



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
102 MCNAIR DRIVE
FORT MONROE VIRGINIA 23651-1047

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

FEB 08 2006

ATTG-II (350)

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Change 1 to TRADOC Policy on Weapons Immersion Training (25 January 2006)

1. References.

a. AR 190-11, Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives, with change 1, dated 12 February 1998.

b. AR 190-13, The Army Physical Security Program, 30 September 1993.

c. AR 190-51, Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive), 30 September 1993.

d. DA PAM 190-51, Risk Analysis for Army Property, 30 September 1993.

e. AR 710-2, Supply Policy below the National Level, 25 February 2004.

f. DA PAM 710-2-1, Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures), 31 December 1997.

g. AR 735-11-2, Reporting Supply Discrepancies, 6 August 2001.

2. Background. The negligent discharge of weapons can result in the needless wounding or death of Soldiers and civilians. Weapons immersion training is designed to familiarize Soldiers with carrying and maintaining constant accountability of their individually assigned weapons and to eliminate negligent discharges by placing Initial Entry Training (IET) Soldiers in an environment closely approximating contemporary warfighting environments.

3. Policy.

a. The purpose of weapons immersion training is to prepare Soldiers to safely function in the Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) with their assigned weapon. This policy applies to all Basic Combat Training (BCT), Advanced Individual Training (AIT), and One Station Unit Training (OSUT) units.

b. Weapons immersion training will take place as early as possible during the IET Soldier's training cycle.

c. Weapons immersion training should focus on safe weapons handling, weapon orientation, proper loading and clearing procedures prior to and upon exiting/entering a building, and situational awareness at all times.

d. Weapons immersion begins as early as possible in AIT and Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) sites and continues through the end of Phase V. Weapons immersion will be reinitiated in AIT phase V+ at least two weeks prior to the conduct of their FTX.

e. Commanders will develop specific criteria and standards for protection of arms and ammunition used in weapons immersion training. These policies must comply with existing physical security and property accountability regulations.

f. Prudent security measures will be used to promote the security of weapons and to assist the Soldiers to whom weapons are issued. Each weapon issued for training will (1) be carried at all times on the person of the individual to whom the weapon is issued, or (2) the weapon will be properly safeguarded and secured. Upon issuing the weapon to a Soldier, the security of the weapon becomes the responsibility of the Soldier to whom the weapon is issued. There is no requirement to store the weapon in an arms room, Class V container, nor are armed guards required. Additionally, the regulation provides latitude for those short periods of time when a Soldier may need assistance in securing his or her weapon by allowing a battle buddy or other responsible person to watch the weapon for him or her.

4. Senior Mission Commanders.

a. Assess the local threat, training goals and objectives, training locations, and durations of training to establish a SOP for securing weapons and ammunition.

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b. Ensure police respond to an alarm or call for assistance within 15 minutes or less. The response force, including fire and ambulance, should assume there is a serious incident involving a weapon. The response force will be routinely exercised.

c. Risk analyses and vulnerability assessments.

(1) Ensure subordinate units conduct a risk analysis and vulnerability assessment before weapons are issued.

(2) Ensure measures are put into place to mitigate vulnerabilities posed by criminals or terrorists. Copies of risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, and mitigating measures will be forwarded to Accessions Command G3. Copies of risk analyses, and vulnerability assessments will be maintained on file until a new risk analysis and vulnerability assessment is accomplished.

(3) Ensure the risk analyses and vulnerability assessments are reviewed and validated at the beginning of each training cycle. A new risk analysis and vulnerability assessment will be accomplished annually, during the second quarter of the fiscal year, or when the HQDA or MACOM assessed or postulated threat changes.

5. Commanders.

a. Establish a SOP for securing weapons and ammunition. Establish a system of supervisory checks to ensure all personnel comply with security procedures.

b. Designate barracks used in the weapons immersion training program as restricted areas in accordance with reference 1.b. and ensure access to these barracks/platoon bays are strictly controlled.

c. Commanders will publish guidelines dictating where on their installation weapons immersion policy applies. As a general rule, weapons should not be taken into facilities such as the Post Exchange, facilities that sell or serve alcohol, financial institutions; i.e., banks and credit unions, post office, and on-post public schools.

d. Ensure unit leaders do not inadvertently or deliberately separate a Soldier from his or her weapon except under specified

or emergency situations. Unit SOPs will include specific instructions delineating security requirements for situations when a Soldier may be separated from his or her weapon. These situations include, but are not limited to, illness that requires the Soldier to go to the Troop Medical Clinic (TMC), hospital, or dental clinic (including psychological problems or medical conditions, traits or behavioral characteristics, or when taking prescription drugs or other medications that may produce drowsiness or impair reaction or judgment), religious services conducted in non-dedicated religious facilities, misconduct, participation in ceremonies or post-wide events or concerts, for periods of personal hygiene. The weapon will be returned to the arms room when a Soldier is on pass, leave, or if the Soldier is incarcerated or hospitalized."

e. Weapons will not be carried into the following facilities or activities:

(1) TMCs, hospitals, or Dental Treatment Facilities (DTF), or other medical treatment facilities. (See MEDCOM Supplement to AR 190-11).

(2) Financial institutions such as banks and credit unions.

(3) In or near on-post dependent schools, day care centers, Child and Youth Services (CYS), or similar facilities.

(4) Off of the installation except when going to and from training. Off installation movements will be conducted by the unit.

(5) Main Post Exchange and Commissary facilities. [Weapons may be carried into shoppettes, barber shops, or fast food establishments located in or near troop billeting or training areas if the primary purpose of the facility is to serve those Soldiers.]

(6) U.S. Post Office facilities. [Weapons may be carried into Postal facilities located in or near troop billeting or training areas if that Post Office facility is specifically intended to support those Soldiers.]

(7) Morale, Welfare, Recreation facilities (i.e., bowling alley, Post theater, community activities facilities). [Weapons may be carried into an MWR facility if the facility is

being used for a specific and limited training event or related purpose.]

(8) Chapels and other dedicated religious facilities. In accordance with AR 165-1, paragraph 13-3.c religious facilities are classified as dedicated facilities. Such facilities are declared to be sacred or set apart for religious services and other activities related to the spiritual and moral welfare of the command. Therefore, weapons will not be carried into Chapels or other dedicated religious facilities.

6. Weapons and blank ammunition issue.

a. Soldiers sign for their assigned weapon, magazine, and blank ammunition directly from the armorer in accordance with reference 1.a.

b. The issuance of the weapons and ammunition will be recorded on a hand receipt. The armorer will issue each weapon to each Soldier using a weapons sign-out form or hand-receipt and will receive the DA Form 3749 (Weapons Receipt Card) from each soldier. The weapons receipt card should be returned to the armorer once the weapon is issued to the Soldier. The armorer will maintain a copy of the Master Authorization List (MAL) for all weapons issued.

7. Blank ammunition will be issued to IET Soldiers so they become familiar with clearing their weapons before entering a building, and loading their weapon upon exiting a building. No more than five (5) rounds of blank ammunition will be issued to each IET Soldier.

8. Weapons racks or other security devices used in the barracks.

a. Weapons racks or other security devices, such as cable locks, may be used in the barracks to assist Soldiers in securing their weapons during non-duty hours.

b. The use of weapons racks or other security devices does not constitute separating the Soldier from his or her weapon if each Soldier is able to quickly get to his or her weapon, positively identify the weapon as their assigned weapon, and physically touch the weapon. Ideally, each Soldier should be able to see his or her weapon from his or her bunk. No weapons should be left in the barracks unattended during duty/training

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hours. All weapons not issued from weapons racks will be secured in the Arms Room or Orderly Room under constant supervision.

c. When weapons racks are used, the racks will be secured to an immovable object. Units will secure multiple racks together if the weapons racks cannot be secured to an immovable object. They will be secured together in such a manner that the racks cannot be separated from one another and their total combined empty weight is 500 pounds or more.

d. High Value Items Security Cages with an empty weight of 500 or more pounds may also be used.

9. Keys and locks.

a. Keys and locks used to secure weapons racks in the barracks will be controlled IAW with paragraph 3-8 of reference 1.a.

b. When used, cable locks and keys, or other locks and keys used by individual Soldiers to secure their weapons will be hand receipted to the Soldier.

10. Inventories and physical counts.

a. A monthly serial number inventory of weapons will be conducted in accordance with reference 1.a.

b. A physical count of weapons and blank ammunition will be accomplished at least twice per day.

c. Inventory, accountability, issue, and turn-in procedures will be delineated in local regulations or unit SOPs to ensure the accountability procedures support the physical security of weapons and ammunition.

11. Guards, communications, and duress alarms.

a. The Charge of Quarters or other personnel on duty will have at least two methods of sounding the alarm. Anyone who detects or suspects a criminal act or attack must have the authority to sound the alarm without fear of reprisal.

b. At least two guards (i.e., access control guard) will be posted in the barracks area where Soldiers are sleeping. These

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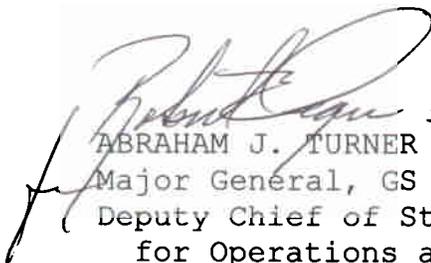
guards will maintain visibility of weapons secured in arms racks and/or the general condition of security within the barracks area. The guards will have a positive means of contacting the Charge of Quarters or the Military Police.

c. A security or guard patrol or unit personnel will periodically check facilities and barracks areas, especially during hours of darkness, IAW paragraph 3-7 of reference 1.a.

12. Incidents of lost, stolen, or missing weapons. A thorough investigation will be made in the case of lost, stolen, or missing weapons or ammunition IAW with paragraph 2-9 of reference 1.a.

13. Control of weapons and ammunition during field training or range operations. The security of weapons and ammunition will be closely monitored during field training exercises and range operations. Close supervision of IET Soldiers by officers, NCOs, or civilian equivalents can eliminate most security problems in the training area.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


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JES, ADC/SECRET

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