



Purpose

- The purpose of this period of instruction is to provide the basic information regarding range safety rules and the conduct of Range and Training Area (RTA) operations within the Marine Corp Air Station (MCAS) Yuma Area of Operation (AO).

Outline

- General information
- Range procedures
- Safety standards
- Environmental concerns
- Desert survival

Range Management Department

Bldg 151 O'Neill St. MCAS Yuma, AZ 85369

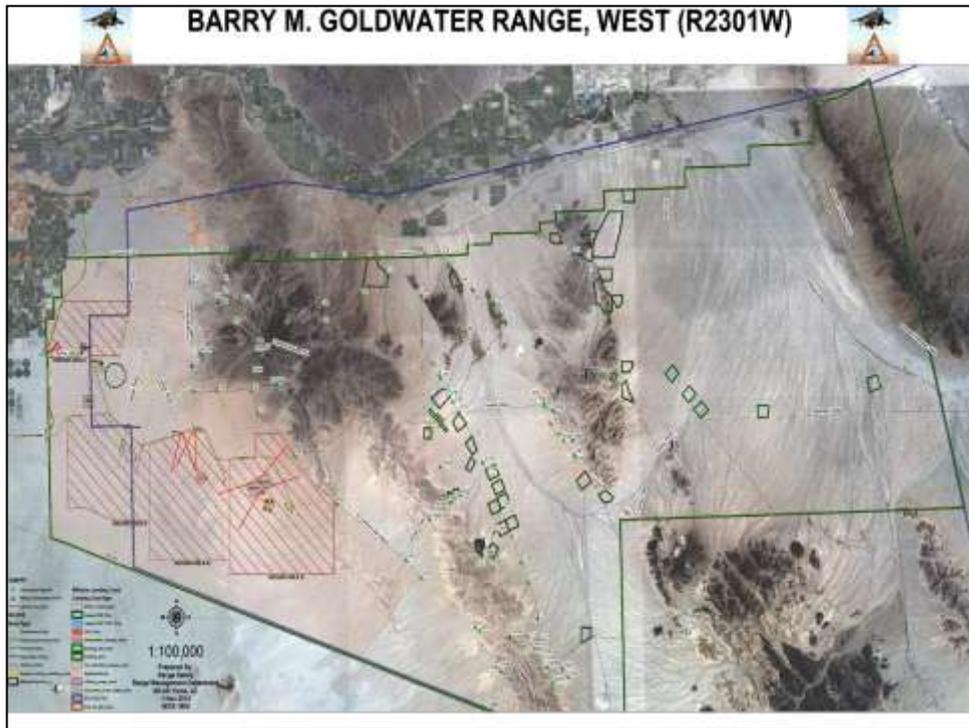
Office Hours Scheduling Desk	Mon-Fri: 07:30 – 16:30 928-269-2214/15 E-Mail at yuma_skeds@usmc.mil
Range Control Facility LEG IRON	24 Hour Operations 928-269-7080

Points of Contact

Range Operations Director –	928-269-2405
Range Safety Office –	928-269-5574/5570
Future Plans Office –	928-269-6488
 Range Operations Officer –	 928-269-5573
Senior Range Scheduler –	928-269-5575
RFMS Coordinator –	928-269-2215
Senior Fire Desk Controller –	928-269-6830
 MCAS Yuma EOD –	 928-269-2303/2788

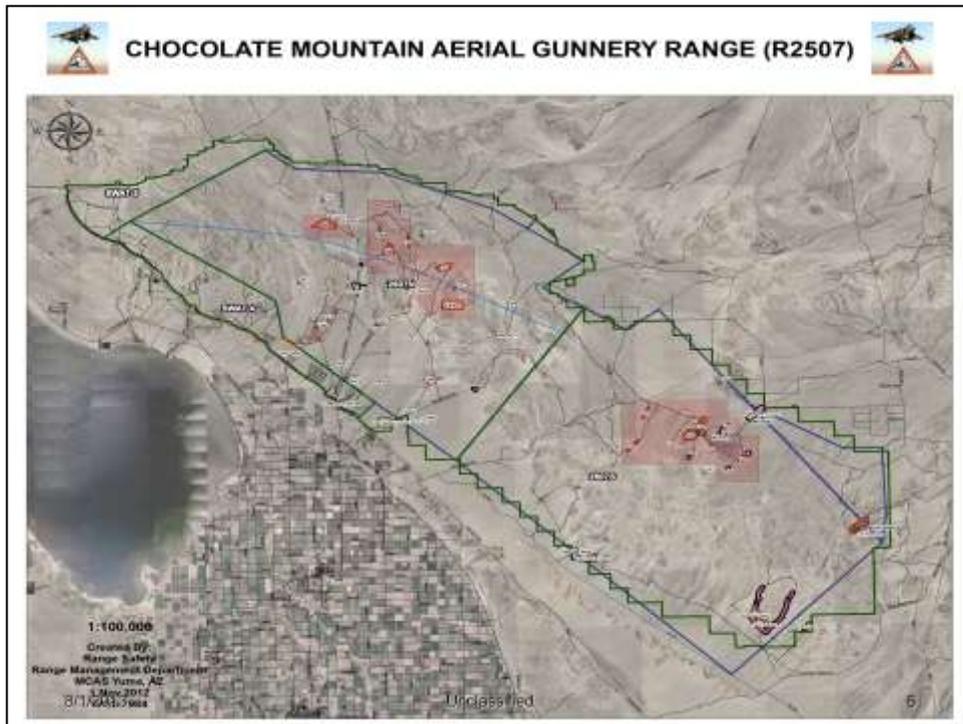
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Even though Range Control is operational 24 hours there still is a noise abatement in place. Per StaO 3710.6J, noise abatement procedure of no High Explosive ordnance within R-2507 after 2200 Pacific Time (California Local) remains in effect.



The BMGR is in the Sonoran Desert, one of the hottest, driest regions in North America where rainfall is usually less than four inches per year. Daytime temperatures in the summer months can reach 120 degrees Fahrenheit and nights can remain in the high 90s. Although there are occasional flash floods during rainstorms, there are no sources of safe drinking water on the BMGR.

Even with its harsh conditions, the BMGR is home to a wide variety of plant and animal life including more than 400 species of plants, 62 species of mammals, 200 species of birds, five amphibian species, and 37 species of reptiles. Large mammals on the range include the Sonoran pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, desert mule deer, mountain lion, and collared peccary –also known as a javelina.



>The Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range is in a portion of the Sonoran Desert often called the Colorado Desert. Hot and dry, its temperatures range between approximately 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer to 20 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Although rainfall averages between only two to four inches per year, flash floods occur frequently following intense downpours. The area is characterized by mesquite, creosote bush and cactus scrub. There are no known sources of safe drinking water. The only natural source of water for wildlife on the range consists of rainfall catchments in narrow canyons and rocks.

Range Scheduling

- Air and Ground Range Requests will be submitted via the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) at least 2 weeks in advance of requested training
- All requests shall be submitted in MCAS Yuma local standard times
 - <https://rfmss2002.belvoir.army.mil/yuma/pages/login.aspx>
 - Contact the RFMSS support coordinator for unit access and training. 928-269-2215

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Range Scheduling

- An approval for a training area **DOES NOT** include all facilities within the training area, such as DZ, AUX airfields. Each must be requested separately.
- High explosive ordnance deliveries (air or indirect fire) in the CMAGR are restricted to the hours of 0600-2200 Pacific Time (California local time) for noise abatement purposes.
- **NO SHOWS**
 - No shows impact other training units and the National Airspace System.
 - Cancellations **shall be** made by 1500 (Yuma Local) the day prior to training, via RFMSS or phone to Range Scheduling.
 - Airspace approval is based on the Priority Matrix, which is located in the range regulations StaO 3710.6J.

Range Procedures: Unexploded Ordnance

- Receiving a Range/UXO brief is mandatory prior to range entry.
- NO ONE is authorized to enter any target area except authorized personnel.
- Rules for Unexploded Ordnance – Practice the 3 R's:
 - **Recognize:** Note location (Grid if possible) and mark with rocks so EOD can locate the item(s)
 - **Retreat:** Move away from the suspected UXO
 - **Report:** Contact Range Control
- UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS ARE DEADLY!

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>An Unexploded Ordnance brief is mandatory for all individuals prior to their entering the range.

>Expended –but still live- munitions are scattered throughout the BMGR and CMAGR.

>Live bombs, rockets, cannon rounds and other warheads may be lying on the ground partially or completely buried. Some may have lain on the desert for decades and may be highly unstable. You cannot determine whether any expended munitions are safe just from its appearance.

THESE MUNITIONS ARE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS AND CAN BE DEADLY!

>Rules to follow for unexploded ordnance:

- If you encounter unexploded ordnance, **note its grid location** and mark its location with a series of rocks for ease of finding and provide guide if possible.
- All personnel shall avoid unexploded ordnance.
- Do not, under any circumstances, touch or otherwise disturb unexploded ordnance. Hitting an unexploded munitions with a rock or against a metal fence post may cause it to explode.
- Report it to “LEG IRON” immediately.
- Unexploded ordnance becomes hazardous waste once moved off the ranges; any movement should be reported to station EOD and Environmental prior to transport.

Range Procedures: *MEDEVAC Procedures*

- MEDEVAC Classifications
 - Routine = no threat to life, limb or eyesight
 - Priority = requires immediate attention but no threat to life, limb or eyesight
 - Urgent = Injury threatens life, limb or eyesight
- **RED PYRO** is designated as the alternate signal for any emergency only.
- Corpsman/Medic/EMT
- Dedicated safety vehicle, capable of transporting casualty horizontally.
- Primary means of evacuation is ground transportation.

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>Units are required to ensure they have the required Medical personnel to support their training. Refer to the StaO 3710.6J for the types of approved medical support.

>For MEDEVACs within the BMGR, Search and Rescue will be enacted. During the working hours SAR has a 10 min strip alert. For evening hours and weekends SAR has a 30 min strip alert. For trauma cases the MEDEVAC will transport you to the YRMC.

>For MEDVACs within the CMAGR, Life Flight will be enacted. For the range areas in the North will be transported to Brawley or Palms Springs, for the ranges in the South they will be transported to Blythe.

Range Procedures: *MEDEVAC Procedures*

- For injuries requiring evacuation, the on scene OIC will immediately notify range control in the form of a casualty report.
- If radio communication fails, units/agencies shall use any available telephone to contact "LEG IRON"
- During MEDEVAC, all units on the "LEG IRON" radio channels SHALL cease communication until the MEDEVAC has been completed or another unit requires MEDEVAC support.
- "LEG IRON" will request the following information for initiating a MEDEVAC response.
 - NAME/RANK/UNIT
 - TYPE AND SOURCE OF INJURY
 - TYPE OF MEDEVAC (AIR OR GROUND)
 - RANGE/GRID LOCATION
 - MEDICAL PERSONNEL ON SCENE(YES/NO) WHO

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Range Procedures: Heat Injury Prevention Program

- **Flag Warning System**
 - **Green Flag (WBGTI of 80°F to 84.9°F).**
 - Heavy exercises, for acclimatized personnel, will be conducted with caution and under constant supervision.
 - **Yellow Flag (WBGTI of 85°F to 87.9°F).**
 - Strenuous exercises, such as marching at standard cadence, will be curtailed for unacclimatized troops in their first 3 weeks per NAVMED P-5010. Avoid outdoor classes in the sun.
 - **Red Flag (WBGTI of 88°F to 89.9°F).**
 - All PT will be curtailed for those troops who have not become thoroughly acclimatized by at least 12 weeks per NAVMED P-5010.
 - Those troops who are thoroughly acclimatized may carry on limited activity not to exceed 6 hours per day.
 - **Black Flag (WBGTI of 90°F and above).**
 - All nonessential physical activity will be halted for all units

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MCO 6200.1E - MARINE CORPS HEAT INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

This Order is applicable to all Marine Corps commands responsible for the oversight, administration, or conduct of operations or mandated physical training (PT) during the hot weather season and hot weather operational environments.

Heat Injuries

- a. Heat injuries may occur during physical training (PT) or any hot weather operation or activity, when an individual:
 - (1) is not properly hydrated and/or acclimatized;
 - (2) is exposed to extreme heat;
 - (3) is in Mission-Orientated Protective Posture (MOPP) gear or other personal protective clothing required by the job;
 - (4) is inside closed spaces, such as inside an armored vehicle, or
 - (5) wears body armor. Other contributing factors include previous heat injury, alcohol consumption, use of dietary supplements, fatigue, and skin trauma (i.e., sunburn).
- b. Heat injury can be divided into three categories: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Any personnel (military or civilian) trained in heat injury prevention must be able to:
 - (1) Prevent or minimize heat injuries. PREVENTION IS KEY.
 - (2) Recognize and give first aid for heat injuries.
 - (3) Check personnel for signs and symptoms of heat injuries.

Heat Cramps. Heat cramps are painful cramps of muscles, usually in the stomach, legs, and/or arms.

Heat Exhaustion. In NAVMED P-5010, this condition is defined as resulting from peripheral vascular collapse due to excessive water and salt depletion.

Heat stroke. This is a medical emergency that may result in death if care is delayed.

HEAT CONDITION FLAG WARNING SYSTEM

When the Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature Index (WBGTI) reaches the temperatures indicated in the parenthesis, the corresponding color of flag closest to the specific site of the hot weather operation shall dictate level of the operation.

Safety Standards: *Vehicle Procedures*

- Obey the posted speed limits
 - Off hard ball (dirt) is 25 mph
- All vehicles are required to stay on established roads
 - SHALL not take vehicles more than 25' off any designated road
 - Leave as minimum of a footprint as possible
- Submit locations to Range Control to ensure the locations are approved



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>All personnel shall stay within approved routes and sites unless specifically authorized by the Range Management Department. Travel within designated ground support, target, and drop zones is permitted.

Safety Standards: *Field Hygiene*

- Rules for Litter
 - Collect all trash and dispose of in the proper locations
 - All personnel shall clean all areas for litter before departing
 - Leave your training areas as undisturbed as possible
 - If you carry it in, carry it out, and leave only your footprints behind!
 - All personnel shall use chemical toilets when available (1 per 15 personnel)

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>All trash, to include buried or surface laid electrical and communications wire, will be collected and disposed of in the proper locations. Trash may be deposited in dumpsters for-pickup by contractors from certain encampments within the range or must be transported back to MCAS Yuma.

>All personnel shall use chemical toilets when available. Chemical toilets must be arranged for by the Responsible Unit at specific sites occupied by 15 or more personnel. If chemical toilets are unavailable, human feces will be buried in a hole at least one foot in depth. Toilet paper and sanitary napkins will be burned, buried, or carried out.

>All personnel shall police all areas for litter before departing. Do not bury food or uneaten MREs. Coyotes, ravens, and other scavengers will dig up the food and the wind will carry trash across the ranges.

Safety Standards: Hazardous Waste Guidelines

- Rules for Hazardous Materials (HM) & Hazardous Waste (HW)
 - Utilize temporary secondary containment (will hold 10% of total stored or 110% of largest container being stored; containment must be compatible with material stored)
 - Manage and dispose of oils according to MCAS Yuma regulations (contact host unit)
 - Protect soils and waterways
 - Store and dispose of all batteries according to MCAS Yuma regulations (contact host unit)
 - Clean up spills properly. Contaminated soil in California stays in California
 - Contact host unit for assistance with spill clean up
- Do Not Transport from California to Arizona!!!

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>POL products shall be managed and disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner in accordance with state and federal regulations.

>Storage areas for POL products and other chemicals shall be located or protected so as to not contaminate soils or waterways.

>Lithium and Magnesium batteries shall be packed and disposed of via appropriate channels. Storage of these batteries will be at the Cannon Defense Complex and disposal shall be coordinated through station environmental.

>Spills shall be properly contained. Take immediate action to control, contain, and clean up the spill. Quick action to dig up a small spill can save large expenses in future soil excavation.

>Contamination shall be cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with current regulations and the direction received from the HAZMAT coordinator.

>The terms “hazardous waste,” “hazardous material,” and hazardous substance” have very specific legal and scientific definitions in federal and state regulations.

•A **waste** is considered hazardous if it meets certain levels of reactivity, ignitability, corrosively, or toxicity, or is otherwise listed as hazardous waste in the pertinent regulations. In California, any petroleum/oil/lubricant (POL) is considered hazardous.

•A **substance** is defined as hazardous by the Clean Water Act and by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 as chemicals harmful to aquatic life or the environment, and are regulated if spilled or released to the environment.

•A **material** is defined as hazardous under the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations as chemicals determined to present risks to safety, health, and property during transportation. Hazardous Materials also includes Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Substances.

•A **spill or discharge** is defined as the intentional or unintentional release of a hazardous substance into the ground, water, or air.

Safety Standards: *Hazardous Waste Guidelines*

- Vehicle Hazardous Waste
 - Ground cover is required for all vehicles parked longer than 4 hours off-road (includes bivouac areas).
 - Check for, and clean-up after, any vehicle leaks on roads.
 - Secondary containment is required for fuel trucks, generators, hose couplings, or any Hazardous Material (HM) Hazardous Waste (HW) storage.

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>Vehicles and equipment from which hazardous materials may spill or leak, including all mobile power generators and petroleum storage containers, shall be placed over temporary containment aprons of plastic sheeting and sandbags, or over drip pans.

Safety Standards: *Hazardous Waste Guidelines*

- Spill Reporting
 - Report all spills or leaks immediately
 - **NO MATTER HOW SMALL!!!**
 - Report
 - Size
 - Location
 - Type of spill
 - For HAZMAT Emergency Response, report to the following
 - Normal operations contact
 - Station Environmental Department (928) 269-3201
 - During WTI contact MAWTS-1

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>All spills or leaks, no matter how small, must be reported immediately.

>Report the size, location, and type of spill to LEG IRON and they will contact Environmental to dispatch the response team.

Safety Standards: *Civilian Contact*

- Rules for Civilian Contact
 - Treat visitors with courtesy and professionalism
 - BMGR is open to the public for recreational activity
 - Human remains - Do Not Disturb!!



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- >All personnel shall treat visitors on the range with courtesy and professionalism. Remember: Any contact with visitors on the range may be the first and last impression they have of the United States Marine Corps.
- >Barry M Goldwater Range is open to the civilian populous for recreational activities. All personnel are required to submit for a permit.
- >Should you encounter human remains, **DO NOT DISTURB THEM** as this may hinder proper investigation or identification. If you need assistance with the above, contact the LEG IRON.
- >Water holes and tanks are reserved for wildlife use only. Swimming, wading, and bathing is prohibited. There is no camping within ¼ mile of water holes.

Safety Standards: *Illegal Immigrants*

- If Illegal Immigrants are detected
 - Contact "LEG IRON" with the following
 - Location and direction of travel
 - Number in group
 - If in vehicle, description of the vehicle
 - Medical emergencies – Contact "LEG IRON."
 - Provide humanitarian assistance



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>Because the BMGR and the CMAGR are in close proximity to Mexico, there are occasions for contact with illegal immigrants attempting to gain illegal entry into the United States through the Range.

>All personnel who come into contact with these personnel shall offer aid and assistance where required to prevent injury or death. Foot travelers in particular may be in severe need of water. Do not attempt to chase or subdue these persons as they may present a danger to their captors

Safety Standards: *Scrappers*

- Civilians are **not** authorized in the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR)
 - Illegal passage and activities
 - Causes interruption to training



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>Civilians are not authorized on any portion of the CMAGR.

>Other unauthorized personnel often enter the CMAGR in order to collect metal scraps from the range. These personnel are called “scrappers” and seek to make money by selling the metal scraps they collect.

>Do not attempt to chase or subdue these persons. **THEY ARE DANGEROUS.** Report their presence to LEG IRON immediately.

Safety Standards: *Use of Force*

- Station Order 5532
 - Guidance regarding use of force by non-law enforcement Marines
 - Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) only
 - Subject to the laws for the state of California
 - Expended ordnance left on ranges are not classified as government property

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>To publish Standing Rules for the Use of Force by Non Law Enforcement Marines on the CMAGR/BMGR . Nothing in this order is intended to effect or alter the guidance regarding security and safeguarding of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

>The CMAGR/BMGR is federal property, reserved for military training purposes. However, trespassers have historically used the CMAGR/BMGR for a variety of purposes, including the recovery of unexploded ordnance, drug smuggling, and the transportation of illegal immigrants.

>In such cases where the use of force is warranted, armed personnel shall use the minimum amount of force necessary to reach their objective.

Federal Environmental Laws

- Policies and regulations enforced at MCAS Yuma Ranges
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Clean Water Act
 - Clean Air Act
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
 - Endangered Species Act
 - National Historic Preservation Act
 - Archaeological Resources Protection Act
 - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

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These are a few of the Policies and regulations we enforce on MCAS Yuma Ranges.

Federal Environmental Laws

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Keep it simple and comply with the existing rules and regulations
 - Violations of Federal environmental laws could cause possible lawsuits and/or closures of these training areas. Obey these laws!
- Clean Water / Air Act
 - Contain all potential oil and gas spills
 - Use latrines
 - Do not dump or release any toxic chemicals on the ground
 - Do not bury trash
 - Dig gray water trenches long and shallow
 - No fires
 - Keep speed down
 - Do not leave vehicles running when not needed.
 - Apply water during construction

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>The Endangered Species Act provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend. Among other provisions, the Act

- prohibits unauthorized taking, possession, sale, and transport of endangered species;
- authorizes the assessment of civil and criminal penalties for violating the Act or regulations; and

- authorizes the payment of rewards to anyone furnishing information leading to arrest and conviction for any violation of the Act

>Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by them is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or modify their critical habitat.

Federal Environmental Laws

- Endangered Species Act
 - It is illegal to destroy or harass any endangered species or their habitat
 - Leave all wildlife undisturbed
 - Avoid damage to all vegetation

Animal and Plant Preservation

- The following slides outline animals and plants protected by legislation
 - Migratory Bird
 - Threatened Species
 - Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard (BMGR)
 - Endangered Species
 - The Desert Tortoise (CMAGR)
 - Sonoran Pronghorn Antelope (BMGR)
 - Lesser Long-Nosed Bat
 - Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl
 - Protected Plant Species

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

- Be observant when driving & walking
- Don't disturb any birds, eggs, or nests



The Migratory Bird Treaty Act mandates protection of essentially all birds, eggs, and nests. This means that all birds and bird habitats on the BMGR shall not be disturbed.

Proposed Threatened Species

- Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard
 - Inspect under vehicle prior to movement
 - Observe speed limit
 - Report accidental road kills immediately
 - Accidental killing is not a crime but...
 - A certain number of accidental "take" is allowed but accurate records must be kept
 - Failure to report could result in disciplinary action & criminal charges



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>The flat-tailed horned lizard is proposed for federal listing as a threatened species. Flat-tailed horned lizards prefer sandy areas as opposed to hardpan or desert pavement. They dig burrows to hibernate in the winter and to escape the high temperatures in the summer. The species is proposed as threatened due to the widespread loss of habitat associated with agricultural and urban development, off-highway vehicle use, energy developments, constructions of roads and canals, military activities, and agricultural pesticides. However, limited access to the BMGR has helped preserve and protect the lizard's habitat from many of the adverse activities that affect it elsewhere. The flat-tailed horned lizard habitat occurs throughout the BMGR, including sites where surface operations occur. Habitat on the BMGR is the entire area west of the Gila and Tinajas Altas Mountains

>Help protect the Flat-tailed horned lizard by:

- By observing the speed limit.
- Being especially observant when driving
 - Flat-tailed horned lizards may freeze and flatten themselves against the road when you approach
 - If you see a lizard on the road and it does not flee, stop and shoo it from the road before you proceed

>Taking these precautions will greatly reduce the chance of accidentally running over any lizard.

>If you or someone in your unit come in contact with or inadvertently run over a Flat-tailed horned lizard, report it to Yuma Range Management immediately. The Range is allotted a certain number of accidental "take" and accurate records must be kept. You will not be held liable if the contact was accidental; however, **failure to report accidental contact or road kills will result in disciplinary action and may result in criminal charges.**

Threatened Species

- The Desert Tortoise shall:
 - Be avoided
 - Be left alone
 - Remain untouched
 - Remain undisturbed in all circumstances



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>THE DESERT TORTOISE SHALL BE AVOIDED, LEFT ALONE, UNTOUCHED AND UNDISTURBED IN ALL CIRMUMSTANCES.

>Only one animal species on the CMAGR is listed as threatened –the desert tortoise. The desert tortoise is listed as threatened under both the federal and California Endangered Species Act. Desert tortoises occupy all habitats within the CMAGR. Lowland habitats are the most important for the desert tortoise, particularly the extensive “bajadas” –or midslope alluvial flood plains. The banks of washes provide sites for burrows and food. Washes are characterized by larger woody plants such as the smoketree and acacia. Due to their rarity in the desert, washes are considered to be sensitive plant communities important for wild life. **DO NOT NEEDLESSLY DISTURB THESE AREAS!**

>Few desert tortoises live to the west of the Chocolate Mountains, and much of the northwest portion of the CMAGR is probably not occupied by them. The highest densities are in the Chuckwalla Bench region in the northeast portion of the area along the east-central border of the range.

>The desert tortoise is highly susceptible to a disease called Upper Respiratory Tract Disease (URTD). In fact, an outbreak of this disease was one of the major reason the populations of the desert tortoise declined so rapidly and caused it to be added to the list of threatened species. URTD is highly contagious and may be transmitted by human contact.

Threatened Species

- You shall check for Tortoises;
 - Under vehicles
 - Around camouflage netting
- If you find an injured desert tortoise
 - Record its grid location
 - Contact LEG IRON within 24 hours



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In the CMAGR,

>check under and around vehicles prior to starting or moving them.

>check the perimeter of all camouflage netting in the morning and evening for tortoises and call Yuma Range Management if a tortoise is entangled. If possible, install the edges of the camouflage netting one foot above the ground. Always remove netting promptly after use.

Endangered Species

- Sonoran pronghorn antelope
 - Don't disturb
 - Report all sightings w/GPS location
 - As soon as practical
 - Immediately – if the Sonoran pronghorn antelope is injured



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>The Sonoran pronghorn antelope roams throughout the BMGR seeking cover and shade in upland regions during the hottest months. During cooler periods, they may move to the open valleys and flats. It is estimated that there are fewer than 300 of this endangered species in the United States, living in the BMGR, Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. There are an additional 200-500 residing in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The entire population of the Sonoran pronghorn antelope has been threatened with extinction since the turn of the 20th century, and the BMGR provides much of the remaining habitat.

>You can help preserve the habitat by:

- Not disturbing a Sonoran pronghorn antelope in any way.
- Should a sighting of an antelope occur within the immediate vicinity of operating sites and during operations, note its grid location and notify Range Management as soon as practical.
- If an antelope should be injured, maintain visual contact with the animal, note its exact grid location, and contact Range Management immediately.

Protected Plant Species

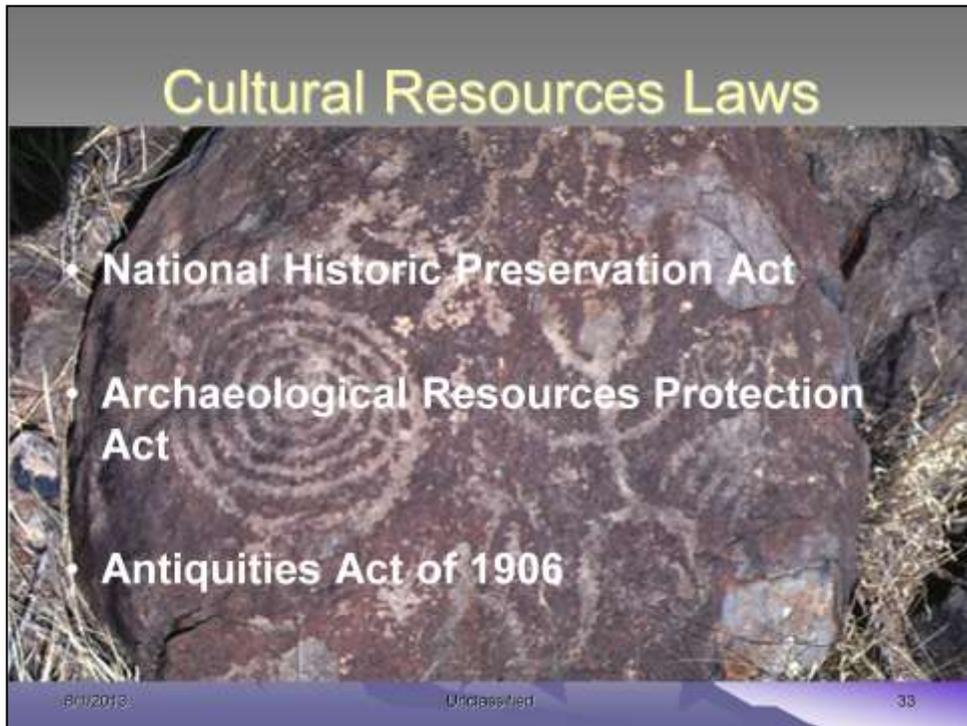
- If you see a cactus
 - Don't disturb!
 - Digging up, cutting, collecting, and burning plants is prohibited!



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>Cacti and many other plant species are protected by Arizona's Native Plant Law. **Do not dig up, cut, collect, or burn any plants.** If you see a cactus, do not disturb it just because it's in your path. Walk over or around it. If a cactus is damaged, the individual shall mark the location's grid and contact Yuma Range Management within 24 hours.

>When setting up a tent, look for existing open areas as much as possible instead of clearing vegetation to make camp. If possible, stay on the main roads rather than going off road.



>**Under the National Historic Preservation Act**, "Various federal laws prohibit the damage, destruction, or removal of historical and archaeological resources from Federal Lands. Violations can result in penalties of up to \$10,000 and up to one year in prison."

Abandoned mines and wells are located throughout the BMGR. Mines are usually carved into the bases of hills and mountain ranges. Wells are usually in the flatter areas. Many of the wells and mineshafts are deep, extremely unstable, and dangerous. Some provide a habitat for wildlife.

>"To help protect our cultural resources"

- Stay away from all abandoned wells and mines and known archaeological sites. These areas are all off limits!
- Do not collect arrowheads, pottery shards, mining equipment, or other artifacts. The collection of any of these items is prohibited.
- Do not deface any archaeological site, rock face, lava flow, or other natural or cultural resource. This is considered vandalism and is strictly prohibited.
- All personnel shall report any damage to existing archaeological sites or the discovery of new archeological sites. Should sites be damaged, or other previously unknown archeological sites encountered, leave any artifacts in place, determine the grid location of the site, and contact the Yuma Range Management Department as soon as possible; "Many archaeological sites are not marked and not necessarily visible from the driver's seat"; therefore, stay on designated roads and inside designated training areas. No road grading or construction is allowed without a permit.

Cultural Resources Laws

- Stay on roads and in training areas
- Don't collect or remove artifacts
- Don't destroy or deface cultural resources
- Report the findings of any artifacts or damage to sites as soon as possible



Penalties and Enforcement

- **Sovereign Immunity**
 - The legal ability of a **government** to declare itself immune from lawsuits brought on by individuals or lesser government
 - **Federal Facilities Compliance Act**
 - Waives Sovereign Immunity
 - Individuals can be held personally liable for any violations
-
- **Bottom Line: Individuals can be held personally responsible for any violations!**

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The legal ability of a government to declare itself immune from lawsuits brought on by individuals or lesser government agencies (like state agencies for example) is called Sovereign Immunity. State laws are usually not enforceable against the federal government. In addition, individuals acting on behalf of a federal agency are usually not liable for violation of state laws.

The Federal Facilities Compliance Act waives sovereign immunity for federal facilities. It allows the states of Arizona and California to enforce laws such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act within the boundaries of the Bob Stump Training Complex. What this means is that individuals can be held personally liable for any violations.

Penalties and Enforcement

- When environmental laws or regulations are violated, three types of actions can be imposed on an individual or a range user
 - Criminal Sanctions
 - Civil Penalties
 - Injunctions

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>The three types of actions that can be imposed on an individual or a range for violations of environmental laws or regulations are Criminal Sanctions, Civil Penalties, and Injunctions.

•**Criminal Sanctions** are monetary fines or imprisonment imposed by a court of law. Criminal sanctions can only be imposed against individuals.

•**Civil Penalties** are monetary penalties that can be imposed by federal, state, or county agencies without court action. Civil penalties can be lodged against an individual or against a range.

•**Injunctions** are court orders that prohibit a certain action. An injunction against a range could potentially halt all training temporarily or permanently.

>The three types of penalty actions can result in fines being imposed at the county, state, or federal level depending on the violation and the law. For example, an individual convicted of a criminal violation of environmental laws and regulations can receive penalties of up to \$50,000 and one year in prison per violation. Civil penalties can range up to \$25,000 per violation. Furthermore, a violation of the Endangered Species Act could lead to an injunction to temporarily or permanently cease operations in the ranges.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN THE DESERT

- WHEN LOST OR STRANDED

1. **Hold on to a survival attitude.**

- Your most valuable asset in any life-threatening situation is a positive mental attitude. If you are not certain you can live - you will die.

2. **Stay where you are and stay calm.**

- If you are driving a vehicle, remain with it.
- Relocate only to reach safety and water.



>While in the Training area, if at any time personnel cannot be accounted, the ROIC/RSO shall contact Range Control immediately. These individuals may wonder into and adjacent live fire range or an impact area.

>Brief your personnel on the basics of desert survival.

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 3. **Move only when absolutely necessary and only at night**
 - If your position is unendurable, change your location during the cooler night hours.
 - Move only when you know you can get there safely by doing the following:
 - Leave a clear trail with noted and directional signs.
 - On the note, give your name / date / time / direction and reason you are going.
 - Proceed in a specific direction, change your line of movement only after you have left a sign or marker.
 - Go slowly /carefully, no overexertion.

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- 4. **Conserve your sweat, not your water.**

- Rest by day, work on shelter and signals during cool of evening/morning.
 - Drink as often as you need water.
 - Rub your body with urine and other liquids to keep cool.

- 5. **Protect your body.**

- When in the sun and heat remember to:
 - Keep your clothes on. loosen but do not remove them.
 - Keep your boots/shoes/headgear on.
 - Relax in deep shade, keeping your eyes protected from glare.
 - If in the open with no shade nearby, use anything available to make shade.

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6. Make a fuss when you hear or see others nearby.

- Signal by any means of hand. Use a shaving mirror to reflect the sun. Wave a brightly colored item.
- Make marks in the sand or lay out rocks large enough to be seen from the air: **SOS** or **HELP**.
- Start fire-smoke in the daytime and flame at night.
- Get involved in your rescue but conserve your body water.

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- 7. **Do not eat anything.**

- All food is water demanding.
 - Water is drawn out of your system to process, digest and eliminate what you eat.
 - No salt or salt tablets - they will dehydrate you.

- 8. **Keep your mouth closed.**

- Breathe through your nose to minimize evaporative water loss.

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9. **Think like a searcher.**

- Do the things that will make it easier for your rescuers to find you:
 - Leave a clear trail with notes and directional signs.
 - On the note, give your name, day, time, direction and reason you are going.
- Have a goal in mind-go in one direction with care. **AVOID INJURY!**

10. **Use your head, not your sweat - drink the water you have.**

- Never ration water!! Drink what you have as you need it.
- Discipline is essential to **SURVIVAL!!!**

ANY QUESTIONS?