



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
JOINT REGION MARIANAS
PSC 455, BOX 211
FPO AP 96540-1000

5090
Ser J00/0438
December 3, 2015

Mr. William M. Castro
Director
Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans
P.O. Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96923

Dear Mr. Castro:

**SUBJECT: FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION
(CCD) FOR REALISTIC URBAN TRAINING EXERCISE (RUTEX)
16-1 CONDUCTED BY THE U.S. MARINE CORPS**

As requested by your Guam Coastal Management Program Administrator, Mr. Edwin Reyes, I am forwarding our Joint Region Marianas (JRM) Coast Zone Consistency Determination (CCD) in support of the upcoming annual U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) exercise entitled Realistic Urban Training Exercise (RUTEX) 16-1 which is scheduled to occur January 6-16, 2016.

Major portions of this exercise will be conducted on military installations in Okinawa, Japan, Naval Base Guam, and Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. However, there is a critical component that will utilize federal property on Guam that is not under direct federal control. The federal properties include the Tanguisson Power Plant and the immediate surrounding area to include Tanguisson Beach Park.

My staff has conducted a review of the RUTEX 16-1 training event and has determined that this federal action will be consistent with and will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Guam Coastal Management Program to the maximum extent practical. The "One Guam" Coastal Management Program policy that may be affected is the resource policy for public access. Enclosure (1) provides our effects determination.

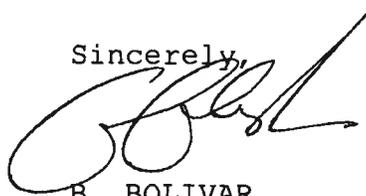
USMC and JRM personnel have worked to ensure appropriate pre-exercise coordination with all pertinent Government of Guam agencies and offices, to include the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans. For instance, in addition to enclosure (2), which is

the USMC letter to the Government of Guam officially requesting approval for RUTEX 16-1, USMC personnel have had meetings regarding the implementation of RUTEX 16-1 with various Government of Guam officials, to include the Governor's Chief of Staff. Furthermore, my JRM environmental and legal staff have recently sat down and discussed possible RUTEX 16-1 effects with your Guam Coastal Management Program Administrator, Mr. Edwin Reyes, who recommended the promulgation of this CCD.

We appreciate the opportunity to use this CCD as a vehicle to help articulate just some of the ways we continue to support our "One Guam" community through the care of our coastal environment, and to reiterate our commitment to working with the Bureau of Statistics and Plans - and other Government of Guam agencies - in coordinating similarly-situated future events.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Mark D. Cruz, at (671) 349-1139 or by email at mark.cruz@fe.navy.mil.

Sincerely,



B. BOLIVAR
Rear Admiral, U.S Navy
Commander

Enclosures: 1. Effects Determination
2. USMC Letter to Governor Calvo

Copy to: Office of the Governor of Guam

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION FOR RUTEX 16-1

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Consistency Determination:

This document provides the Guam Coastal Management Program with the U.S. Navy's Consistency Determination under CZMA Subsection 307(c)(1) and 15 CFR part 930, subpart C, for RUTEX 16-1. The information in this Consistency Determination is provided pursuant to 15 CFR 930.39.

Joint Region Marianas (JRM) has determined that RUTEX 16-1 may have minor, if any, effects on public access to certain locations at or near Tanguisson beach. Specifically, RUTEX 16-1 will restrict access to Tanguisson beach for approximately 3-6 hours during the period of darkness from the late-evening of 13 January to the early-morning of 14 January. The Guam Coastal Management Program addresses public access in Resource Policy 7. Based on the very limited timeframe where RUTEX 16-1 will be restricting public access to the Tanguisson beach area, along with the robust public notification planned by multiple government agencies, the Navy finds that RUTEX 16-1 is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Guam Coastal Zone Management Program.

Detailed Description of the Proposed Action:

For the purposes of this consistency determination, the description of the proposed action will focus on activities taking place off military installations (i.e., outside of Navy Base Guam and Andersen AFB). This includes the federal properties of Tanguisson Power Plant and Tanguisson beach.

- In the proposed action at Tanguisson Power Plant, members of the USMC 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Maritime Raid Force (MRF) would plan and execute a reconnaissance mission in order to support a dynamic assault mission neutralizing a fictitious enemy cell located at the target site on 13 January 2016. Prior to the exercise, USMC personnel would conduct a thorough site survey and operational risk and safety assessment. The purpose of this assessment would be to identify potential safety issues and concerns and establish mitigating factors required to ensure that the exercise is conducted safely. Exercise force participants would utilize live ammunition for the sniper shot, which would be fired into bullet traps. USMC personnel would emplace the bullet traps on

the ground with the power plant structure behind to mitigate risk. Additionally, USMC personnel would use mechanical breaching tools, thermal (Broco Torch) equipment or small explosive charges on doors and door frames that the USMC would provide and construct adjacent to the training site buildings to simulate entering the buildings by force. This is done so that the existing doors would not be damaged. Simulated ammunition would also be used by the individuals acting as the fictitious enemy and the raid force.

- From 9 to 13 January, role players would move in and out of the Tanguisson facility to simulate an enemy force utilizing the site. On 9 or 10 January, a small reconnaissance element of 6 to 12 Marines would insert in the vicinity of the Tanguisson Power Plant in preparation to support the assault. The teams would observe the target site for approximately 96 hours prior to the assault and support the maneuver element with the aforementioned live fire sniper shot. On the evening of 13 January 2016, 5 to 10 actors playing the role of the enemy and site controller team would arrive at the target site to provide realism and safety for the exercise. No earlier than 8:00 pm on 13 January 2016, USMC personnel would conduct a simulated raid of the target site using civilian vehicles and/or USMC helicopters. At no time will the helicopters land within the Tanguisson Power Plant compound; they will insert the raid force via fast rope into predetermined safe locations and land within the Tanguisson beach area outside of the Tanguisson Power Plant fence line. Additionally, the raid force would be supported by helicopters circling overhead. The raid is planned to last approximately two hours and be complete no later than 6:00 am on 14 January 2016. Once the raid is complete, the raid force would depart via civilian vehicles and/or USMC helicopters. All movement of USMC forces, locations of observation positions, and clearance of the Tanguisson beach area for the safety of civilians during execution would be communicated and coordinated with local law enforcement and Guam Homeland Security. In addition, immediately after the exercise is complete, the site would be cleaned and turned back over to the appropriate authorities for inspection. The scope of this training may be restricted or limited depending on the results of the continuous risk/safety assessment process.

Relevant State Policy:

Guam Coastal Zone Resource Policy: Public Access (RP7):

Intent: To ensure the right of public access.

Policy: The public's right of unrestricted access shall be ensured to all non-federally owned beach areas and all Territorial recreation areas, parks, scenic overlooks, designated conservation areas and their public lands. Agreements shall be encouraged with the owners of private and federal property for the provision of releasable access to and use of resources of public nature location on such land.

Effects Determination:

Tanguisson Power Plant and Tanguisson Beach Park are federal properties; however, they are currently managed by the Government of Guam (Guam Power Authority and Guam Parks and Recreation, respectively) and public access is not currently restricted by military or federal interests. Tanguisson Power Plant has a perimeter fence and is a secured area which is not readily open to the general public.

During a few hours of darkness one evening, RUTEX 16-1 will require public access to Tanguisson Beach Park be restricted to ensure the safety of the public and exercise participants. This restriction will be kept to a minimum consistent with military requirements and in the interest of safety and security. Areas in and around Tanguisson Beach Park shall remain open to the public except for those limited times and limited areas that must be closed to comply with RUTEX 16-1 safety and security requirements.

Guam coastal resources beyond Tanguisson Beach Park may also be temporarily restricted since access to these resources is through Tanguisson Beach Park. This will include a temporary restriction to reef edges near Tanguisson Beach Park for a safety zone for the helicopter landings. However, this exclusion zone would be limited to the immediate reef edge/coastal zone along Tanguisson Beach Park and no restriction will occur for the coastline north and south of Tanguisson Beach Park which would allow access to an extensive area of coastal resources during this restricted timeframe.

Based on the very limited timeframe where RUTEX 16-1 will restrict public access to Tanguisson Beach Park and resources

accessed via Tanguisson Beach Park, along with the robust public notification, JRM finds that RUTEX 16-1 is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Guam Coastal Zone Management Program.

Effects Avoidance and Minimization:

Any restriction to public access for Tanguisson Beach Park will be avoided or minimized through the implementation of the following factors:

- RUTEX 16-1 will occur on federally-owned property.
- RUTEX 16-1 is carefully planned to only restrict access to Tanguisson Beach Park for approximately 3-6 hours during periods of darkness in the late-evening of 13 January and/or early-morning of 14 January.
- RUTEX 16-1 will not restrict access prior to 8:00 pm on 13 January.
- Public access should be fully restored no later than 6:00 am on 14 January. However, the plan is to restore access around 3:00 am on 14 January.
- Apart from the short-duration dynamic assault mission portion of the exercise discussed above, RUTEX 16-1 activities at Tanguisson Beach Park will be safe, low-intensity uses (e.g., reconnaissance and general personnel movement) and will not restrict access to the public. These other activities will be ongoing and occur from 9 January to 14 January.
- Public notification of the restricted access to Tanguisson Beach Park will be coordinated with Joint Region Marianas, Homeland Security, and Government of Guam public affairs departments to ensure adequate notification that the public may not be allowed entry into Tanguisson Beach Park area between the evening of 13 January and the morning of 14 January.

Other factors that reduce possible effects on public access:

- Tanguisson Beach Park has significantly less use by the public during the evening hours. Tanguisson Beach Park has no lights or other infrastructure to support public access/use of the area during periods of darkness.
- Other beaches and shore areas will not be restricted by RUTEX 16-1, thereby offering alternative locations for recreation during these few hours of darkness when Tanguisson Beach Park will be unavailable.

- Tanguisson Beach Park is relatively remote and not surrounded by a significant village population. The surrounding area consists of undeveloped properties, a work force housing complex, wastewater treatment plant and federal property (i.e., South Finegayan Housing Area, Naval Base Guam).

Conclusion:

Based on the very limited timeframe where RUTEX 16-1 will be restricting access to the public to the Tanguisson beach area, along with the robust public notification, the Navy finds that RUTEX 16-1 is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Guam Coastal Zone Management Program.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
UNIT 35601
FPO AP 96606-5640

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3000
G-3

From: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, III Marine Expeditionary Force
To: Government of Guam

Subj: REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT REALISTIC URBAN TRAINING EXERCISE 16-1

Ref: (a) MCO 3502.3B Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) and MEU (Special Operations Capable) (SOC) Pre-Deployment Training Program
(b) DODI 1322.28 Realistic Military Training (RMT) Off Federal Real Property
(c) MCO 3800.2B Oversight of Intelligence Activities
(d) MARADMIN 278/14 Realistic Military Training Off Federal Real Property

Encl: (1) RUTEX Overview Brief
(2) Military Tort Claims Act
(3) Approval Endorsement

1. Realistic Urban Training Exercise (RUTEX) is a Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) exercise to be conducted 6 to 16 January 2016, at various locations on Okinawa and the island of Guam. The purpose of the exercise is to evaluate and certify the combat readiness of the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) prior to their deployment in accordance with reference (a). During RUTEX, the MEU will be required to conduct a series of challenging and realistic events to test their ability to conduct conventional and special operations missions.

2. Expeditionary Operations Training Group (EOTG) requests written approval from the Government of Guam to conduct this exercise in order to fulfill the stipulations set forth in reference (b).

3. Concept of operations. The objective of RUTEX is to train and evaluate the 31st MEU Maritime Raid Force (MRF) in conducting raids in several different environments in accordance with references (a) and (b). The raids would accomplish training objectives spanning a variety of categories including reconnaissance and intelligence collection, movement to an objective, actions on an objective, and execution of a planned withdrawal. These raids would be conducted utilizing explosive breaching, mechanical breaching, manual breaching, simunitions, live (5.56mm and .45cal) ammunition, and live sniper fire in order to incorporate realism into the training. Explosive breaching involves precisely calculated explosive charges using the smallest amount of material required to gain entry into a target area. From 6 January until the completion of the raids, reconnaissance and intelligence Marines would collect information on pre-coordinated target locations in Tanguisson and Finegayan. All training would be conducted in accordance with reference (c). All collection activities would occur in public spaces or observation posts coordinated in accordance with references (b) and (d). The exercise activities between 9 and 16 January 2016 would occur at and around the Tanguisson Power Plant, Tanguisson Beach and on the South Finegayan military housing complex located on Guam, in accordance with enclosure (1). Additionally, a portion of the raid force

Enclosure (2)

would be inserting into Guam using the Marine Corps multi-mission parachute system into an established military drop zone. The activities planned for each site would be coordinated in accordance with references (b) and (d) and limited to the following:

a. Tanguisson Power Plant. Pursuant to enclosure (1), Tanguisson Power Plant, which is managed by the Guam Power Authority, consists of a non-operational multistory concrete power generation building, transmission station and lines, fuel tanks, and various outbuildings. Analysis of shooting special effects Small Arms Marking System (SESAMS) rounds, live sniper fire, and explosive breach training has been conducted and is discussed in enclosure (1) as having limited potential for damage or injury. The vegetated areas around the power plant site would be used as observation and sniper firing positions in accordance with enclosure (1).

(1) In the proposed action at Tanguisson Power Plant, members of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) 31st MEU MRF would plan and execute a reconnaissance mission in order to support a dynamic assault mission neutralizing a fictitious enemy cell located at the target site on 13 January 2016. Prior to the exercise, EOTG personnel would conduct a thorough site survey and operational risk and safety assessment. The purpose of this assessment would be to identify potential safety issues and concerns and establish mitigating factors required to ensure that the exercise is conducted safely. Exercise force participants would utilize live ammunition (7.62) for the sniper shot, which would be fired into bullet traps. EOTG would emplace the bullet traps on the ground with the power plant structure behind them to mitigate risk. The bullet traps used would be the Portable Encapsulator® Trap manufactured by Range Systems. This trap is constructed of composite rubber and backed by 3/8 inches (9.5 mm) AR500 ballistic steel edges and backplate. The manufacturer warrants that the rubber bullet encapsulation system eliminates ricochet and splatter. Additionally, EOTG would use mechanical breaching tools, thermal (Broco Torch) equipment or small explosive charges on doors and door frames that the USMC would provide and construct adjacent to the training site buildings to simulate entering the buildings by force. This is done so that the existing doors would not be damaged. SESAMS would also be used by the individuals acting as the fictitious enemy and the raid force.

(2) From 9 to 13 January, role players would move in and out of the Tanguisson facility to simulate an enemy force utilizing the site. On the evening of 13 January 2016, 5 to 10 actors playing the role of the enemy and a site controller team would arrive at the target site to provide realism and safety for the exercise. All role-playing would be briefed and limited to the training complex. On 9 or 10 January, a small reconnaissance element of 6 to 12 Marines would insert in the vicinity of the Tanguisson Power Plant in preparation to support the assault. The teams would observe the target site for approximately 96 hours prior to the assault and support the maneuver element with the aforementioned live fire sniper shot. No earlier than 8 p.m. on 13 January 2016, USMC personnel would conduct a full mission profile raid of the target site using civilian vehicles/helicopters. At no time will the helicopters land within the Power Plant compound; they will insert the raid force via fast rope into predetermined safe locations and land within the Tanguisson Park outside of the fence line. Additionally, the raid force would be supported by helicopters circling overhead. The raid is planned to last approximately two hours and be complete no later than 6 a.m. on 14 January 2016. Once the raid is complete, the raid force would depart via civilian vehicles/helicopters. All movement of USMC forces, locations of

observation positions, and clearance of the Tanguisson Beach area for the safety of civilians during execution would be communicated and coordinated with local law enforcement and Guam Homeland Security. In addition, immediately after the exercise is complete, the site would be cleaned and turned back over to the appropriate authorities for inspection. The scope of this training may be restricted or limited depending on the results of the continuous risk/safety assessment process.

b. South Finegayan. The South Finegayan housing complex, which is managed by Naval Base Guam, is a fenced-in multi-structure single family home neighborhood. Analysis of shooting live rounds into steel bullet traps and explosive breach training has been conducted and as referenced in enclosure (1) as having limited potential for direct strike (outside of the bullet traps). In addition, the traps used, described below, capture splinters and fragments. No historic structures would be used at this location for this exercise.

(1) In the proposed action, members of the USMC 31st MEU MRF would plan and execute a time sensitive raid in order to neutralize a fictitious enemy cell located at the target site on 15 January 2016. Before sunrise on 15 January, the MRF would insert a small reconnaissance element of 6 to 12 Marines via civilian vehicle or on foot to observe the target site for approximately 12 hours. 5-10 actors, playing the role of the enemy would be on the target site on 15 January until just before execution of the raid. Prior to the exercise, EOTG personnel would conduct a thorough site survey and operational risk and safety assessment. The purpose of this assessment would be to identify safety issues and concerns and establish mitigating factors required to ensure that the exercise is conducted safely. EOTG would utilize live ammunition (5.56mm, .45cal, 7.62mm) fired into bullet traps which they would emplace. The bullet traps used would be the Portable Encapsulator® Trap manufactured by Range Systems. This trap is constructed of composite rubber and backed by 3/8 inches (9.5 mm) AR500 ballistic steel edges and backplate. The manufacturer warrants that the rubber bullet encapsulation system eliminates ricochet and splatter. Additional ballistic mitigation would be provided by the concrete construction of buildings in the South Finegayan Housing Area. The entire exercise involves a force smaller than company size. However, the actual training in the buildings of the site would be done in small groups of up to twenty-six Marines, trained in close combat, in teams of four to six, accompanied inside by an EOTG Instructor.

(2) Additionally, EOTG would use mechanical breaching tools, thermal (Broco Torch) equipment or small explosives charges on doors and door frames that the USMC would provide and construct adjacent to the training site buildings to simulate entering the buildings by force. This is done so that the existing doors would not be damaged. On the evening of 15 January 2016, USMC personnel would conduct a full mission profile raid of the target site by using civilian vehicles and helicopters. The raid is planned to last approximately two to three hours. Once the raid is complete, the raid force would depart via civilian vehicles and helicopters. Immediately after the exercise is completed, the site would be cleaned and turned back over to the complex owner for inspection. The scope of this training may be restricted or limited depending on the results of the continuous risk/safety assessment process.

4. EOTG will provide a Marine officer as Guam area coordinator for the exercise as well as a lead site controller for each identified location. The area coordinator will liaison with the various local law enforcement,

Subj: REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT REALISTIC URBAN TRAINING EXERCISE 16-1

government and military organizations participating in and supporting the exercise. He will be the primary point of contact to ensure unity of effort during the exercise. The site controller will be responsible for safety as well as coordination and liaison with designated personnel. In addition, he will ensure that the site is returned to pre-exercise condition upon completion of the training exercise.

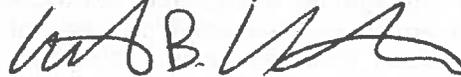
5. The United States Marine Corps, as an entity of the United States Government is a self-insuring agency; therefore, all military personnel functioning within the scope of their employment, to include the specific activities mentioned herein have complete medical coverage and benefits with the United States Government for any injury suffered during the scope of their employment. Additionally, if any service member during the scope of their employment causes either property damage or personal injury to a third party, the third party will be eligible to apply for compensation through either the Military Claims Act or the Federal Tort Claims Act (Encl. 2). The United States Marine Corps will be responsible for processing any claims against the government, which may result from this training exercise.

6. The United States Marine Corps has conducted similar training exercises throughout the United States safely and without incident since 1985.

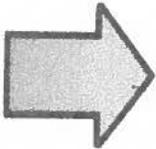
7. If you have any questions regarding this request, EOTG contact information follows below. The enclosed approval letter (Encl. 3) may be returned by mail, fax, or as a scanned document. Your support and assistance in this exercise will serve a vital role in preparing United States Marines for service throughout the Pacific.

Maj Perry	(Operations Officer)	011-81-98-969-4384
Col Wilson	(OIC, EOTG)	011-81-98-969-7702
Maj Kosnik	(SMB OIC)	011-81-98-969-4312
Capt Jedlicka	(SMB AOIC)	011-81-98-969-7704

Sincerely



E. B. KRAFT



UNCLASSIFIED// FOUO

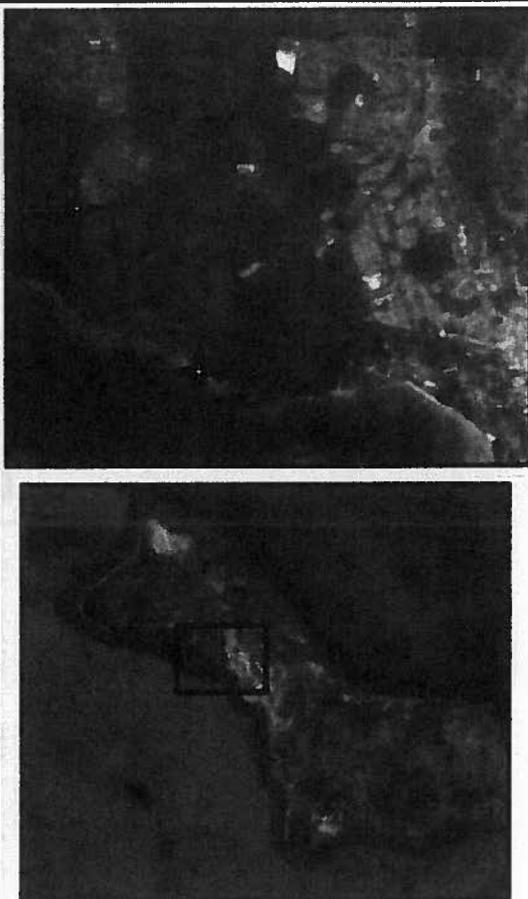
EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS TRAINING GROUP
III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



RUTEX 16-1 Guam Executive Brief

UNCLASSIFIED// FOUO

EOTG RUTEX 16-1 – Guam Portion



Mission:

- 6 – 16 January 2016, EOTG Executes RUTEX 16-1 IVO Guam IOT certify the 31st MEU in specialized limited scale raids.

Endstate:

- MEU capable of executing specialized limited scale raids
- MEU conducts interagency/governmental coordination
- MEU operates in unfamiliar urban terrain

MCO 3502.3B establishes RUTEX as:

- Informal Evaluation of MEU capabilities
- Emphasis on long-range night raids
- Training opportunity in unfamiliar urban environments

Overview:

- 11 day training evolution
- 2 Situational Training Exercises (STX)

Primary Training Events:

- STX 2: Amphib – 9-14 Jan 2016
 - Amphib Recon option
 - Focus on reconnaissance ID of target
- STX 3: Emergency Assault – 15 Jan 2016
 - Night air or ground option
 - Rapid intelligence exploitation and dissemination
 - Crisis action planning (R2P2)

Critical Tasks:

- Evaluate the MEU in the execution of specialized limited scale raids
- Conduct a night time raid utilizing organic aviation assets
- Integrate & Operate with Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental & Multinational (JIIM) Organizations
- Execute crisis response planning
- RF and R&S insert via special insert methods using A/C
- MEU conducts operations at a distance that cannot be supported by organic CAS, CASEVAC or sparrow hawk in a timely manner. (Long Range)
- Conduct operations in special terrain
- Conduct battle space shaping operations
- Conduct special amphib insert of R&S elements ISO a limited scale raid

AFO Training

- **Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, & Integration (RSO&I)**
 - Identification of harbor site for MRF
 - Receiving inbound forces (International Airport, Radio Barrigada, Orote Point)
- **Locating HVIs**
 - Use of MEU assets to locate role players
 - Used to link target sites and drive MEU raids
- **Reconnaissance and Surveillance**
 - Plain Clothes Close Target Reconnaissance of possible Target Sites
 - Enduring hide sites IVO of objectives
- **Airborne ISR Flights**
 - B-52 / Global Hawk ISR flights to track red cell role players and collect information on target locations

STX 2 (Tanguisson Power Plant)

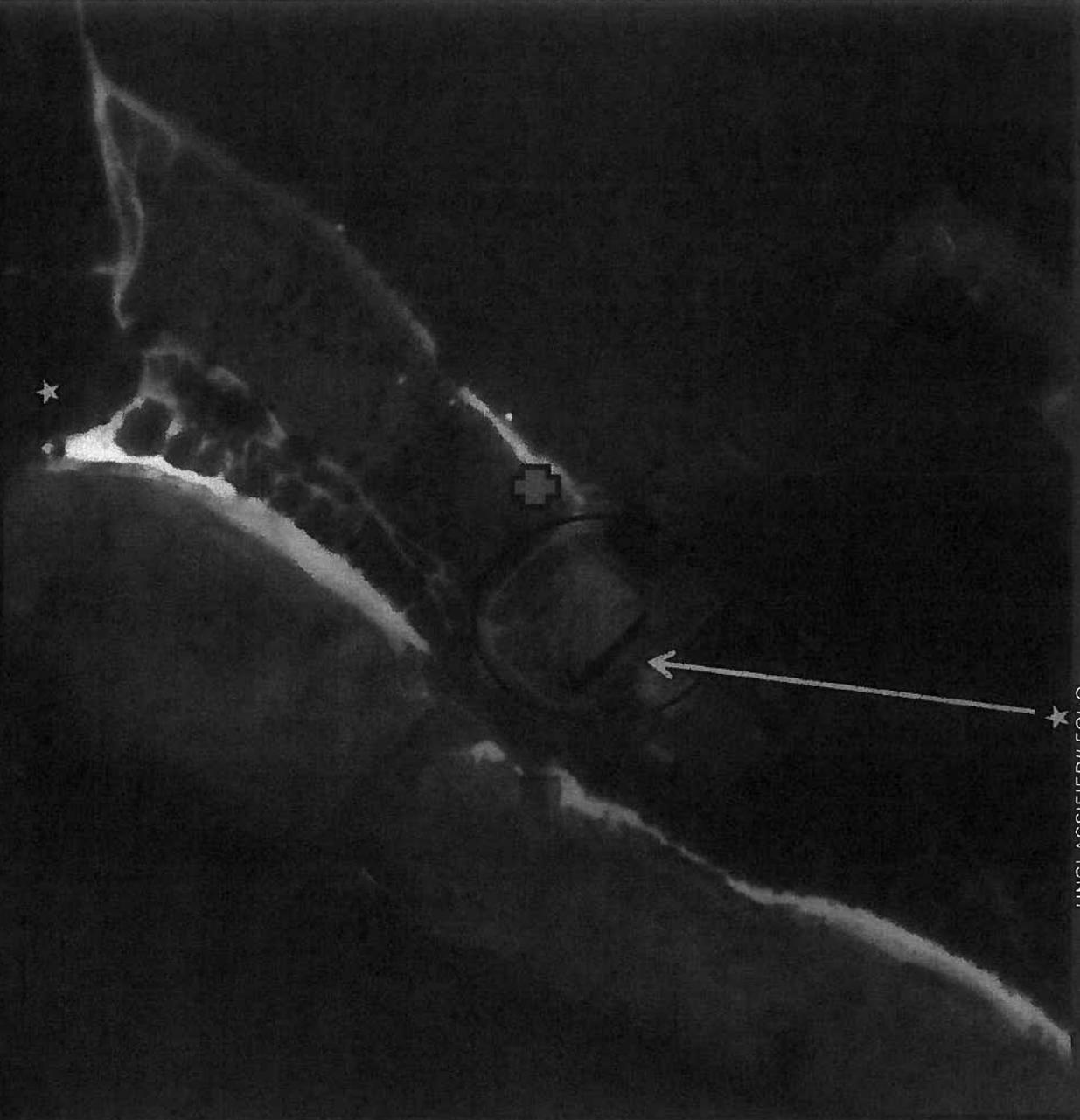
SITUATION: Multi-source intelligence indicates IEDs with possible chemical components are being manufactured at an offline power plant.

R&S MISSION: Confirm En Location
T1: Recon Potential Targets across Guam
T2: Emplace sensors
P1-2: IOT positively identify En Forces

MISSION: Reconnaissance in Force
T1: En Manufacturing
P1: IOT Disrupt En Manufacturing
P2: IOT collect vital intelligence

EXECUTION: (Tactical Options)
COA 1: Helo Assault
COA 2: Surface/Small Boat
COA 3: Ground Ins

- HRST Insert Point: 
- Restricted Area: 
- R&S Position: 
- Sniper Gun Target Line: 
- Casualty Collection Point: 
- Objective Areas: 



STX 3 (South Finegayan Housing Area)

SITUATION: SSE gleaned from previous raid indicates residence of HVI and remainder of En Forces.

MISSION: Interdiction
T1: Capture HVI
P1: IOT collect vital intelligence

EXECUTION: (Tactical Options)
COA 1: HAF/GAF
COA 2: GAF

SITE CONTROL:
Live Fire CQT
Live Explosive Breach
Live Sniper Shot
HRST Insert



Authorized Training Area:
(Maneuver Box 1)

Helicopter Landing Zone:

Casualty Collection Point:

R&S Position:

Sniper Gun Target Line:

Main Objective Area:



BACK UP SLIDES

CQT PROCEDURES

- One maneuver controller will be with each team during this evolution for safety and evaluation.
- Maneuver controllers will link up with teams at their insert points and follow teams through the objective.
- Any unsafe actions will be immediate download of weapon system.

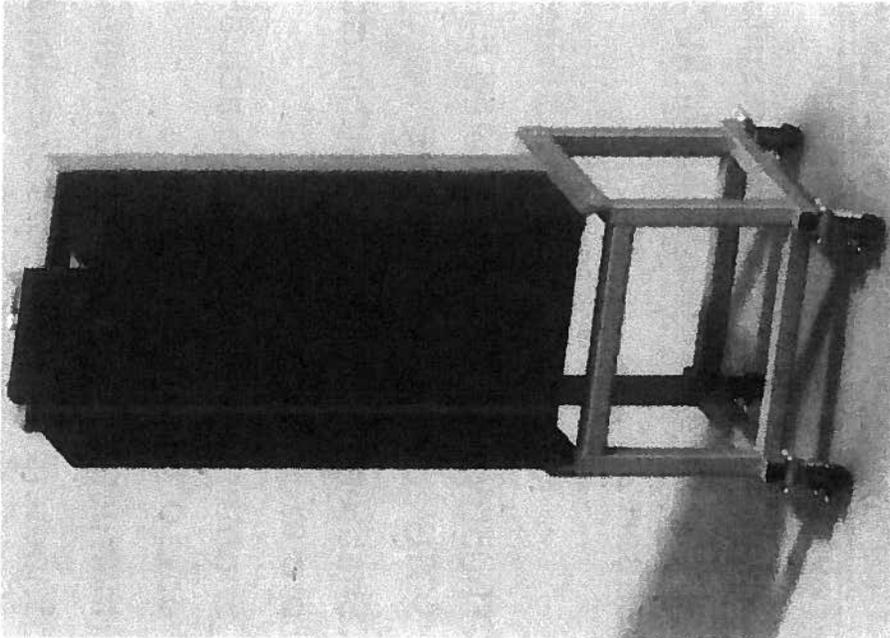
CQT Background

- Students will have completed a 7 week training package in Close Quarters Tactics
- Students will have fired over 10,000 rounds of 5.56 and .45 combined
 - Must pass qualification course for both weapon systems in order to pass course
 - Cannot shoot more than 5 fliers in the house
 - Flier defined as: round impacts are still on target, but not within the zones of immediate incapacitation.
 - Be able to perform in a high stress chaotic environment
 - By the end of the course, all students have been proven as close quarter precision shooters able to safely discriminate targets

SNIPER PROCEDURES

- One advanced sniper instructor will be with each shooter to verify data and control the shot for safety.
 - Any unsafe conditions will result in the immediate ceasing of fires.
 - At the anticipated ranges for RUTEX 16-1 all shots will impact within a 4" x 4" square.
- ## Sniper Background
- Shooters will have completed the 12 week basic sniper course and the 5 week SOTG advanced sniper course.
 - Shooters will have shot within close proximity of troops multiple times during the pre-exercise training.
 - Shooters verify zero at the actual range to be shot during the exercise within 7 days of actual live fire.
 - Instructors verify serial numbers and supervise the zero process
 - Shooters have 7+ years of experience
 - Instructors have 12+ years of experience

PORTABLE ENCAPSULATOR™ BLOC TRAP



Portable Encapsulator™ Bloc Trap

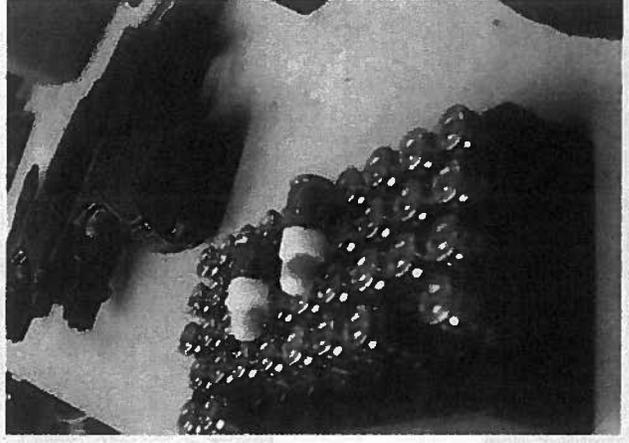
- Accommodates rounds with minimum velocities of 600 FPS up to a maximum of .308/7.62mm and also defeats US Army 5.56 M1855 Green Tip. Encapsulator™ system features 3/8 inch AR500 Steel back plate with 2 inch Dura-Panel™ covering and Dura-Blocs™. The proprietary compression system holds the Dura-Blocs™ in place and allows them to be rotated from high volume areas to extend life-cycle. The tubular steel base features heavy-duty locking casters for mobility and four side handles assist with maneuvering the trap into location.
- Shooting surface area is 24" w x 45" h.
- Wt. 740 lbs. Dims: 79" h x 28" w x 26" d

SESAMS SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- One maneuver controller will be with each team during this evolution for safety and evaluation.
- A maneuver controller will control the role players to ensure engagements only occur in authorized areas.
- Muzzle velocities will not exceed 360fps (same as average paintball gun).
- Projectiles weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gram or less and are the same size as a 9mm bullet
- Marking compound is non-toxic, detergent-based and is water-soluble.

Safety Of Use Memorandum (SOU M) Requirements

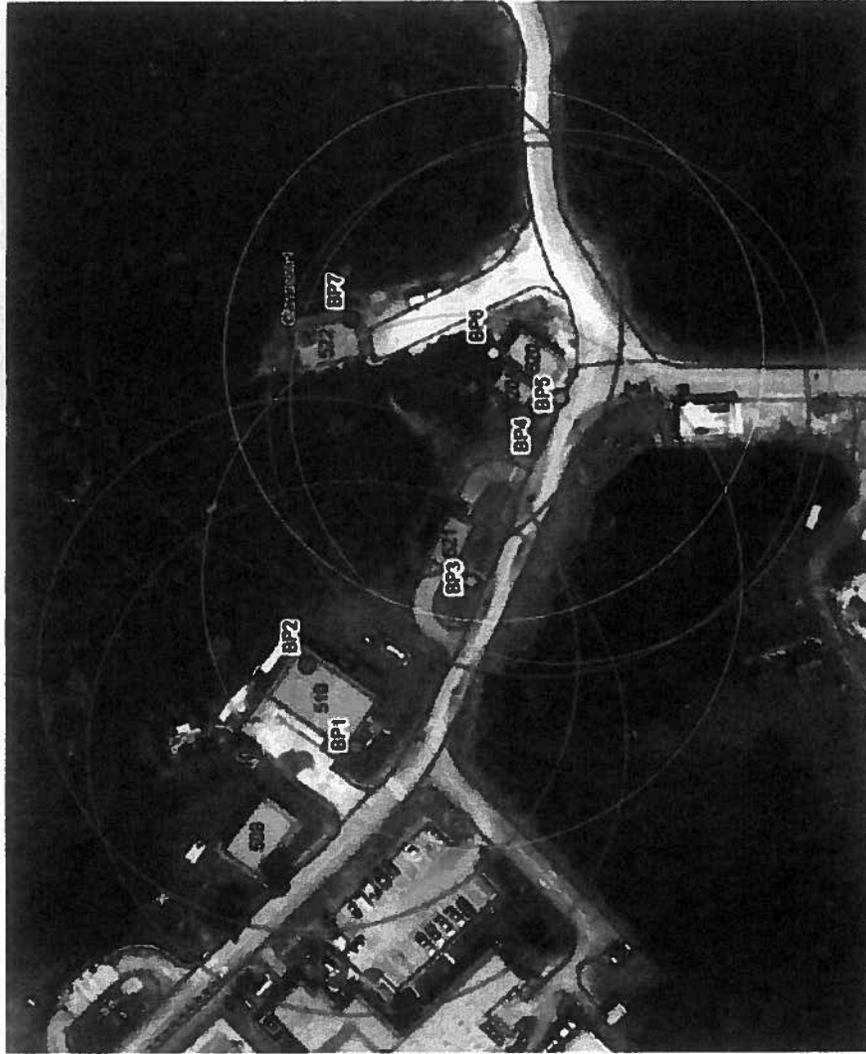
- Document published by HQMC stipulating safety procedures.
- Inspect for live ammunition.
- All participants will wear eye, face and neck protection.
- Control access to the danger zone.
- Minimum safe engagement distance of 7 feet is enforced.



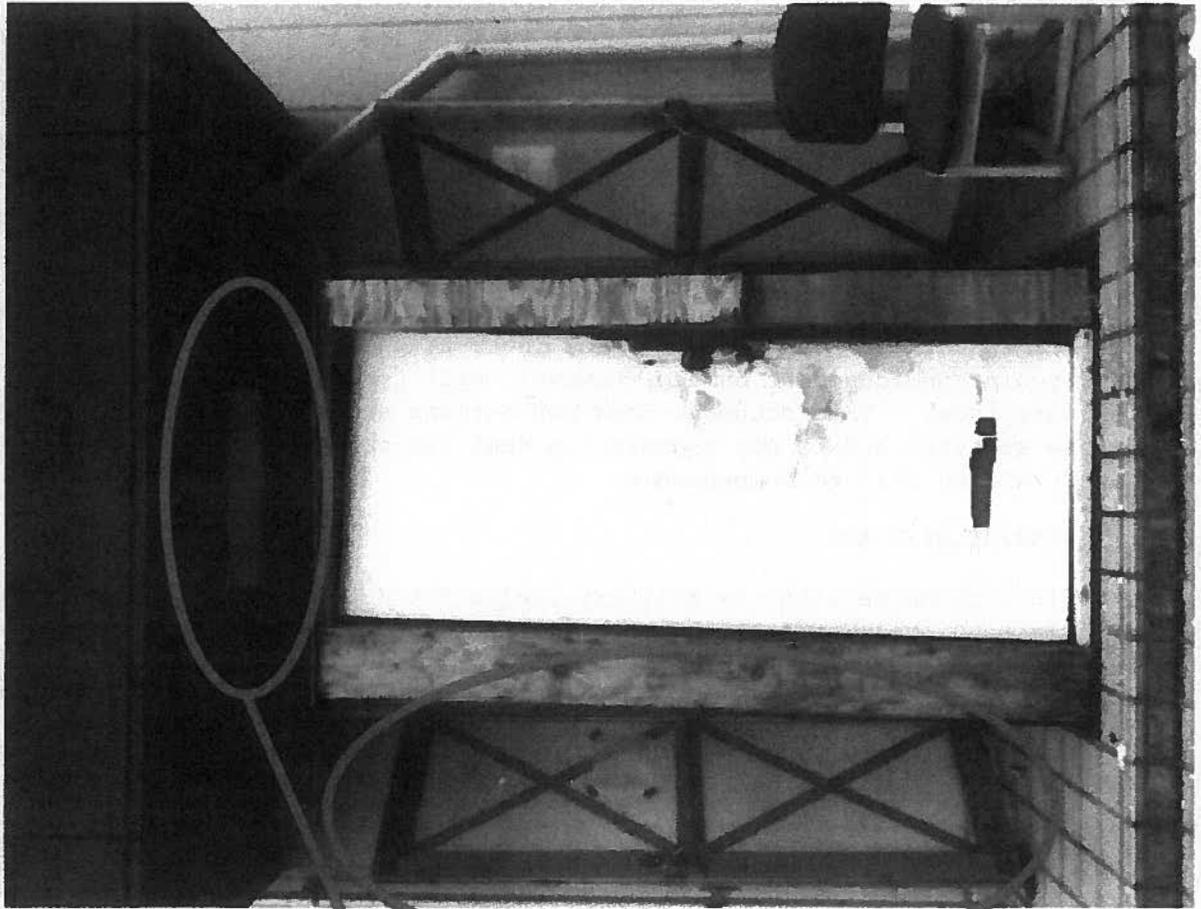
EXPLOSIVE SDZ

Explosive Charges:

- Net Explosive Weight < .5 lbs
- Minimum safe distance (MSD) will be 10ft shielded/15ft unshielded
- MSD is determined by PSI level not Fragmentation.
- MSD achieves a 3.4 psi
- Ear damage threshold = 5psi
- Charges are non or low fragmentation producing IOT allow breachers to remain close to breach point for entry.
- Proper PPE will be worn for exercise force and observers within the yellow circle.



EXPLOSIVE MITIGATION



Post blast, glass is
Un-damaged

MEMORANDUM FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

1. This memorandum is provided to you as property owner to help you understand United States liability for property damages that may occur during Training in an Urban Environment (TRUE) exercises.
2. Congress has provided two remedies for owners of property damaged in military training exercises. The Military Claims Act (MCA) allows compensation for damages caused by military members acting within the scope of their military duties. Another statute, the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), allows compensation for damages caused by the negligence of United States' employees acting in the scope of their Federal employment.
3. In the following paragraphs, this memorandum outlines some of the key provisions of the MCA and FTCA. How those statutes are applied to a particular incidence of damage, however, will depend very much on the circumstances. This document does not outline every provision of each of these statutes and is not a guarantee that all damage, which may occur during the training will be compensable.

MILITARY CLAIMS ACT

1. In accordance with the Military Claims Act (MCA) and its implementing regulations, the Secretary of the Navy and the Judge Advocate General may approve claims against the United States for property damage (1) caused by members or employees of the Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps) acting within the scope of their employment, or, (2) otherwise incident to noncombatant activities of the Department. The damage need not result from negligent or wrongful acts to be compensable. The words "noncombatant activities" refer to peculiarly military activities or situations in which the United States has historically assumed broad liability. These activities include situations where the damage is the natural and probable result of maneuvers or special exercises, practice firing of heavy guns, or similar activities. Under normal circumstances, property damage Marines cause during training exercises such as TRUE will be incident to noncombatant activities.
2. Claims for damaged property are payable under the MCA only if they are presented to the Department of the Navy in writing within two years after they occur and are satisfactorily substantiated both as to liability and damages. A property owner's actions, which contribute to the property damage may bar a claim in whole or in part. Claims under this Act are processed in local Navy field offices or in the Office of the Judge Advocate General.
3. A claimant may appeal the initial administrative adjudication of a claim in writing to the next higher authority within the Department of the Navy, but the MCA does not authorize any right to sue the United States.

FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

1. In accordance with the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) and the implementing Federal regulations, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy may

Enclosure (2)

settle an administrative claim against the United States for property damage caused by the negligent act of Federal employees (including member of the Marine Corps) acting within the scope of their employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant under the law of the State or U.S. Territory where the negligent act occurred.

2. An administrative claim under the FTCA based on damage arising from TRUE activities must be presented in writing within two years after it occurs or it is barred. The presented claims should describe how the damage occurred, the extent of the damage, and the monetary amount claimed. The FTCA does not apply to claims arising out of certain discretionary acts, assaults or batteries, or other specifically enumerated acts. The applicability of these exclusions from liability to damages that may occur during TRUE exercises depends on the facts and circumstances of the occurrence. Claims filed under this Act are processed in local Navy field offices or in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

3. The FTCA also provides a claimant may sue the United States if dissatisfied with the disposition of a claim. The Federal district courts have exclusive jurisdiction over suits against the United States for property damage or loss caused by the negligent or wrongful acts of any Federal employee acting within the scope of his employment, if under the circumstances, a private person would be liable for such damage under the law of the place where the wrongful act occurred.

(Date) _____

From: _____

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)

Subj: APPROVAL TO CONDUCT RUTEX 16-1

Ref: (a) RUTEX 16-1 Request Letter

1. Per the reference, your request conduct RUTEX 16-1 from 6 to 16 January 2016 on the island of Guam is approved. Attached is your letter requesting written approval, which details the dates, times and specific considerations of the exercise.

2. Your point of contact is: _____ . Phone: _____ .

(Signature)