computer (WISS/IRSSS) score sheet. All fouls must be reported to the RMO no later than the following duty day.

5.9. Clearing.

5.9.1. The RCO will clear every pass hot or dry ("cleared hot" or "continue dry") after the pilot has called 'in". The RCO will ensure the target area is clear, and that the requesting aircraft is on- range, in-sight, and aligned with the correct target.

5.10. Ground Party Control.

5.10.1. Whenever there is an RCO on duty on Oscura Range, the RCO will control and monitor all ground personnel. For Oscura Range, WSMR range roads 9 and 12, Oscura range access road, flank tower, and the range compound are all outside the weapons danger zones and considered safe areas.

5.10.2. The target holding/munitions residue storage area is located off-range and no approval is required for authorized range personnel to access this area.

5.10.3. At any time the laser board is to be activated, the RCO will ensure that the barricades are set up on the access road at the flank tower to keep unauthorized personnel out of the area. All on range personnel shall wear approved laser eye protection or stay inside the buildings, away from any windows.

5.10.4. During Class A operations on Centennial Range, the RCO will control and monitor all ground maintenance personnel.

5.10.5. Ground personnel traveling through or working in the Centennial safety buffer area during Class A operations must have approval from the RCO prior to entering the safety area. The RCO will evaluate the current operations on the range and determine if the personnel are safe to enter the safety area.

5.10.6. Access to the Army's communications site near Centennial Range must be accomplished using the Army's access road which is identified on the range map and starts at the Mare Pasture water tank and goes east and then south up to the site. Access to that site using the range's east fire break is not authorized.

5.10.7. WDZ and SDZ footprints for all authorized ordnance and munitions are kept on file in the RMO and are available upon request. The RCO must be familiar with the footprints for the range they are controlling and have either paper or digital copies on hand.

5.10.8. All ground personnel working on the range must have radio communications with the RCO during Class A operations.

5.10.9. All ground vehicles operating within any HAFB PTR WDZ impact area(s) must have an operational overhead warning light visible to aircraft to help signal aircrews that there are ground personnel working on range. Portable magnetic overhead warning lights are available in the RMO for issue to ground personnel working on the range if their vehicle is not already equipped.

5.10.10. No lase/no drop over flight of ground maintenance personnel is permitted at the RCO's discretion at a minimum of 500 feet AGL. Both the RCO and flight lead must have clear communication and verify that there are ground parties on range and that the aircraft is dry.

5.10.10.1. Any time EOD is on range, the minimum allowed no lase/no drop over flight is 3,000 feet AGL. If EOD is performing explosive operations, the minimum altitude is 10,000 feet AGL with EOD concurrence.

5.10.11. Range personnel working on Oscura Range only do not have to be scheduled on the wing flying schedule under Class A operations but must coordinate with the RCO on duty.

5.10.12. The RCO controls all ground personnel and authorizes/controls access into the WDZ hazard areas. Personnel who are not familiar with day-to-day range operations are not permitted into the WDZ hazard areas without an authorized escort, who is familiar with day-to-day range operations.

5.11. Restricted Operations.

5.11.1. The RCOs will only authorize pre-approved munitions on the range.

5.11.2. The run-in heading for the Oscura left range village area tactical target is 352 + or - 15 degrees magnetic. The run-in heading for the Oscura range academic, conventional, and tactical targets are 352 + or – 10 degrees magnetic.

5.11.3. The run-in heading for the Centennial conventional target 3156 is 160 degrees magnetic + or – 10 degrees (with lead-in line).

5.12. Strafing Operations.

5.12.1. Oscura Range has two scored low angle strafe targets on the right range which are approved for 20mm and 30mm TP rounds only (must comply with WDZs). The right range academic (nuke) target is approved for high angle tactical strafe day and night.

5.12.2. Centennial Range has two approved scored low angle strafe targets approved for 20mm and 30mm TP rounds only. The strafe pits should normally be alternated between the left (#1) and right (#2) strafe pits for each aircraft.

5.12.3. No over-flight of the tower is permitted at any time during any strafing events.

5.13. Range Closure.

5.13.1. The RCO will perform the range closing checklist when closing a Class A range for that day. The RCO will advise Holloman Radar Approach Control for Oscura Range and Cherokee for Centennial Range that the range is no longer under RCO control. Centennial

Range is normally closed from 1300 local on Friday through 0500 local on Monday unless approved otherwise by the RMO.

5.13.2. On-range emergencies that require the immediate closure of the range will be conducted at the discretion of the RCO. Anytime the RCO closes the range due to an emergency the RMO must be notified as soon as possible.

5.13.3. Weather related closures must be pre-approved by the RMO.

5.14. Reports.

5.14.1. The monthly range utilization report will be compiled by the ROC and forwarded to ACC A3AR and AETC by the RMO.

5.14.2. Munitions expenditure data will be complied by the ROC and forwarded to 49 CES. All local users must indicate expended munitions in CSE. CSE is a separate reporting tool that must be completed by range users.

Chapter 6

RANGE GROUND PARTIES.

6.1. Purpose.

6.1.1. This chapter provides guidance for all ground parties on HAFB PTRs. These ground parties include JTACs, FACs, TACPs, JFOs, or any other ground user responsible for controlling aircraft while on the range OP. Ground parties may also consist of non-aircraft controlling parties such as 49 CES, 49 EOD, BLM, maintenance contractors, or other parties who are performing maintenance on the range and not controlling aircraft.

6.2. JTAC/FAC/TACP/JFO Operations.

6.2.1. JTACs/FACs/TACPs/JFOs may use Minimum Safe Distances (MSD) listed in the applicable Joint Application of Fire Power (JFIRE) publications, when authorized by AFMAN 13-212V1, *Range Planning Operations*. If there are Non-JTAC/FAC/TACP/JFO personnel not specifically authorized to use MSDs, then the entire party must remain outside of the established WDZ.

6.2.2. A maximum string of six bombs may be dropped at any one time by a single aircraft.

6.2.3. All ground operations must be accomplished from the range OP. If dynamic operations are desired, a request must be sent to the RMO office a minimum of 2 weeks prior to the desired scheduled event.

6.2.4. Team members must enter and exit the range as one group through the ranges main gate.

6.2.5. A minimum 30-minute "cold" period will be added before and after the scheduled range time to allow sufficient time for JTACs/FACs/TACPs/JFOs, etc…, to transition on and off the range. Teams must enter and exit the range during these "cold" periods. If teams are not able to transition on/off range in these allotted time slots, they must notify the ROC immediately at 575-572-5716 (DSN prefix 572), or by radio. Extensions to this 30-minute window may be requested to meet mission requirements but must be made to the RMO at least 72 hours in advance.

6.2.6. Multiple teams are not authorized on HAFB PTRs. Only one JTAC/FAC/TACP/JFO, team per range is permitted at any one time. Separate teams may use two different ranges at once (one at Red Rio and one at Centennial) but must utilize distinctively different call signs. The RMO and the ROC will approve all call signs prior to the mission. Currently approved call signs for multiple range use are Rattler for Red Rio and Hustler for Centennial.

6.2.7. Non-JTAC personnel (medical, quality assurance, safety observers, ect…) that want to accompany JTAC personnel onto the range must be pre-approved by the ROA in writing. Requests must be submitted to the RMO a minimum of 30 days prior. All individuals require a range safety brief prior to going on range. The range safety brief must be provided in person by the RMO and cannot be given over the phone, through Microsoft TEAMS, or other electronic methods. The RMO will keep a list of approved names on file. Contact the RMO via telephone or e-mail to receive a non-JTAC personnel request form.

6.2.7.1. It is the responsibility of non-JTAC personnel to precure the required PPE. Proper PPE can be obtained through the 49 LRS @ DSN 572-2141 with at least 24 hours advanced

notice. At a minimum, PPE must meet or exceed the requirements of AFMAN 10-3505V1, *Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Training Program*. While on range during JTAC operations, ballistic plates must be worn with the vest at all times.

6.2.7.2. When non-JTACS are part of the JTAC ground party, the ground party is not authorized to use MSDs and must remain outside the WDZ footprint for the ordnance and event scheduled.

6.2.8. Teams must have a minimum of one Combat Life Saver (CLS) or Level II Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) qualified member with medical kit when on range. IAW DoDI 1322.24, *Medical Readiness Training*, CLS and TCCC certifications are good for only three years. CLS and TCCC certifications must be on file with the HAFB RMO for individuals in the CLS/TCCC role while on range.

6.2.8.1. CLS and/or TCCC bags will meet the minimum requirements of Technical Order (T.O.) 00-35A-39, *Instructions for Procurement, Issue, Use, and Maintenance of Medical Kits*. At a minimum, all using teams will have a Joint First Aid Kit (JFAK) meeting the requirements of T.O. 00-35A-39, *Instructions for Procurement, Issue, Use, And Maintenance of Medical Kits*, or unit/mission requirements.

6.2.9. All individuals on range are required to wear PPE, have a current annual range brief by the 54 RMO, be scheduled in CSE, and be on a squadron/unit provided CAS mission roster.

6.2.10. Rosters for CAS missions need to be sent to the RMO the Friday prior to the scheduled week.

6.2.10.1. Day of mission CAS roster changes will be taken on a case-by-case basis. Changes will not be accepted by the RMO with less than 4 hours notice from the scheduled JTAC range crossing times.

6.2.11. When using small arms against Steel Reactive Targets (SRTs), use will be IAW Security Forces Training Reference Guide 6, Combat Arms, Volume 2: Use of Steel Reactive Targets and the 54 RMO annual range safety briefing.

6.2.12. Teams must know the current fire danger on the range they are using so they know what munitions and operations may be or may not be used/performed. See **paragraph 2.8**.

6.2.13. When accessing Red Rio range, at least one member in the vehicle must be enrolled in WSMRs Velocity System. The RMO can facilitate Velocity System access requests. Requests must be submitted 30 days prior to range use.

6.2.14. All ground parties must have redundant forms of communication to communicate with aircraft while on the OP.

6.2.15. When JTACs are on range, they must be working with the aircraft assigned/scheduled to that range. If aircrew does not require JTAC support, the JTAC team must exit the range prior to aircraft arrival.

6.2.16. All operations conducted on range must be static and performed from the OP. If parts of any training mission are desired to be conducted dynamically, prior authorization must be made through the RMO. Prior to conducting any dynamic missions, the following steps must be taken.

6.2.16.1. If aircraft are to remain on range during dynamic operations, communication must be always maintained between the ground party, aircraft flight lead, and the ROC. The ground party and the ROC must have verbal confirmation from the flight lead that all aircraft weapons systems are in the OFF/SAFE configuration. Only upon verbal confirmation may ground parties leave the OP to perform dynamic missions. Once dynamic operations are complete, the JTAC team will contact the ROC for range exit coordination.

6.3. EOD Operations

6.3.1. Range Clearance and EOD operations will be accomplished IAW AFI 13-212V1 *Range Planning and Operations,* AFMAN 32-3001 *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program,* Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board Technical Paper 18, Revision 1, *Minimum Qualifications for Personnel Conducting Munitions and Explosives of Concern-Related Activities,* and DESER 6055.09_AFMAN 91-201 *Explosives Safety Standards*.

6.3.2. All EOD operations, to include scheduled range clearances and emergency responses, must first be coordinated through the RMO and scheduled in CSE.

6.3.3. A certified Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) must be on scene prior to performing any explosive operations (controlled blows and intentional detonations) and when conducting any EOD operations on Red Rio Range due to target 1213. Medical qualifications must meet the requirements of AFMAN 32-3001, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program.

6.3.4. A full listing of EOD personnel who will be on range during clearances must be submitted to the RMO NLT 24 hours prior to the scheduled start of the clearance. This list must include any personnel who are on Temporary Duty Travel (TDY) to support the range clearance operation.

6.3.4.1. Only those individuals who are on the EOD roster, have received a range safety brief, and meet the requirements of **para. 6.3.1** will be allowed on range during the clearance.

6.3.4.2. When EOD personnel are contacting the ROC for entry or exit off range, the last name of all persons in the party who are entering or leaving the range will be given to the ROC by the EOD team leader.

6.3.5. Only those who meet the criteria found in AFI 91-207, *The US Air Force Traffic Safety Program* and DODI 6055.04, *DoD Motor Vehicle and Traffic Safety Program*, will be allowed to operate All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or Utility Vehicles (UTVs) on range. A listing of approved personnel must be submitted to the RMO NLT 24 hours prior to the clearance. All personnel operating or riding in a UTV or ATV must wear all required PPE at all times.

6.3.5.1. If the EOD team includes any United States Air Force personnel who are TDY from their home unit to support the clearance and they wish to operate ATVs or UTVs, they must also meet the above criteria in **para. 2.7.5**. 49 CES/EOD must ensure these names are added to the approved operator listing.

6.3.5.2. If a TDY team member is from another service, 49 CES/EOD must provide a Memorandum for Record (MFR) from either the TDY member's Commander or the 49 CES Commander, stating that the TDY personnel meet all requirements of their branch of service to operate ATVs and UTVs for range clearance operations to the RMO.

6.3.6. During scheduled range clearances, it is the responsibility of the 49 CES/EOD to control access to the ranges. This may be done by manning the gate or placing a sign at the gate requiring all visitors to contact EOD prior to entering the range. The PTR contractor cannot perform this duty for EOD as it is not part of their contract.

6.3.7. When performing intentional detonations on range, it is the responsibility of the 49WG EOD to either double lock the range entrance gate, man the gate, or ensure there is proper signage at the gate to ensure unauthorized personnel do not enter.

6.3.7.1. The ROC can utilize cameras to sweep the range to ensure it is free of unauthorized personnel prior to blow operations.

6.3.8. When traveling to/from Oscura or Red Rio ranges, at least one team member per vehicle must be in WSMRs velocity system.

6.3.9. EOD will brief all non-EOD personnel assisting in range clean-up activities prior to entering the range IAW Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board Technical Paper 18, Revision 1, Minimum Qualifications for Personnel Conducting Munitions and Explosives of Concern-Related Activities, for EOD Support Workers and Sweep Personnel.

6.3.10. Non-EOD personnel assisting in range clean-up efforts will not move or handle in any way any UXO or target until it has been marked safe by EOD. Items will be marked as ‘Safe to Move” in a manner agreed upon between EOD and range contactor personnel prior to the cleanup activities.

6.3.10.1. Range personnel may handle expended training/target projectiles, casing, and Smokey Sam Simulators without EOD inspection during maintenance and/or clearance activities IAW AFMAN 13-212V1_AETCSUP, *Range Planning and Operations*.

6.3.10.1.1. Once any item is placed in the Residue Holding Area (RHA), only EOD personnel or UXO-Qualified personnel, as defined in Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board Technical Paper 18, Minimum Qualifications for Personnel Conducting Munitions and Explosives of Concern-Related Activities, may handle any material placed inside the RHA, IAW AFMAN 13-212, *Range Planning and Operations*.

6.3.11. Any time EOD is on range the minimum allowed no lase/no drop over flight is 3,000 feet AGL. If EOD is performing explosive operations, the minimum altitude is 10,000 feet AGL with EOD concurrence.

6.4. Non-aircraft controller and non-EOD ground parties.

6.4.1. All personnel requiring access on any HAFB PTR require a in person range safety briefing from the RMO. These briefings will be tracked by the RMO.

6.4.2. For ground parties that require access to Oscura and Red Rio ranges, at least one team member per vehicle must be in WSMR’s Velocity System. The RMO can facilitate Velocity System access requests. Requests must be submitted 30 days prior to range use.

6.4.3. All range visitors entering Oscura Range must report to building 9000 upon entering the maintenance compound and prior to going on range. All range visitors must be signed in and out on the range visitor’s log and receive a range safety briefing. Exception: HAFB PTR contractor personnel and RMO personnel are exempt from this requirement.

6.4.4. All range visitors requesting to enter Red Rio or Centennial Ranges during Class B operations must coordinate their request through the RMO to ensure the range is properly scheduled as no lase/no drop.

6.4.5. All visitors not familiar with range operations must be escorted onto Holloman's ranges by either a range PTR contractor employee or authorized DoD government employee who is familiar with day-to-day range operations and has been approved as an authorized escort through the RMO.

6.4.6. All foreign nationals must have a valid foreign embassy request filed with and approved by the WSMR security directorate prior to being allowed on WSMR property. Foreign national visitor escort badges will be assigned to authorized escorts by the RMO. For requests which include access to HAFB and Centennial ranges, approval from 49 WG A5 is required.

6.5. Range Safety for all Users

6.5.1. Prior to going on any range, all personnel are required to receive the appropriate safety brief from the RMO. Briefs should be scheduled at least five days in advance and are good for one year. Briefings must be in person. Briefings may not be done over the phone, through Microsoft TEAMS, or other electronic means. Range safety brief attendance/sign in sheets will be kept on file in the RMO.

6.5.1.1. The annual safety brief includes: RMO key personnel, range locations and directions, airspace requirements and information, range scheduling, off limit areas, vehicle operation requirements, emergency actions to include fire dangers and response, weather and wild animal safety, unexploded ordnance safety, environmental rules and communications, range entry and exit procedures, WSMR velocity access requirements.

6.5.1.2. JTAC/FAC personnel will also be briefed on small arms and steel reactive target use, CLS and TCCC, OP operations, and air and ground laser operations.

6.5.2. Range users requiring radios, vehicle roof lights, range maps, laser surveys, WDZs and SDZs, and certain items of PPE may obtain them from the RMO.

6.5.3. Posted speed limits on all roads leading to HAFB PTRs will be strictly followed. Speed limit while on any HAFB PTR is 25 miles per hour.

6.5.4. During periods of inclement weather (lightening, hail, heavy rain), ground parties will immediately return to their vehicles to take cover, and may be directed by the ROC to return to the range entry point immediately.

6.5.5. ATV and UTV Operations.

6.5.5.1. Any personnel wanting to use ATVs and/or UTVs on HAFB PTRs must receive prior approval from the RMO. Exception: ACC Primary Range Contractors, whose primary jobs is to manage and maintain HAFB PTRs, may use ATVs and UTVs at any time if personnel are properly trained IAW contracting requirements.

6.5.5.2. Only those who meet the criteria found in AFI 91-207, *The US Air Force Traffic Safety Program*; and DODI 6055.04, *DOD Motor Vehicle and Traffic Safety Program*, will be allowed to operate ATVs or UTVs on range. All required PPE must be worn at all times.

6.5.6. When traveling to or from Oscura and Red Rio Ranges, at least one member of the team and/or vehicle must be registered in WSMRs velocity system. The RMO can facilitate these requests. On average, requests take up to seven workdays to complete.

6.5.7. All safety incidents, accidents, and mishaps will be reported to the ROC and the RMO immediately.

6.5.8. Personally owned vehicles are not authorized on any area within Red Rio or Centennial ranges. Personally owned vehicles are allowed on the Oscura maintenance complex, but not on the actual range.

Chapter 7

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION

7.1. Purpose.

7.1.1. The P5 Combat Training System (CTS) is an evolutionary/spirally developed system that replaces most existing fixed range ACMI systems, Measurement and Debriefing Systems, and Tactical Air Combat Training Systems (TACTS) used by the US Air Force.

7.2. Scheduling.

7.2.1. Contact information: 54 OSS/OSP at 575-572-5088 or DSN 572-5088. For scheduling of TDY aircraft who require PODs, POD support, or POD approval, a minimum 3-week notice is required.

7.3. Restrictions.

7.3.1. US Navy and US Marine Corps aircraft can only fly with P5 (V2) pods. P5 (V2) pods must be equipped with ballast weights and Navy parallel umbilical IAW flight clearance documentation. P5 (V2) pods on F-16 aircraft are limited to under wing mounting only and shall not be installed on wingtips.

7.4. Operations.

7.4.1. Upload and download of P5 CTS pods is performed by contractor personnel. Contractor working hours are determined by the 49 WG flying schedule.

7.4.2. All P5 pods are connected to the aircraft launcher via Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-9 umbilical which filters out data recorded by the pod except for time, space, and positioning information.

7.4.3. Provide aircrew a data recording device prior to crew step.

7.4.4. Conduct post mission data download/merge in the respective fighter squadron or designated exercise debrief location.

7.4.5. P5 live monitor is available for Range Training Officer missions.

7.5. Feedback. Operators in the Command-and-Control System (CCS) can tell if a pod is working or not even before the aircraft takes off. If the Pod is not tracking, CCS operator will notify the pod shop that the pod in question did not track. When the pod returns, Pod Maintenance will determine cause of the no track. Results will be posted in the Operational Effectiveness Rate Report.

JUSTIN B SPEARS, Col, USAF
Commander, 49th Wing

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

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DESR 6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*, 27 May 2020

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AFMAN 10-3505V1, *Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Training Program*, 06 Nov 2023

AFMAN 13-212V1, *Range Planning Operations,* 13 March 2023

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DAFMAN 13-217, *Drop Zone, Landing Zone, and Helicopter Landing Zone Operations*, 21 April 2021

AFMAN 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*, 21 April 2022

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DAFI 90-160, *Publications and Forms Management*, 13 April 2022

DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Process and Procedures,* 17 Oct 2023

DAFI 91-207, *The Traffic Safety Program,* 25 July 2019

AFPD 33-3, *Information Management,* 20 June 2016

HOLLOMANAFBI 11-101, *Squadron Programming/Airspace/Range Scheduling*, 11 January 2017

Security Forces Training Reference Guide (SFTRG) 6, *Combat Arms, Volume 2: Use of Steel Reactive Targets*, 29 July 2019

T.O. 00-35A-39, *Instructions for Procurement, Issue, Use, and Maintenance of Medical Kits*, 1 May 2022

54 OSS SOI 91-2, *Smokey SAM Simulator Operating Instructions*, 10 October 2022

Prescribed Forms

AF Form 4303, *Helicopter Landing Zone Survey*

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC/A3AR—Air Combat Command Range Directorate

54 FG—54th Fighter Group

49 OG—49th Operations Group

49 WG—49th Wing

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACMI—Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation

ACTS—Air Combat Training Systems

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AGL—Above Ground Level

AIM—Air Intercept Missile

ASOS—Air Support Operations Squadron

ATC—Air Traffic Control

ATV—All-Terrain Vehicle

BDU—Bomb Dummy Unit

BIT—Built-In Test

BLM—Bureau of Land Management

CAS—Close Air Support

CCS—Command and Control System

CES—Civil Engineering Squadron

CFA—Centennial Fly Area

CLS—Combat Life Saver

CSE—Central Scheduling Enterprise

CTS—Combat Training System

DME—Distance Measuring Equipment

EC—Electronic Combat

ECR—Electronic Combat Ranges

ECP—Electronic Combat Pilot

EMS—Emergency Medical Services

EMT—Emergency Medical Technicians

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FAC—Forward Air Controller

FARP—Forward Arming and Refueling Point

FCIF—Flight Crew Information File

FS—Fighter Squadron

FY—Fiscal Year

GBU—Guided Bomb Unit

GPS—Global Positioning System

HADB—High Altitude Dive Bomb

HARB—High Altitude Release Bomb

HAFB—Holloman Air Force Base

HAMETS—High Altitude Mountain environmental Training Strategy

HE/HEI—High Explosive/High Explosive Incendiary

HLZ—Helicopter Landing Zone

HMNATIS—Holloman Automatic Terminal Information System

IAMS—Inertial Aided Munitions

IAW—In Accordance With

ICS—Incident Command System

IFR—Instrument Flight Rules

INS—Inertial Navigation System

IR—Infrared

IRSSS—Improved Remote Strafe Scoring System

JFAK—Joint First Aid Kit

JAGIC—Joint Air Ground Integration Cell

JDAM—Joint Direct Attack Munition

JFIRE—Joint Applications of Fire Power

JFO—Joint Fire Observers

JTAC—Joint Terminal Attack Controller

JTTOC—Joint Test and Training Operations Cell

LAR—Launch Acceptable Region

LAT/LONG—Latitude/Longitude

LAS—Low Angle Strafe

LED—Light Emitting Diode

LPDS—Link Pulse Deconfliction Server

LSVRS—Laser Spot Video Recording System

MGRS—Military Grid Reference System

MDS—Mission Designed Series

MFR—Memorandum for Record

MOA—Military Operations Area

MOUT—Military Operations Urban Terrain

MSD—Minimum Safe Distance

MSL—Mean Sea Level

MTR—Military Training Route

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NOP—North Oscura Peak

NORDO—Term indicating No Radio (radio failure)

NSN—National Stock Number

NVD—Night Vision Devices

OP—Observation Post

PPE—Personal Protection Equipment

PTR—Primary Training Range

RAPCON—Radar Approach Control

RCO—Range Control Officer

RDP—RCO Duty Period

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

RHA—Residue Holding Area

RMO—Range Management Office

ROA—Range Operating Authority

ROC—Range Operations Center

RPA—Remotely Piloted Aircraft

RRU—Remote Range Units

RSS—Remote Smokey SAM

RTB—Return to Base

RW—Rotary Wing

SAM—Surface to Air Missile

SDZ—Surface Danger Zone

SRT—Steel Reactive Targets

SUA—Special Use Airspace

TACP—Tactical Air Control Party

TACAN—Tactical Air Navigation System

TACTS—Tactical Air Combat Training Systems

TCCC—Tactical Combat Casualty Care

TDY—Temporary Duty Travel

T.O.—Technical Order

TP—Target Practice

TPT—Target Practice Tracer

UHF—Ultra High Frequency

UMTE—UnManned Threat Emitters

UTV—Utility Vehicle

VR—Visual Route

VFR—Visual Flight Rules

VHF—Very High Frequency

WDZ—Weapons Danger Zone

WISS—Weapons Impact Scoring System

WSMR—White Sands Missile Range

Terms

Accountable Forms—Forms that the Air Force stringently controls, and which cannot be released to unauthorized personnel, since their misuse could jeopardize DoD security or result in fraudulent financial gain or claims against the government.

Administrative Change—Change that does not affect the subject matter content, authority, purpose, application, and/or implementation of the publication (e.g., changing the point of contact name, office symbol(s), fixing misspellings, etc.)

Approval Authority—Senior leader responsible for contributing to and implementing policies and guidance/procedures pertaining to his/her functional area(s) (e.g., heads of functional two-letter offices).

Authentication—Required element to verify approval of the publication; the approval official applies his/her signature block to authenticate the publication. The signature block includes the official's name, rank, and title (not signature).

Attachment 2

LIVE HE WEAPONS RELEASE REPORT

Figure A2.1. Live HE Weapons Release Report

LIVE (HE) WEAPON RELEASE REPORT

MUST BE FILED NLT THE NEXT DUTY DAY

Scan and Email to: 49.WG.ROC@us.af.mil

From (Organization):	
Date of Weapons Release:	
Call Sign:	
Weapon Type(s):	
Fuse Type(s):	
Number of Munitions Dropped:	
Was High Order Detonation Observed?	
Direction of Release (Magnetic Heading):	
Approximate Impact Point	
Approximate Impact Coordinates for Impacts Outside of WDZ:	

Attachment 3

WEAPONS DANGER ZONE WORKSHEET

Figure A3.1. Weapons Danger Zone Worksheet

Weapon Danger Zone (WDZ) Worksheet			
Unit Requestor:			
Phone Number:			
Range(s) Requested (circle):	Centennial	Oscura	Red Rio
Targets Requested:			
Aircraft (MDS):			
Munitions Type:			
Live or inert (circle):	Live (HE/HEI)	Inert (ball)	
Event Type (circle below)			
Strafe	Dive	Level	Loft/Toss
Airspeed (in KTAS)	MIN:	MAX:	
Altitude (in Feet AGL)	MIN:	MAX:	
Release Angle (in Degrees)	MIN:	MAX:	
Release Distance (Ft/M/NM)	MIN:	MAX:	
Helicopter Additional Information			
Brass overboard:	YES	NO	
Event Type (circle below)			
Strafe	Dive	Level	Loft/Toss
Buffer Distance (in Feet):			
Other Notes:			

Attachment 4

HAFB PRIMARY TRAINING RANGES MISSION EVENTS AND LINE-UP

Figure A4.1. Holloman AFB Primary Training Ranges Mission Events and Line-Up

HAFB PTR Mission Events & Line Up				
Requesting Unit/Squadron: Request Date: Requested Ranges: Requested Date(s)			Number/Type(s) A/C: Call Sign: Scheduled Range Time: Planned Time on Target:	
PASS #	EVENT	ORDNANCE	TARGET #	MAGNETIC ATTACK HEADING
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
Low Angle Strafe Y / N HOT____ DRY____ Number of Passes Laser Board Required Y / N			Unit POC: Phone:	
Fax completed form to (DSN) 572-5953 or commercial 575-572-5953 or email to 49.WG.ROC@us.af.mil				

Attachment 5

RANGE FIRE DANGER

Figure A5.1. HAFB Primary Training Ranges Fire Danger Matrix

Fire Danger Rating	Description	HAFB PTR Restrictions
Low	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but in wood fires may spread slowly by creeping or smoldering and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.	No additional range restrictions, any fire that may start will normally burn out quickly; ordnance drops will be allowed to continue. Monitor the fire until it burns itself out. If the fire burns for more than 15 minutes and looks like it is spreading notify a range operations officer. If in doubt notify a range operations officer. No other action is required.
Moderate	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.	No additional range restrictions, fires will be monitored by the ROC and allowed to burn themselves out; notify the Range Management Office and keep them informed on the status of the fire; ordnance drops will be allowed to continue at the aircrew's discretion. Notify Cherokee, JTTOC and Range Management Office that there is a fire on the range, but no other action is required at this time. Advise all when the fire is out. There may be situations when weather and fire conditions rapidly change for the worse, it is imperative that the ROC monitor all fires and report any changes to the RMO immediately.
High	All fine dead fuels ignite readily, and fires start easily from most causes.	All 50 cal. tracers and all rockets to include Smokey SAMs and ground flares are

		Unattended fires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.	prohibited; HE/HEI must be preapproved by range management; all range fires must be reported to a range operations officer and monitored by the ROC; during Class A operations the RCO will monitor fires. Fires outside the fire breaks must be suppressed immediately, at that time the range will be closed. Notify Cherokee, the JTTOC and Range Manage Office that there is a fire on the range and the range is closed. Advise all when the fire is out, and the range is open.
Very High		Fires start easily from all causes and immediately after ignition spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.	All tracers, HE/HEI, ground flares and aerial flares, rockets to include Smokey SAMs are prohibited. Hot spot charges must be replaced with cold spot charges; all fires must be reported to the Range Management Office who will determine if fire suppression operations are required and if the range needs to be closed. During Class A operations the range fire crew will be dispatched and suppress all fires, the range will be closed until fire operations are complete. If a fire is outside the fire breaks on any range immediately close the range and dispatch fire crews. Notify Cherokee, the JTTOC and The Range Management Office that there is a fire on the range and the range is closed. Advise all when the fire is out, and the range is open.
Extreme		Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious.	All flares, ordnance and munitions are prohibited, only dry passes and lasing are authorized. Any fire that

		Development into high intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks and in the black.	starts must be reported immediately and the range will be closed immediately. Fire crews must be dispatched, and the range will remain closed until all fire suppression operations are complete. Notify Cherokee, the JTTOC and The Range Management Office that there is a fire on the range and the range is closed. Advise all when the fire is out, and the range is open.
Red Flag Warning		A Red Flag Warning is issued by the National Weather Service to indicate severe fire weather conditions will be present during a specific time and affect a specific area. They are usually issued 24 to 48 hours preceding the anticipated conditions.	All tracers, rockets to include Smokey SAMs, HE and HEI, ground and aerial flares are prohibited. During Class B operations any fire that starts must be reported immediately. In the event fire suppression operations are required the range will be closed until all fire suppression operations are complete. During Class A operations the RCO will make the initial determination to close the range and begin fire suppression operations, notify the Range Management Office. After closing the range notify Cherokee and JTTOC that there is a fire on the range and the range is closed. Advise all when the fire is out, and the range is open.

Attachment 6

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE RANGE FIRE CONDITIONS CHART

Figure A6.1. Holloman Air Force Base Range Fire Conditions Restrictions Chart

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE RANGE FIRE CONDITIONS RESTRICTIONS				
	LOW & MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	EXTREME & RED FLAG
BDU-33	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	COLD/NO SPOT ONLY	RESTRICTED
INERT HEAVIES (BDU 50/56, GBUs, etc)	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	RESTRICTED
2.75"ROCKETS	PERMITTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED
20/30mm STRAFE	PERMITTED	PERMITTED, NO RACERS	PERMITTED, NO TRACERS	RESTRICTED
HELICOPTER 20MM, 30MM, .50 Cal., 5.56/7.62mm	PERMITTED	PERMITTED, NO TRACERS	PERMITTED, NO TRACERS	RESTRICTED
SMALL ARMS	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	PERMITTED, NO TRACERS	RESTRICTED
SMOKEY SAMS	PERMITTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED
GROUND FLARES	PERMITTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED
AERIAL FLARES	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED
CHAFF	SEE PARA. 3.1.8.1	SEE PARA. 3.1.8.1	SEE PARA. 3.1.8.1	RESTRICTED
FLARE	SEE PARA. 3.1.7.1	SEE PARA. 3.1.7.1	SEE PARA. 3.1.7.1	RESTRICTED
RED RIO TARGET 1213	PERMITTED, REQUIRES RMO APPROVAL	PERMITTED, REQUIRES RMO APPROVAL	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED
EOD OPERATIONS	PERMITTED	PERMITTED	PERMITTED, REQUIRES RMO APPROVAL	RESTRICTED
NOTES:				
2.75" ROCKETS INCLUDES ALL SIZES OF AERIAL FIRED ROCKETS				
SMALL ARMS FROM THE OP INCLUDE ANY PERSONNEL FIRED WEAPON TO INCLUDE 9mm, 5.56mm, 7.62mm, etc.				
AERIAL FLARES INCLUDE LUU-2s AND ALL OTHER ILLUMINATION, LANDING ZONE MARKING, AND TARGET MARKING FLARES				
GROUND FLARES INCLUDE ALL FLARES USED BY GROUND PARTIES				

Attachment 7

UNMANNED THREAT EMITTERS (UMTE) COORDINATION SHEET

Figure A7.1. UnManned Threat Emitters (UMTE) Coordination Sheet

54 FG Unmanned Threat Emitter (UMTE) Coordination Sheet **Email to 49WGROC@us.af.mil, Kenneth Collier kennethcollier.4.ctr@us.af.mil, Emily Palomaki emily.palomaki.ctr@us.af.mil**			
Date:	Ops POC:	Phone:	Airspace/VUL Time (L):
Working Frequency (circle one): 279.7 or 342.2 or 342.4			
Call Sign(s):		ACMI Puck #s:	
Call Sign(s):		ACMI Puck #s:	
Call Sign(s):		ACMI Puck #s:	
Call Sign(s):		ACMI Puck #s:	
Circle below all that apply			
Part Task Training	Missionized Scenario	Red Rio SA 6	NOP SA 3
Smokey Sams			
SPINS:			
Number/Timing of Smokey SAM Launches:			
POCs			
Kenneth Collier Holloman ACTS Site Manager DSN: 572-4461 Comm: 575-572-4461		Emily Palomaki UMTE Operator DSN: 572-7059 Comm: 575-572-7059	
Part Task Training: UMTEs will not spike blue players until directed to do so via voice (Callsign "Blackjack") and blue air is within range. UMTEs will maintain spikes for the length of engagement sequence, or until directed to drop lock by blue.			
Missionized Scenario: UMTEs will engage blue air to attempt to defend red territory. UMTEs are limited to beginning engagements with the following ranges: Hot: 20 NM (TOF = 3"/NM)			