

CAMP BUTLER OIC/ RSO PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the minimum distance a person must stand from a live firing range at Camp Butler?**
 - A. 1,000 feet
 - B. 1,500 feet
 - C. 2,000 feet
 - D. 2,500 feet
- 2. How many business days in advance must the ROIC provide a training plan for civilian participation to Range Control?**
 - A. 10 days
 - B. 15 days
 - C. 20 days
 - D. 25 days
- 3. What should a unit do when initiating their own SAR operations in Okinawa?**
 - A. Contact the nearest hospital
 - B. Alert Range Control immediately
 - C. Notify local authorities
 - D. Wait for approval
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a category of MEDE-VAC / CASEVAC?**
 - A. Routine
 - B. Priority
 - C. Emergency
 - D. Urgent
- 5. Who must request port-a-jons for training where toilet facilities are not present?**
 - A. Range Control
 - B. The using unit
 - C. Local authorities
 - D. Participating civilians

- 6. Unexploded ordnance found in the RTA must be reported to whom?**
- A. Environmental Affairs Branch
 - B. Range Control
 - C. Local authorities
 - D. The commanding officer
- 7. What is the consequence of failing to report incidents on the range?**
- A. It can lead to unaddressed safety hazards and potential disciplinary actions
 - B. Increased training efficiency and improved safety measures
 - C. No impact on training operations
 - D. Enhanced relationships between personnel
- 8. Who must be present during unit training activities within RTAs?**
- A. Only senior officers
 - B. Safety personnel
 - C. Unit commanders
 - D. A qualified range officer
- 9. In what format are all grid coordinates, headings, and directions for the RTA's on Okinawa listed?**
- A. Decimal Degrees
 - B. Military Grid Reference System (MGRS)
 - C. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 - D. Latitude and Longitude
- 10. Who is required to complete the MarineNet Range Safety Course and the MCIPAC-MCBB Range Safety Certification Program?**
- A. Only the RSO
 - B. ROIC, RSO, and ARSO
 - C. All unit members
 - D. Only the ARSO

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum distance a person must stand from a live firing range at Camp Butler?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 1,500 feet**
- C. 2,000 feet
- D. 2,500 feet

The minimum distance a person must stand from a live firing range at Camp Butler is 1,500 feet. This distance ensures a safe buffer zone to protect individuals from potential ricochets, stray bullets, and other hazards associated with live fire exercises. Maintaining this distance is crucial for safeguarding both personnel and bystanders during training operations, and it aligns with standard safety protocols designed to prevent accidents and injuries in active training environments. Ensuring the minimum distance is adhered to is a fundamental part of the operational safety protocols that govern activities around live firing ranges, which prioritize the safety of all individuals in the vicinity.

2. How many business days in advance must the ROIC provide a training plan for civilian participation to Range Control?

- A. 10 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 20 days**
- D. 25 days

The requirement for the Range Operations Integrated Command (ROIC) to provide a training plan for civilian participation to Range Control is specifically set at 20 business days in advance. This timeframe is established to ensure that Range Control has adequate time to assess the training plan, coordinate necessary resources, and ensure that safety protocols are in place. Submitting the training plan within this period allows for a thorough review process, accommodating potential logistical challenges, and ensuring that civilian participants are appropriately briefed and prepared. Meeting this requirement underscores the importance of preparation and safety in conducting training activities that involve civilian personnel.

3. What should a unit do when initiating their own SAR operations in Okinawa?

- A. Contact the nearest hospital
- B. Alert Range Control immediately**
- C. Notify local authorities
- D. Wait for approval

When a unit is initiating their own Search and Rescue (SAR) operations in Okinawa, alerting Range Control immediately is critical. Range Control is responsible for overseeing training areas and ensuring the safety and coordination of operations within those ranges. Notifying them allows for proper oversight and resource allocation, ensuring that the SAR efforts are conducted safely and efficiently without interfering with other operations in the area. This action also ensures that Range Control can coordinate with other units or local authorities if needed, facilitating a smooth and organized response. The procedures put in place are designed to prevent confusion and overlap of efforts, which is vital in SAR situations where time and coordination are crucial.

4. Which of the following is NOT a category of MEDEVAC / CASEVAC?

- A. Routine
- B. Priority
- C. Emergency**
- D. Urgent

The correct answer indicates that "Emergency" is not a category of MEDEVAC/CASEVAC. In the context of medical evacuation, categories are typically defined to classify the urgency of the situation and the required speed of patient transport. The primary categories of MEDEVAC/CASEVAC include Routine, Priority, and Urgent. Each of these categories establishes protocols for how quickly a patient needs to be evacuated based on the severity of their condition. Routine refers to cases that are not life-threatening and where evacuation can wait. Priority is used for patients who need to be moved more quickly but are not in immediate danger of death. Urgent is reserved for serious conditions where immediate transport is necessary to save the patient's life or prevent permanent damage. The term "Emergency" is a more general term and is not systematically classified within the standard MEDEVAC/CASEVAC categories. Instead, emergency situations in the medical context might better align with the nature of the cases categorized as Urgent or Priority based on their specifics, but it does not stand alone as a recognized category in this system.

5. Who must request port-a-jons for training where toilet facilities are not present?

- A. Range Control
- B. The using unit**
- C. Local authorities
- D. Participating civilians

The requirement for the using unit to request port-a-jons stems from the responsibility placed on the unit conducting the training. When a unit identifies that toilet facilities are not available on-site, it becomes their duty to ensure that adequate sanitation facilities, like portable toilets, are arranged to support the health and comfort of all personnel involved in the training activities. This is a proactive measure aimed at maintaining hygiene standards and ensuring that the training environment is suitable and conducive for all participants. In most organizational structures, the using unit has firsthand knowledge of their training requirements and the specifics of the location they will be utilizing. This direct involvement empowers them to make logistics decisions based on practical insights, thereby effectively managing their resources and ensuring compliance with safety and health regulations.

6. Unexploded ordnance found in the RTA must be reported to whom?

- A. Environmental Affairs Branch
- B. Range Control**
- C. Local authorities
- D. The commanding officer

The correct answer is to report unexploded ordnance (UXO) to Range Control because this department is specifically responsible for the management and safety of munitions on the range. Range Control acts as the central authority in terms of safety procedures and environmental considerations within the range area. They have the necessary training and protocols to assess the situation, mitigate risks, and coordinate with other necessary agencies, ensuring a safe response to the discovery of UXO. By reporting to Range Control, the proper assessment and action can be taken to secure the area and handle the ordnance safely. Other options, while relevant in different contexts, do not play the same direct role in managing unexploded ordnance on the range.

7. What is the consequence of failing to report incidents on the range?

- A. It can lead to unaddressed safety hazards and potential disciplinary actions**
- B. Increased training efficiency and improved safety measures
- C. No impact on training operations
- D. Enhanced relationships between personnel

Failing to report incidents on the range can have significant consequences. When incidents go unreported, it means that safety hazards remain unaddressed, which can put individuals at risk during training operations. Safety protocols are established to prevent accidents and ensure a secure training environment; when incidents are not documented, patterns of unsafe behavior may persist, leading to further incidents or injuries. Additionally, neglecting to report can lead to disciplinary actions as it may be viewed as a failure to adhere to established safety protocols and responsibilities. Organizations prioritize safety and accountability, and reporting incidents is part of maintaining that commitment. By ensuring that all incidents are reported, organizations can analyze and improve their safety measures, reduce future risks, and uphold a culture of safety and accountability.

8. Who must be present during unit training activities within RTAs?

- A. Only senior officers
- B. Safety personnel
- C. Unit commanders
- D. A qualified range officer**

A qualified range officer must be present during unit training activities within Range Training Areas (RTAs) to ensure that all safety protocols are followed and that training is conducted properly. The role of the qualified range officer is critical as they are responsible for overseeing all aspects of range operations, including ensuring that all participants adhere to safety standards and that any potential hazards are mitigated. This oversight helps prevent accidents and promotes a safe training environment. Having a qualified range officer also ensures that the training aligns with established guidelines and regulations, which can include everything from the proper handling of firearms to the management of the training scenario. Their experience and knowledge are essential for recognizing and responding to any issues that may arise during training, not only for the safety of all personnel involved but also to maintain the integrity of the training program itself.

9. In what format are all grid coordinates, headings, and directions for the RTA's on Okinawa listed?

- A. Decimal Degrees
- B. Military Grid Reference System (MGRS)**
- C. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
- D. Latitude and Longitude

The correct choice is the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS), which is utilized for listing grid coordinates, headings, and directions for the Real-Time Advisor's (RTA's) operations on Okinawa. MGRS is a standardized method that combines the benefits of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and the Military Grid System to provide a clear and easily interpretable method for referencing locations on maps. MGRS is particularly favored in military contexts due to its precision, ease of use, and compatibility with various map formats used in operational environments. It allows personnel to effectively communicate positions and movements, which is essential in training and operational scenarios. Other formats like decimal degrees and latitude and longitude do not convey the same level of specificity for operational purposes that MGRS provides, especially in a military setting. While UTM is closely related and could serve similar functions, MGRS is specifically tailored and preferred for military activities, including those on Okinawa.

10. Who is required to complete the MarineNet Range Safety Course and the MCIPAC-MCBB Range Safety Certification Program?

- A. Only the RSO
- B. ROIC, RSO, and ARSO**
- C. All unit members
- D. Only the ARSO

The correct answer highlights that the Range Officer in Charge (ROIC), Range Safety Officer (RSO), and Assistant Range Safety Officer (ARSO) are all required to complete the MarineNet Range Safety Course and the MCIPAC-MCBB Range Safety Certification Program. This requirement is in place because all these roles are integral to maintaining safety protocols during range operations. Each of these positions has specific responsibilities that are critical for managing and overseeing safe shooting and training practices on the range. The ROIC is responsible for overall range management and ensuring that all safety measures are implemented. The RSO focuses on direct supervision and safety enforcement during exercises, while the ARSO supports the RSO's duties and stands in for them when necessary. Therefore, having all these personnel properly trained ensures a comprehensive understanding of safety regulations and protocols, contributing to a safe training environment. The rationale for the other options not being correct stems from the fact that not just one individual or all unit members need this specialized training; it is specifically tailored for those who hold significant safety-related roles in range operations. Such targeted training ensures that only those with direct oversight responsibility are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to enforce safe practices and respond effectively to emergencies.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://campbutlerocrso.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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