

***2011 Camp Ripley
Convoy Live Fire Exercise
(CLFX) SOP***



“THE WARRIOR’S CHOICE”

**COL Scott A. St. Sauver, Post Commander
Camp Ripley Maneuver Training Center
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-4173**

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2011 CLFX SOP Summary of Changes

1) Updated References

2) Changed this to match the Range Regulation:

4-6. Medical Support Personnel

a. The senior medical person from the organization will attend the Range Control Safety Briefing during IDT. All medical personnel will attend a Range Control Safety Briefing prior to their organization going down range for AT.

WARNING: Do NOT call 911 directly from your cell phone!!!

b. All MEDEVAC requests will be called into Range Control. You MUST follow the CRTCC MEDEVAC Procedures.

c. The MOS qualified Medics must have an Aid Bag, Litter/Backboard, a dedicated vehicle that has litter carrying capabilities and operating communications with Range Control. A Camp Ripley Map must also be in the vehicle.

d. The Medics must know the location of the nearest Heli-pads (X-5, X-6, and X-7).

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Chapter 1

General Information

1-1. Purpose

This outline provides a base plan for range operations and range safety, from which commanders can design safe realistic training that meets the needs of their subordinate units for conducting a Convoy Live Fire Exercise (CLFX).

1-2. References

FM References: FM 3-22.68 CREW-SERVED MACHINE GUNS; FM 3-90 TACTICS; FM 17-95 CAVALRY OPERATIONS; FM 21-60 VISUAL SIGNALS; FM 55-1 TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS; FM 55-30 ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT UNITS AND OPERATIONS

Other References: TC 63-1 Warfighter Handbook for Combat Service Support Live Fire Exercise, dated DEC 2004; TC 7-9 INFANTRY LIVE-FIRE TRAINING dated 30 SEP 1993; TC 7-98-1 STABILITY AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE dated 05 JUN 1997; CALL Handbook No. 03-06

1-3. Internet References

<http://www.wood.army.mil/CELL/>; <http://call.army.mil/>;
<https://safety.army.mil/Default.aspx?alias=safety.army.mil/rangeweaponssafety>

1-4. Points of Contact

- a. Operations Office-Military Scheduler
Commercial: (320) 616-2709
DSN: 871-2709
Guardnet: 2709
Fax: (320) 632-7702

Mailing Address:
Minnesota Army National Guard
Post Commander
ATTN: Operations Office
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-4173

- b. Range Control OIC
Commercial: (320) 616-3136
DSN: 871-3136
Guardnet: 3136
Fax: (320) 632-7060
E-mail: ross.niebur@us.army.mil
- c. Range Control NCOIC
Commercial: (320) 616-6015
DSN: 871-6015
Guardnet: 6015
Fax: (320) 632-7060
- d. Senior Shift Sergeant
Commercial: 320-616-6026
DSN: 871-6026
Fax: (320) 632-7060

- e. Operations NCO
Commercial: (320) 616-6006
DSN: 871-6006
Guardnet: 6006
Fax: (320) 632-7060

Mailing Address
Minnesota Army National Guard
Post Commander
ATTN: Range Control
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-4173

1-5. Range Location and Description

- a. This range provides, under controlled conditions, a Live Fire Exercise for patrol-size elements conducting convoy and convoy security operations.
- b. The CLFX Range is located on Cassino Road, between Anzio and Kodiak Roads. Range movement is from east to west. A range reconnaissance needs to be performed prior to each range usage.
- c. The CLFX Range may be used in conjunction with the MK-19 Range.
- d. 5.56mm and 7.62mm can be fired on both sides of Cassino Road. 40mm TP firing is limited to the north side of the road from the MK-19 Range to the K Range (No Firing of MK-19 at facades). M2 .50 Cal. firing is limited to the south side of the road, due to SDZ requirements and limitations.
- e. Currently, there are 14 engagement areas with 83 total target locations, and 1 area with guardrails on either side of the road.
- f. Range Control has a wooden crate full of IED materials that is issued with the Range Packet, upon request from the unit.
- g. IED Simulation Kits are available through the Supply and Services Warehouse (320) 616-3129. Simulator training must be completed before the Kit will be issued.

Note: Units may also utilize the IED-D Red Team assets on this range. Contact information: 320-632-7075.

1-6. Lane Concept

- a. The CLFX consists of six distinct sub-operations:
 - 1) Convoy Live Fire Safety Briefing
 - 2) Convoy Instruction, including PCCs and PCIs
 - 3) Convoy Dry Fire Exercise
 - 4) Convoy Blank Fire Exercise
 - 5) Convoy Live Fire Exercise
 - 6) After Action Review (AAR)
- b. This exercise is based on doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures. Convoys are combat operations. The asymmetrical battlefield requires that the strictest possible force protection measures be planned and executed for any move of any distance.
- c. The challenge to prepare a convoy to react effectively and safely is a formidable challenge for many reasons:
 - 1) Convoys travel in file formation over predictable routes.
 - 2) The enemy chooses the point and time of any attack.
 - 3) The primary threat is from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and Vehicle Born Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs) which are difficult to identify from a moving vehicle, and unit reaction to IEDs and is slow and not standardized. IEDs may be found anywhere, in anything, and at any time.
 - 4) Firing from an un-stabilized platform on the move.
 - 5) Civilians and private property are always present.
 - 6) Command and Control is difficult because the decision to react and shoot is decentralized to each vehicle.

d. Unit Assessment: Leaders must conduct an honest assessment of their unit prior to preparing for the CLFX. The assessment should include the Mission Training Plan (MTP) for the unit; Weapon Qualification records; and the 32 Warrior Tasks and 12 Battle Drills results. Based on the assessment, the leaders determine the areas where the unit needs training prior to the CLFX.

1-7. Range Prerequisites

a. Individual:

- 1) All soldiers qualified on individual weapons, within the past 12 months.
- 2) All soldiers have completed individual reflexive fire (qualified within the past 12 months).
- 3) Individual familiarization on crew served weapons per weapon system FM, within the last 12 months.
- 4) Conduct a transition fire with all crew served weapons systems from the weapon platform that is going to be used during the CLFX, IAW FM 3-22.68, Chapter 4. This can be accomplished on Center Range (CRG) or North Range (NRG).

b. Crew:

- 1) All crews will be stabilized, and conduct the blank, and live fire exercise with their vehicle prior to CLFX lane execution. This exercise will be graded by a vehicle safety.
- 2) All Drivers and Asst. Drivers must have completed the Initial 16-hour Classroom Driver Training Course and have completed a current Accident Avoidance Course. They must also have a valid Civilian Driver License and a Military Driver License that includes the vehicle they will be operating.

c. Unit:

- 1) Direct RFMSS schedule or submit an ATS Form 23 to the Camp Ripley Operations Office **NLT 90 days** prior to range usage.
- 2) Submit the Training Plan, Risk Management Worksheet, and Target Diagram to Range Control **NLT 90 days** prior to range usage. **The Training Plan and Risk Management Worksheet must be signed by an O-5 or above.**
- 3) Submit the Unit Personnel Certification Memorandum verifying that all crew members have completed all prerequisite training before conducting the CLFX. This Memorandum must be on file with Range Control before range usage.
- 4) Unit trains OICs and RSOs on all weapons systems that will be used during the Convoy Live Fire Exercise. Submit the Weapon Safety Certification Memorandum, signed by the BN/SQDN Commander (O-5 or O4-P) to Range Control prior to range usage. This Memorandum is valid for one year.
- 5) All OICs and RSOs will attend a Range Control Safety Briefing. This Briefing is valid for 90 days.
- 6) Conduct unit situational training exercises (STX).
- 7) Leaders should use the unit's situation training exercises as the crawl and walk phase. Training must be conducted to the same standards as the CLFX, minus the use of live ammunition. See Chapter 6 for the definition of Crawl, Walk, and Run when used in a CLFX.

1-8. Range Planning Considerations

- a. It is highly recommended that the unit leadership perform a range reconnaissance prior to submitting the Training Plan and Target Diagram. This will ensure that the Plan and Diagram reflect what is on the ground.
- b. There is a basic target array that is permanently emplaced on the CLFX. See target locations on pages 5-9 of this SOP.
- c. Unit backward plans, and researches this SOP, to make sure that enough time is allotted for a Dry Fire, Blank Fire, and the LFX.
- d. Units will use Risk Management in the planning cycle in order to place control measures in the plan.
- e. Be prepared to meet or exceed the Personal Protective Equipment requirements in order to conduct the range, found in Chapter 5.
- f. Unit will complete all individual/crew prerequisites prior to LFX.
- g. Make sure medical support requirements for the range are met.
- h. Range Control operates the following means of communications:
 - 1) Primary:
 - (a) SINCGARS: Primary-36100
 - (b) SINCGARS: Secondary-36900
 - (c) Motorola Handheld: Channel 1
 - 2) Secondary:

Commercial: **320-616-3137/6026**

3) Additional Information:

(a) All ranges must have two operating means of communication with Range Control at all times.

(b) Personal cell phones can only be used as a secondary form of communication, due to cell phone tower locations being outside the installation boundaries and dead space within the installation.

(c) Cell phones must be turned on at all times. A communication check must be performed with Range Control prior to down range movement and authorizing usage as a secondary form of communication. Another Commo Check will be performed after arrival on the range.

(d) Communications with Range Control will be made in the clear. Do not use unit SOI call signs.

(e) SINCGARS and Motorola radios are to be used for radio traffic to and from Range Control only. They are not to be used for administrative purposes, except for emergency notification situations.

(f) An OE-254 antenna (Z-13) is installed next to the Tin Hut in the CLFX Assembly Area in TA58.

When talking to Range Control **DO NOT USE** unit SOI call signs. **Use Single Channel Plain Text only.**

i. Live Fire Ranges:

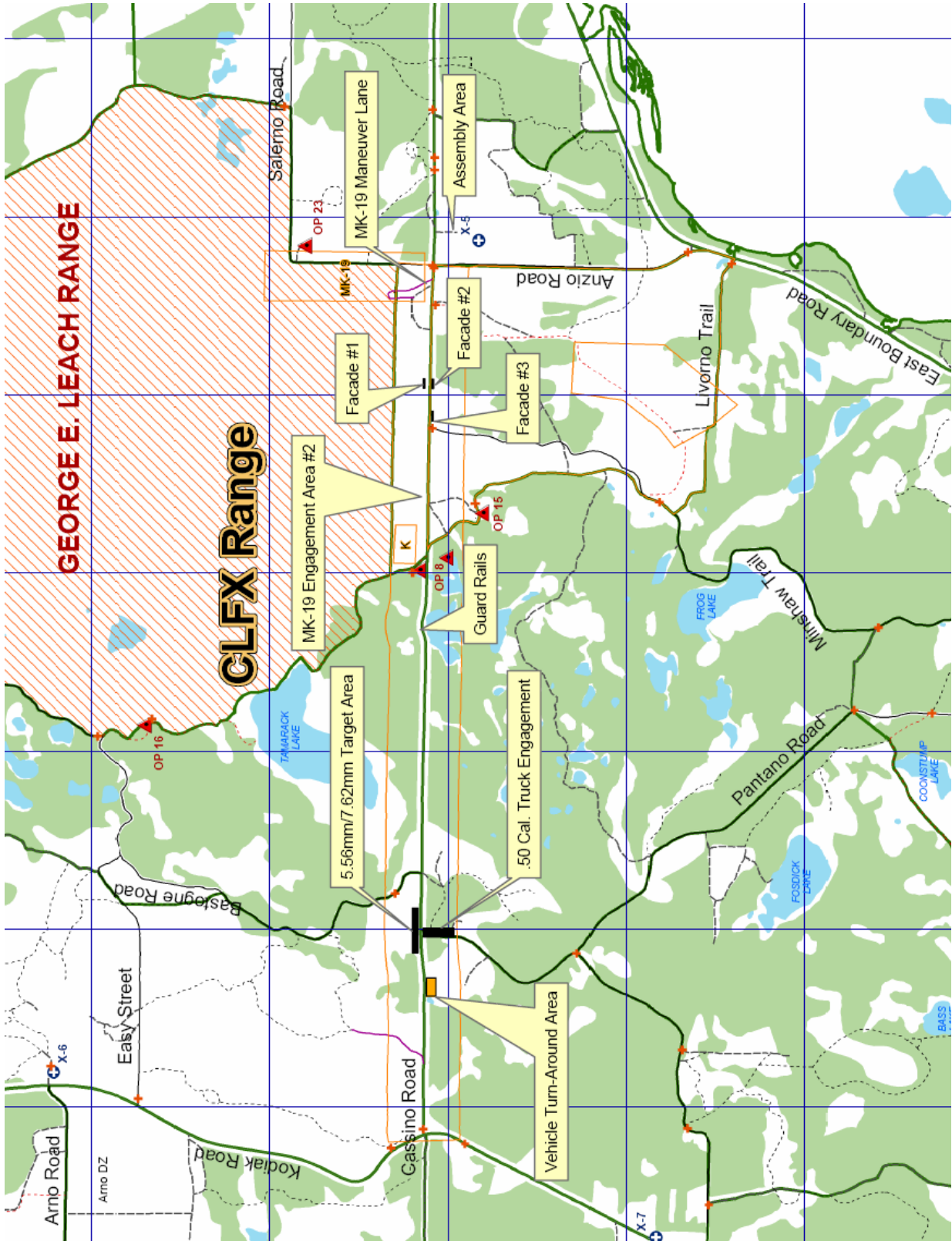
1) Contact Range Control via the unit's primary and secondary form of communication, upon occupation of, and departure from, the ranges.

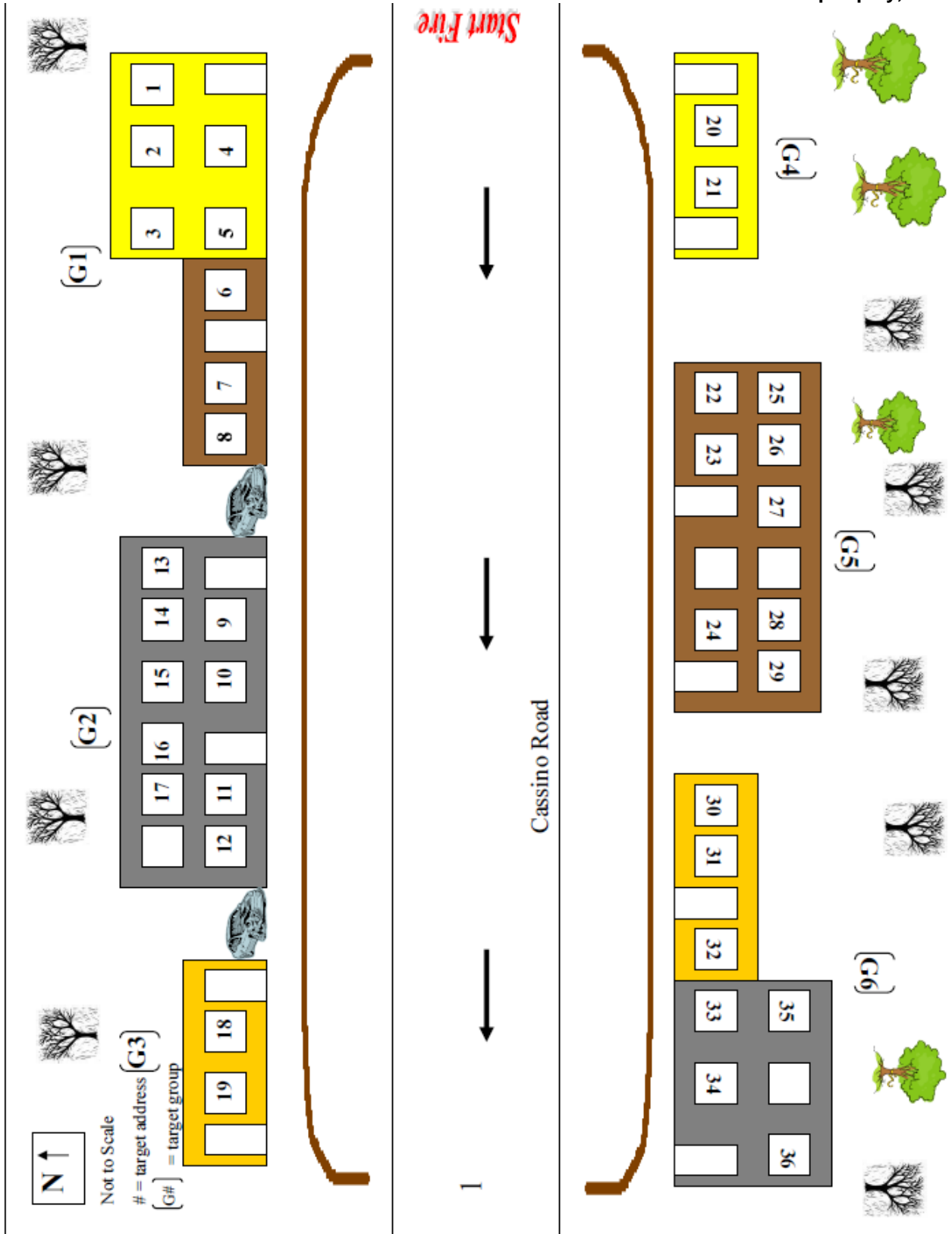
2) Request permission from Range Control to open, close, or change the firing status of the range on the primary form of communication only.


3) Continuously monitor the primary and secondary form of communication.

4) Perform hourly communication checks (on the hour) while the range is "Open".

5) Immediately cease-fire if communication with Range Control is lost.



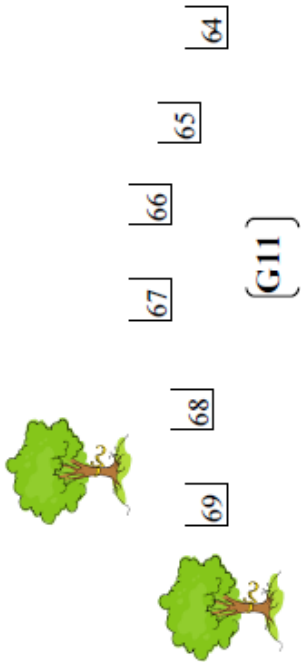




 Not to Scale

 # = target address

 [G#] = target group

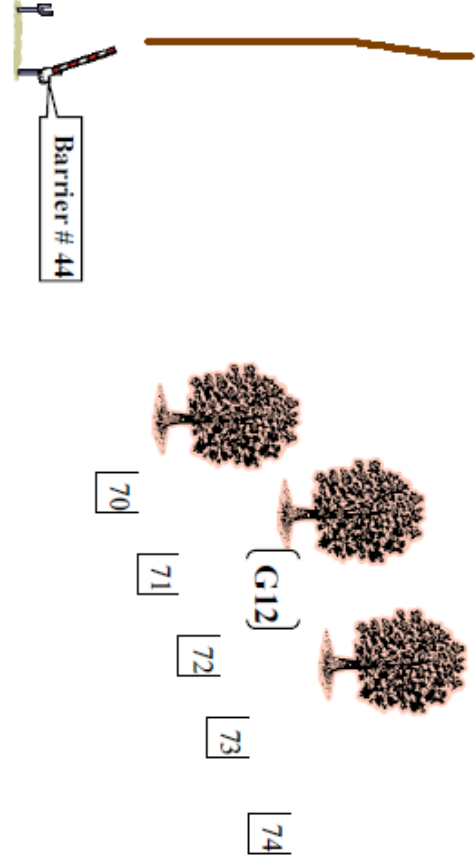


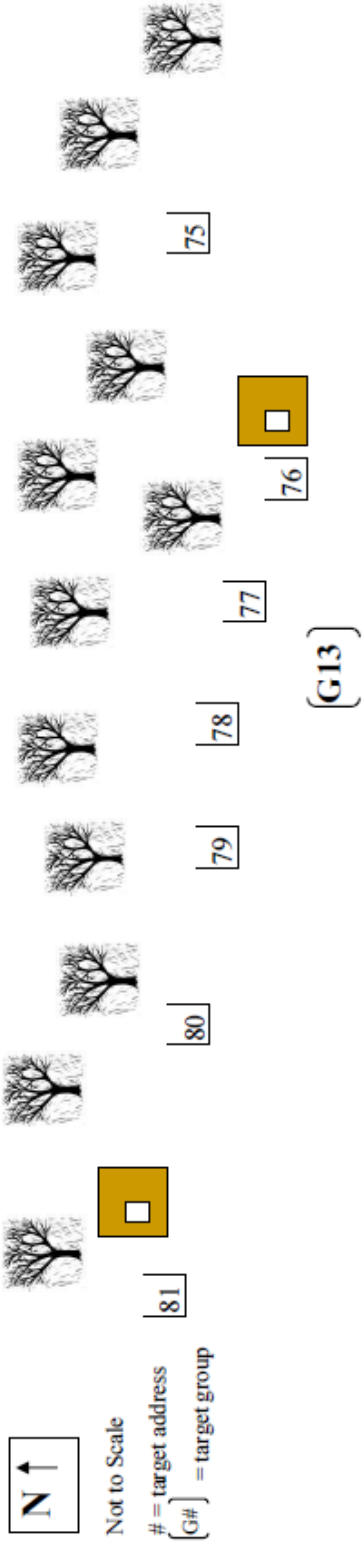
Cease Fire

4



Cassino Road





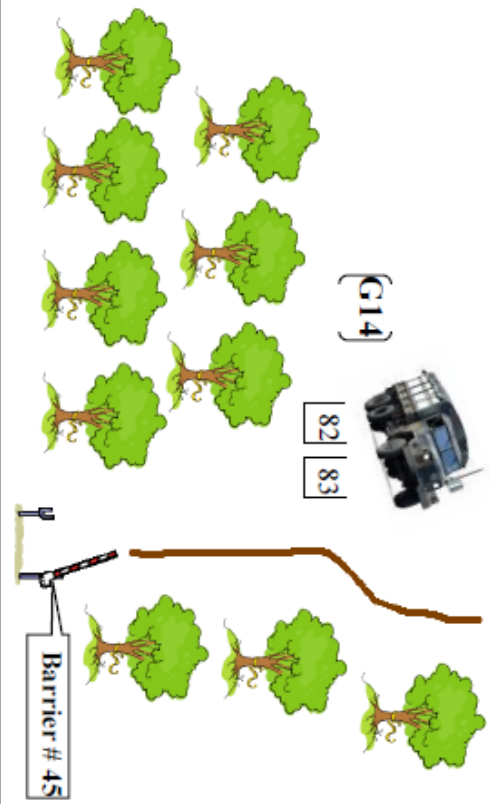
Start Fire

5



Cease Fire

Cassino Road



Chapter 2

Safety Requirements

The following are some safety recommendations for use during the CLFX, and should be factors used during the Risk Assessment process. They are not for use on all ranges, but must be considered when planning a CLFX. Remember, even though safety is important, the focus is the establishment of a well-organized and realistic CLFX.

a. Individual Body Armor (IBA) with SAAPL Plates, ACH/Kevlar, Ballistic eye wear, and Ear protection are required on the CLFX Range. They will be worn in time of war, so soldiers should get used to fighting with them on.

b. MILES harnesses can be worn by all soldiers to enhance both safety and realism. Safety personnel can shoot controller guns at soldiers who are either using improper individual movement techniques or who are safety hazards.

c. Safety Signals. Safety signals must be planned so that they can be seen by everyone on the range. While a red star cluster can be seen on a clear night, it probably will not be seen when fired during the day toward the sun. A minimum of one back-up signal and continuous communications between all safety personnel must be planned. The command frequency (the frequency that the live-fire unit is using) is used to signal cease fire.

d. Night Fire. Night firing creates additional safety considerations because of the reduced visibility. At a minimum, all safety personnel, leaders, and machine gunners must have night vision goggles or sights (NVGs). Compasses should be preset on their luminous points. Commanders should consider marking firing limits based on terrain, visibility, and the level of training his unit has achieved.

e. Smoke. The use of smoke can add realism to any range but must be employed carefully. Before beginning the LFX, a rehearsal is conducted using smoke to determine what effect it has on visibility. The OIC/RSO must be able to observe the movement of the convoy. Too much smoke can create a safety hazard that could overcome the benefits of its use.

f. Brief-backs. Conducting thorough brief-backs allows leaders to avoid hazards caused by poor planning and communications. Brief-backs should occur frequently during planning and execution of the LFX.

g. Drivers will not fire.

h. All vehicles will have operating communications with the range OIC/RSO. 20 Motorola Talk-Abouts are provided by Range Control for this communication.

i. All vehicles will have at least 2 personnel, a Driver and an Assistant Driver.

j. During the Day LFX, your maximum vehicle speed will be 25 mph while patrolling, and a maximum speed of 30 mph while evading ambushes. During the Night LFX your maximum vehicle speed will be 15 mph while patrolling, and a maximum speed of 20 mph while evading ambushes. White lights are authorized to be ON at all times.

k. Vehicles equipped with the MK-19 must engage targets at Speeds less than 10 MPH or 16KPH, per DA Pam 385-63.

l. WALKING SPEED is the maximum speed in the Assembly Area.

m. All vehicles will have ground guides when moving inside the Assembly Area.

n. No movement on range during blackout conditions unless NVG's are used by everyone on the range.

o. No vehicle "Circle X" items on the DA Form 2404 are authorized on the convoy lane without the approval of the unit commander. **This would also have to be addressed in the Risk Management Worksheet.**

p. Vehicles will be loaded IAW load plans.

q. Before moving vehicles, a walk around inspection must be conducted (PCI).

r. Antennas must have caps on them.

s. Soldiers will not sleep in a vehicle while the engine or heater is running.

t. Do not fire blank ammunition at another soldier within 5 meters.

u. Requesting a MEDEVAC is the range OIC's responsibility.

v. Crew-served weapons will not engage targets within 10 meters.

w. MK-19 must not engage targets less than 75 meters for TP ammunition.

x. Do not feed, tease, harass, or fire at any wildlife.

y. Units will not construct obstacles that are inherently dangerous (i.e.; Head-high, single barbed wire).

z. All holes, tank ditches, and vehicle fighting positions will be marked (day and night).

aa. All safety measures must be followed when lifting heavy equipment.

bb. Soldiers will remain in the proper field uniform (IBA, Kevlar/ACH helmet, ear plugs, and Ballistic eyewear).

cc. Road guards will be placed at the intersections of Anzio and Cassino, UM 927231 (Barrier 42), and Kodiak and Cassino, UM 878231 (Barrier 46). Range Control will have the Barriers in a "Down-Not-Locked" status (the lock will be in place, but it will not be locked) prior to the unit's arrival on the range. Once vehicle iteration passes through the Barriers, the road guards will close the road.

dd. Red pyrotechnics (smoke, star cluster, and flares) are for real world emergencies only, and OC/Ts-Vehicle Safeties, RSO, or OIC will manage these assets.

ee. Blanks will not be fired without blank firing adaptors installed on the weapons.

ff. Live and blank ammunition will not be stored together. Issue only the ammunition that will be fired for the current scenario.

gg. Engagements/Targets will not be allowed closer than 10 meters from the edge of the road.

Chapter 3

Range Personnel Requirements

The following is a list of the minimum number personnel that is needed for proper range execution.

Personnel	Number	Remarks
Range OIC	1	E7 or above
Range RSO	1	E6 or above
Vehicle Safety/Commander	1	Per vehicle
Ammo NCO	1	HAZMAT endorsed license, ammo handler certified
Ammo Detail	1	HAZMAT endorsed license, ammo handler certified
RTO	1	Script reader
Remote Target Operator	1	Needs to be trained on the use of the Target Remote Control device by Automated Target System personnel.
MEDIC	1	MOS 68W
Front Line Ambulance driver	1	MOS 68W
Road guards	2 per barrier	At Barriers 42 and 46

Chapter 4

Range Personnel Duty Descriptions

4-1. OIC

Reference the Camp Ripley Range Regulation, Chapter 1, paragraph 1-3h., for a complete description of the Range OIC duties.

- a. Must be an E-7 or above, per Table 1-1 of the Camp Ripley Range Regulation
- b. Must attend a Range Control Safety Briefing prior to conducting range operations
- c. Makes sure Risk Assessment is filled out and turned into Range Control
- d. Maintains all required communication with Range Control
- e. Maintains hourly communication checks with Range Control
- f. Maintains efficient flow of Soldiers to be trained and the scenario
- g. OIC is identified by a white/reflective band on helmet
- h. Sets and maintains the convoy speed by leading the convoy in a NON-FIRING vehicle
- i. Controls all firing by controlling target exposure
- j. Obtain a copy of the SDZ and RC Form 1 from Range Control prior to going down range.

4-2. RSO

Reference the Camp Ripley Range Regulation, Chapter 1, paragraph 1-3i., for a complete description of the Range RSO duties.

- a. Must be an E-6 or above, per Table 1-1 of the Camp Ripley Range Regulation
- b. Must attend a Range Control Safety Briefing prior to conducting range operations
- c. Ensures everybody conducting the CLFX has been given a range specific safety briefing
- d. Ensures that misfires are handled in accordance with safety regulations
- e. Observes for any safety violations while following in a trail vehicle
- f. Clears each vehicle before leaving the range
- g. Inspects medical vehicle
- h. Ensures no live ammunition is on a NON FIRING range
- i. Inspects the storage, and handling of ammunition
- j. Soldier is identified by a white/reflective band on helmet
- k. Ensures all vehicle-mounted crew-served weapons have been equipped with limiting devices that mark the weapon's left and right limits of fire

4-3. Vehicle Safety or Vehicle Commander

- a. Must attend a Range Control Safety Briefing prior to conducting range operations.
- b. Observes for any safety violations.
- c. Makes sure weapons are on safe when not engaging targets.
- d. Verifies that weapon systems are shooting within the limit markers of each target engagement area.
- e. Is identified by a white/reflective band on helmet.
- f. Ensures that all weapons are cleared at the end of the iteration.

4-4. Radio Telephone Operator (RTO)

Reads the scenario script and serves as the RTO for the range OIC.

4-5. Target Remote Control Operator

- a. Located within the OIC's vehicle and only takes directions from the range OIC.
- b. Must be trained by the Camp Ripley ATS personnel on the operation of the Target Remote Control device prior to range usage.
- c. Performs no other duties on the range.

4-6. Medical Support Personnel

- a. The senior medical person from the organization will attend the Range Control Safety Briefing during IDT. All medical personnel will attend a Range Control Safety Briefing prior to their organization going down range for AT.

WARNING: Do NOT call 911 directly from your cell phone!!!

b. All MEDEVAC requests will be called into Range Control. You MUST follow the CRTCC MEDEVAC Procedures.

c. The MOS qualified Medics must have an Aid Bag, Litter/Backboard, a dedicated vehicle that has litter carrying capabilities and operating communications with Range Control. A Camp Ripley Map must also be in the vehicle.

d. The Medics must know the location of the nearest Heli-pads (X-5, X-6, and X-7).

4-7. Ammo NCO

a. Maintains an accurate count of all ammunition fired and on hand.

b. Ensures that blank and live ammunition are not stored together.

c. Ensures that the vehicle and soldiers have the correct number of rounds for the scenario.

d. ISSUES AMMO TO VEHICLE COMMANDER ONLY!

e. Makes sure no munitions are removed from the range by anyone other than authorized personnel.

f. Equipment needed: 2-Fire Extinguisher (10# b/c rating), tarp/tent, and pallet.

4-8. Ammo Guard/Detail

Assists Ammo NCO with tasks listed above.

4-9. Road Guard

a. Maintains communications with the Range OIC at all times.

b. Prevents personnel from entering or leaving the range without the Range OIC's approval.

Chapter 5

Range Requirements

The following is a list of required and potential equipment requirements for the range:

5-1. Required Equipment

Equipment	Remarks
Weapon Ring Mounts	As assigned per vehicle
FM Radios	As required (MTOE)
Water Cans or Trailer	As required for drinking and fire fighting
Range support vehicles	Minimum of 2 (1-OIC, 1-RSO)
Unit CLFX Vehicles	As required for training (MTOE)
Front Line Ambulance	Minimum of 1 each, stocked per MTOE
Aid Bag	1 per Medic
IBA with SAAPI Plates	All Personnel
Eye Protection	All Personnel
Kevlar Helmet/ACH	1 per Soldier
OIC/RSO/VS Helmet Bands	Reflective band or engineer tape
Fire Extinguisher(s)	TWO for the Ammo Point, and 1 per vehicle minimum
Motorola Talk-About radios (Available at Range Control)	OIC, RSO, Vehicle Safeties, Medics, and Road Guards at a minimum
Range Packet (Available at Range Control)	1 each
Safety Vests (Available at Range Control)	1 per Road Guard
Range Flags (Available at Range Control)	2 each, needed for the Start and End points of the range.
Ear plugs	1 pair per Soldier
Portable Toilets	Need to be requested through Supply and Services Division.320-616-3128/3130
Training Aid Box (Available at Range Control)	1 each (Training IEDs, Smart books, etc.)
IED Simulator Kit	Needs to be requested through TASC at 320-616-3128/3129/3130
Targets/Lifters/HFTs/Remote Control Device (Available at ATS)	As required
Red Signal Flares/Smoke Grenades	As needed, for emergencies ONLY

5-2. Miscellaneous Equipment

Bull horn	As required
Magazines	As required
Oil	As required
Ear plugs	As required
Batteries	As required
Class I	As required
Class III	As required
Concertina wire	As required
Hand washing station	As required
Breach Kits	One per platoon
Combat Lifesaver Bag	As required
Tents	As required
Camouflage screen	As required to cover tentage
Camouflage supports	As required to cover tentage
Armorer tool kit	As required
Mechanic tool kit	As required
Sand table kit	As required

5-3. Ammunition Requirements

The following table depicts a suggested amount of ammunition to be used to support the CLFX.

Authorized weapons	Ammunition	# of Rounds
M4 and M16 Series	5.56mm	Per STRAC manual
M249	5.56mm	Per STRAC manual
M60, M240B	7.62mm	Per STRAC manual
MK-19	40mm TPT	Per STRAC manual
M2	.50 Cal	Per STRAC manual
M203	40mm TPT	Per STRAC manual

5-4. Use of Organic Assets

Unit will use organic equipment to execute the CLFX, to emphasize soldier familiarity with their own equipment, and to support the train-as-you-fight concept.

Chapter 6

Definition of Crawl, Walk, Run

6-1. Crawl

a. Unit conducts Situational Training Exercises (STX) involving scenarios that include all aspects of possible conflict with suspected enemy forces or in areas that are determined to be unfriendly. The STX will NOT include any blank or live ammunition, but will serve as a walk-through of the range to identify all known possibilities of enemy threat against friendly forces.

b. Threats against a moving convoy may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Blocked Ambush (Daytime or Nighttime) with direct and indirect fire.
- 2) Unblocked Ambush (Daytime or Nighttime) with direct and indirect fire.
- 3) Snipers
- 4) Mines (any type)
- 5) IEDs/VBIEDs: Homemade explosive devices (can be found anytime, anywhere).
- 6) Human intervention: This may include a crowd or individuals of a hostile or desperate nature, looking for food, etc.
- 7) Suicide bombers: May include one person, many people, or a vehicle.
- 8) Hostile aircraft
- 9) Inclement weather

6-2. Walk

Unit conducts STX as identified in the CRAWL phase, but have fine-tuned the training and key leaders' positions. This phase should include pyrotechnics, MILES, and blank ammunition. This event may include OC evaluations and assessments.

6-3. Run

Unit prepares for, and conducts, a Live Fire Exercise (LFX) involving the same scenarios as CRAWL and WALK phases, but incorporates the use of live ammunition on a controlled live fire range. This event may include OC evaluations and assessments.

Chapter 7

Environmental Guidance

7-1. General

The prevention of environmental damage in the maneuver area is everyone's responsibility. Only through responsible use of training areas will we be able to preserve our maneuver area as a quality training area. A senior NCO of the using unit must attend a Range Control TAC Briefing (valid for one year) prior to range usage.

7-2. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to inform units of environmental damage prevention measures that must be enforced while in the Field Training Area. There are certain activities that require approval from the Environmental Management Office or the Natural Resources Management Division: Laundry Sites, Shower Sites, Fueling Points, Water Purification Points, Vehicle Decontamination, and Timber Cutting.

7-3. POL Spill Control

Any person causing or discovering a spill will:

- a. Stop the flow, if possible, without exposing self or others to unsafe conditions. Actions taken should not exceed the level of expertise, knowledge, or training of the person causing or discovering the spill.
- b. Contain the spill using whatever means that are readily available. Prevent the spills from flowing into drainage and surface waters.
- c. Immediately report all POL spills to Range Control (320-616-3137/3135), or on the range's primary form of communication. Furnish essential spill information: grid location, material spilled, the cause, time of incident, and estimated quantity spilled. The person reporting the spill should also furnish their name, unit, rank, unit address, and telephone number. A Spill Report Form will be brought out to the range to be filled out, or the reporting person will need to contact Range Control to fill it out.
- d. Clean up spill material.
 - 1) If the amount of contaminated soil is less than what would fit in a 55-gallon drum, dig it out, and transport it to the Solid Waste Transfer Station, located SW of Range Control. If the Transfer Station is closed, bring the material to Range Control. Plastic bags may be obtained from Range Control to transport the contaminated material.
 - 2) If the amount is greater than what would fit in a 55-gallon drum, earthmoving equipment will probably be required for removal. Units are responsible for showing Range Control personnel the location of the spill.
 - 3) Units will complete the Spill Report Form MNGR 200-21-0510, and turn it in to Range Control as soon as possible.

7-4. Additional Information

See Chapter 19 of the Camp Ripley Range Regulation for complete environmental information, or contact the Training Area Coordinator at Range Control.

- a. All trash and garbage must be cleaned up and transported by the units to cantonment, and brought to the transfer station, or the barracks dumpsters.
- b. Field latrines will be located a minimum of 100m from the unit mess and open waste. When training has been completed, it will be closed/covered and marked.
- c. Troops are prohibited from feeding, harassing, or firing at any wildlife.
- d. Do not cut evergreens. Hardwoods up to 2 inches in diameter may be cut for concealment. Use of dead trees for cover is allowed. Commercial wood-cuts and tree plantations are off limits to troop wood cutting.
- e. Fires down range are strictly prohibited. Use of Burning Barrels may be requested by submitting an Exception to Policy Request to Range Control at least **24 hours prior** to planned usage.

Chapter 8

Risk Management

8-1. General

Reference FM 5-19

a. Risk Assessment is the process of identifying the risks associated with an operation and weighing those risks against the overall training value to be gained. Leaders must assess the risk of all training as a part of pre-execution checks. Proper Risk Management makes safety a part of the mission. It is a way of getting the mission done with the least possible risk to soldiers and equipment.

b. Different missions will involve different elements that can affect mission safety. Planning, supervision, soldier endurance, soldier selection, weather, mission complexity, and equipment have historically proven to be central causes of accidents.

c. The key to Risk Management is not accepting preventable risks. Preventable risks are those that can be reduced or eliminated using available resources and technology without disrupting the mission.

d. Changes in training progress and conditions must be continually assessed during training, and appropriate corrective actions need to be taken as these conditions affect the level of risk.

e. Hazards to consider:

- 1) Unauthorized personnel, vehicles, aircraft in SDZ
- 2) Objective obscured
- 3) Loss of communication
- 4) Fratricide
- 5) Firing out of SDZ
- 6) Weapon malfunction
- 7) Mix of ammunition
- 8) METT-C

Extract from NGR 385-10, 12Sep10

7-8. CRM Program Development

a. Levels of risk. Operations should be categorized according to level of risk. The Army program consists of four levels - low, medium, high, and extremely high. These levels are used to call attention to the significance of each risk and to enable decision-making at the proper level.

b. Risk decisions. The higher the level of risk, the higher the level at which acceptance of that risk should be made. Formalized procedures should be developed that specify at what level of command a particular risk decision must be made. Commanders are required to make informed risk decision at the appropriate level. The final risk decision is made on the highest level of residual risk in column 9 of DA Form 7566, Composite Risk Management Worksheet. Use the Risk Assessment Matrix found in FM 5-19 or DA Pam 385-30 to determine the risk assessment. The overall mission risk level will be the highest residual risk. Commanders may approve the mission using the following residual risk levels:

- (1) Low risk - Company Commanders
- (2) Moderate risk - Battalion Commanders
- (3) High risk - the first O-6 in the chain-of-command
- (4) Extremely high risk - the first general officer in the chain-of-command

c. CRM cycle. The 5-step process is continuous. Step 5, supervising, will allow leaders to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls that have been put in place. The 5-step process is then worked through again, and any adjustments to the controls are made.

8-2. Risk Management Worksheet

See Appendix B; page B-2 for sample form.

Appendix A

CLFX Specific Safety Briefing

CLFX Specific Safety Briefing

During this exercise, safety is paramount. If everyone pays attention and does what they are supposed to do, we will have a safe exercise. Remember that safety is the responsibility of every soldier. Today we will be conducting a Convoy Live Fire Exercise. I will now orient you to the range.

-Keep safety in mind at all times. Any soldier can call a "cease-fire" when an unsafe act or situation arises. If you see an unsafe act, you **MUST** call a cease-fire. If you hear someone call cease-fire or see a red star cluster, you will immediately call "cease-fire", stop firing, and place your weapon on SAFE.

-If a weapon misfires, perform immediate action. If that doesn't work, call a cease fire due to a misfire.

-If there is a Firing Accident, CEASE-FIRE-FREEZE the range. ALL vehicles stop, LEAVE ALL WEAPONS IN PLACE, shut down engines, and exit the vehicles. Contact Range Control IMMEDIATELY!!!

-All accidents/incidents will be reported through the chain of command to Range Control.

-ALL soldiers conducting this exercise must have completed all prerequisite training prior to occupying the lane/range per the Camp Ripley Convoy Live Fire Exercise SOP.

-Your weapon will be on safe at all times unless engaging targets. Muzzle awareness is crucial. Be very conscious of where your weapon is pointing. All weapon systems when engaging targets will be pointed in a southern, (270 degree azimuth), or in a northern direction (90 degree azimuth).

-Vehicle Commanders must maintain positive control of their vehicles and communication at all times.

-Limited visibility: Take extra precautions during periods of limited visibility. These include: slower driving speeds, and increased following distances.

-Wet weather conditions: Wind and rain can rapidly change terrain conditions. Take extreme caution even when operating in areas that you have driven in before.

-Personnel riding on exterior of vehicles. Soldiers will not sit or ride on top of moving vehicles.

-All personnel will remain in the proper uniform at all times on this range. The minimum uniform requirements are: IBA, Ear Plugs, Helmet and Eye protection.

-Ensure your rounds impact between the limit markers. Do NOT fire outside your assigned sector. If you become disoriented, place your weapon on safe and ask your vehicle safety/commander for direction.

CLFX Specific Safety Briefing (cont'd)

- All weapons will be locked and cleared after each iteration. This will be done at the Limit of Advance (LOA).
- The RSO will inspect all weapons, before leaving the LOA.
- Do not fire your weapon if you are unsure of your target. If there is any doubt about your target or the safe operation of your weapon "DO NOT FIRE"! If your weapon malfunctions, perform immediate action and notify your chain of command.
- If communication is lost at any time during the exercise, the exercise will stop until the communication problem is fixed.
- You will not lock and load until instructed to do so by the safety.
- When firing, you must have your weapon pointed to the north or south at all times, and between the Left and Right Limit markers. MK-19 must not engage targets less than 75 meters for TP ammunition.
- There are 11 different signs that have written on them which weapon system can be fired and the left and right limits in degrees and when to stop firing. Be observant for the signs.
- Pyrotechnics may be used on this range, dependent upon the current Burning Ban/Pyro Use status. To check the current day's status, contact Range Control.
- Cease Fire Signal: red smoke, red star cluster, verbal, cease-fire hand-and-arm signals, or per Unit SOP.
- Heat injury is the number one injury resulting in emergency medical evacuation of Soldiers. Ensure soldiers stay hydrated, and take a look at the use of special clothing such as MOPP suits and IBA, which impair the body's ability to cool.
- Drivers will not be allowed to fire their weapon; their only job is driving and observing for any unsafe act.
- Vehicle Operations: Units will make sure vehicle operators are licensed on the vehicle they are assigned to operate. Unit will ensure vehicle rollover drills are conducted prior to executing range operations and practiced as part of PCIs prior to each mission.
- Convoy Operations: At a minimum, convoy commanders must brief routes, hazardous areas, road conditions (slow down when conditions exist such and wet/slippery roads), intervals, speed, rest stops, and signals to all drivers and assistant drivers prior to road marches.

CLFX Specific Safety Briefing (cont'd)

-SPEED LIMIT:

During the Day LFX your vehicle speed will be 25 mph while patrolling and a maximum speed of 30 mph while evading ambushes. White lights are authorized.

During the Night LFX your vehicle speed will be 15 mph while patrolling and a maximum speed of 20 mph while evading ambushes, White lights are authorized.

-WALKING SPEED is the maximum speed in the assembly area.

-Ground Guides are required in the assembly area,

-Vehicles equipped with the MK-19 must engage targets at speeds less than 10 MPH or 16 KPH, per DA Pam 385-63.

-The use of load plans mitigates the risk of injury in the event of a vehicle rollover and will be used.

-Leave the wildlife alone.

-Remember... Anyone can call for a CEASE-FIRE when a safety hazard presents itself.

Appendix B

Range Control Forms

Training Center Support Unit
National Guard Training and Community Center
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-0150

MEMORANDUM FOR CAMP RIPLEY RANGE CONTROL

SUBJECT: UNIT CLFX PREREQUISITES CERTIFICATION

1. I certify that the following individuals have met all the prerequisites listed in the Camp Ripley CLFX SOP:

NAME	RANK	SSN LAST 4	Weapon Qual./Reflex Fire/ Driver License	DUTY POSITION
Doe, John S.	SSG	XXXX		Squad Leader
Smith, Robert D.	SPC	XXXX		Driver
Johnson, Mark L.	SGT	XXXX		Gunner

2. POC for this information is,

O5 (O4-P) Signature Block
LTC, IN, MNARNG
Battalion Commander

SAMPLE

Training Center Support Unit
National Guard Training and Community Center
15000 Highway 115
Little Falls, MN 56345-0150

MNAG-TCSU

01 January 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR: CAMP RIPLEY RANGE CONTROL

SUBJECT: WEAPON SAFETY CERTIFICATION

1. I certify that the following individuals have been trained, tested, and are weapon systems certified for the weapons indicated.

2.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE/ RANK</u>	<u>SSN- LAST FOUR</u>	<u>WEAPON SYSTEMS</u>
Doe, John S.	E-7/SFC	XXXX	M1A1, M2, M249, M9, Rappel Tower
Smith, Robert	E-6/SSG	XXXX	M16A1, M9
Johnson, Mark	E-5/SGT	XXXX	M16A1, M9

JOHN DOE
LTC, IN, MNARNG
Battalion Commander

THIS IS A SAMPLE

The memorandum must include:

a. Grade/Rank requirements are found in the Camp Ripley Range Regulation, Chapter 1, Table 1-1, page 11. **ROTC Cadets, OCS Students, WOCs, or any Officer or Warrant Officer who has not completed OBC are not authorized to be OICs or RSOs.**

b. The specific weapon system(s) that the individual has been certified on.

c. The memorandum must be signed by an O-5 (O-4P) Commander or above.

ACCIDENT / INCIDENT REPORT

(Items derived from DA Form 285-AB-R JUL 94)

1. DATE / TIME OF ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (1): _____

2. UNIT (5): _____

3. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (6): _____

4. MISSION (BRIEF DESCRIPTION) (8): _____

5. INDIVIDUAL(S) INVOLVED (11):

NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	SOCIAL SEC. #	GRADE	SEX	AGE

6. WERE PERSONNEL HOSPITALIZED? (21) YES / NO (CIRCLE ONE)

7. DESCRIBE ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (24): _____

8. WAS ACCIDENT / INCIDENT CAUSED BY (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) (37):

LEADER TRAINING STANDARDS/PROCEDURES SUPPORT INDIVIDUAL

DESCIBE: _____

9. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN OR PLANNED (40): _____

10. POC FOR INFORMATION ON ACCIDENT / INCIDENT (41): _____

(INCLUDE NAME, RANK, POSITION, UNIT, HOR, AND PHONE NUMBERS)

11. HAS AN ATS FORM 47A BEEN COMPLETED, IF THE INDIVIDUAL WAS TREATED AT AN OFF-POST MEDICAL FACILITY? YES / NO / NA

12. WAS A COPY LEFT AT THE MEDICAL FACILITY, CAMP RIPLEY MUTF (TMC), AND RANGE CONTROL? YES / NO / NA

(NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE THE LINE ITEM NUMBERS ON DA FORM 285-AB-R)
ATS FORM 285-AB-R (DEC 2001)

RANGE CONTROL CONTACT INFORMATION

SINGGARS RADIO FREQUENCIES:

PRIMARY: 36.100

ALTERNATE: 36.900

MOTOROLA HAND HELD:

CHANNEL 1

COMMERCIAL PHONE: (320) 616-3137/6026

MEDEVAC:

ALL MEDEVACs HAVE RADIO NET PRIORITY. ALL MEDEVACS WILL BE INITIATED THROUGH RANGE CONTROL, UTILIZING THE CRTIC MEDEVAC SOP.

DO NOT CALL 911 DIRECTLY!!!

STOP IN AT RANGE CONTROL TO PICK UP A COPY OF THE DAILY RANGE BULLETIN PRIOR TO GOING DOWN RANGE.