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HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY MANEUVER CENTER of EXCELLENCE
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FORT BENNING, GEORGIA 31905-4500

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No. 350-19

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Training

RANGE AND TERRAIN REGULATION

History. This is a partial revision of the Range and Terrain Regulation, updating language and procedures.

Summary. This regulation provides procedures for the management of ranges, training land and air space assets.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all units and activities conducting training and testing on Fort Benning, Georgia.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior approval from the Commander, United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE), ATTN: IMBE-PLT-R, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905.

Suggested improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, U.S. Army Garrison. Send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to the Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, (IMBE- PL), Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-3006.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

- 1-1. **Purpose.** This regulation provides guidance, standards, procedures, and requirements for the management of ranges, training areas, and airspace at the United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE), Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1-2. **References.** A list of references for this document are available in appendix A.
- 1-3. **Explanation of abbreviations and terms.** Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation may be found in glossary.

Table 1-1. Frequently Used Telephone Numbers	
EMERGENCY	
Aerial Crash Notification	545-3524
Aerial Evacuation	911
Ambulance	911
Fire	911
Forestry (Directorate of Public Works)	544-6304/7075
Natural Resources Management Branch	545-7081
Note: dialing 706-545-0911 is direct to Fort Benning, dialing 911 alone may be received by other surrounding, local 911 operator locations	
AVIATION	
Aviation Safety	545-6780
LAAF Base Operations	545-3524/6540
Weather	545-5628/3824
RANGE DIVISION	
Range Officer/Range Management Authority	545-3446/4619/1543
Chief Range Operations	544-6385
Deputy Range Operations	544-6380
Operations Branch Scheduling	544-6271/6075/6307
Fires Desk/Alpha Base	544-6291/6371
Operations Branch Live Fire Section	544-6432/6342/6442
Range Safety	545-9428
Hazard Spill Response Unit	545-9879
INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION	
DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS	
Quality Assurance (Weapons Inspector) M-4/16 ALL Mortars	544-2822/2821
Quality Assurance (Weapons Inspector) 9mm/249/240/.50cal	544-5607/5674
Quality Assurance (Ammunition Inspector)	544-7489/7490
Range Division Radio Control/Alpha Base	544-6291/6371
Installation Safety (DPS)	545-3268/7900
AFTER NORMAL DUTY HOURS	
Fort Benning Staff Duty	545-2218 /3214
Fire Desk/Alpha Base	544-6291/6371
Installation Safety (DPS)	706-604-8926
Quality Assurance (Weapons Inspector) M-4/16 ALL Mortars	706-527-2397
Quality Assurance (Weapons Inspector) 9mm/249/240/.50cal	573-433-4336
Quality Assurance (Ammunition Inspector) 1st Attempt	706-341-9296
Quality Assurance (Ammunition Inspector) 2nd Attempt	706-992-7066
Quality Assurance (Ammunition Inspector) 3rd Attempt	812-508-2792
Forestry (Directorate of Public Works)	Call Alpha Base
Environmental Management Division	545-2180
Hazard Spill Response Unit Cell Phone	706-358-8258
Hazard Spill Response Unit Beeper	706-317-6584
NOTE: Installation LMR (hand held radios) possess E 911 capability.	

Chapter 2. Responsibilities

2-1. Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS). The DPTMS will:

- Publish range and terrain regulations and directives for safe and efficient use of training facilities (ranges, training areas, and airspace).
- Manage the use of ranges, training areas, and airspace.
- Assure range safety procedures are established and enforced consistent with all Army regulations, specifically AR 385-63 and DA PAM 385-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat.
- Conduct a quality assurance program as shown in chapter 8, paragraph 8-6.
- Manage, with DPW, the design, construction, modification, and/or maintenance of facilities and environmental management.

2-2. Director of Public Works (DPW). The DPW will:

- a. Manage with DPTMS the design construction, modification, and/or maintenance of facilities and environmental management.
- b. Provide environmental review of training exercises using the FB 144-R, Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), WEBTOOL Portal, (natural resources, endangered species, archeological and/or historical sites, pollution prevention control issues, and so forth).
- c. Process unit submitted DA Form 4283 in accordance with MCoE Regulation 420-8, Construction Maintenance and Repair of Real Property, and approve or disapprove construction, modification, and/or maintenance of exercise facilities.
- d. Supervise forest fire prevention, fire suppression operations, and conduct fire prevention measures and inspections of property to ensure adequate measures are maintained.

2-3. MCoE, Fort Benning, Safety Office. The Safety Office will:

- a. Monitor the effectiveness of enforcement of the range safety requirements and provide feedback to units ensuring compliance.
- b. Review range packets for safety deviations/waivers and requests to maneuver through temporary impact areas and provide written comments.
- c. Provide safety assistance to units/activities preparing training or firing exercises.
- d. Review and provide guidance for the preparation of DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW).

2-4. Range Management Authority (RMA). The RMA serves as the primary agent for development and enforcement of range and terrain policies of the installation. The RMA will:

- a. Establish standard terminology for range operation.
- b. Prescribe the procedures by which a unit establishes a training exercise.
- c. Prescribe the procedures by which a unit schedules a range, training area, or training site.
- d. Prescribe responsibilities and procedures related to the safe conduct of training on training facilities, ranges, training areas, and in restricted airspace.
- e. Prescribe procedures for acquiring range supplies, target systems, and range and training area maintenance support.
- f. Enforce the safe operation of ranges through safety/environmental compliance inspections.
- g. Provide a list of ranges and training facilities at Fort Benning, and the primary type of activity for which a range or facility is designed and its location.
- h. Provide tactical and technical assistance in the development of exercises.
- i. Provide range survey actions for computation of weapons Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) and firing limits.
- j. Serve as a focal point for coordination to authenticate unit live fire exercises.
- k. Develop and publish live fire data, FB Form 350-19-1-E-R, Firing/Non-Firing Data, for standard and non-standard ranges (small arms, artillery, mortars, and vehicular mounted weapon systems). A reproducible copy of FB Form 350-19-1-E-R is provided at the back of this publication.
- l. Coordinate the assignment of ranges/range facilities to installation units.
- m. Brief newly assigned Brigade/Battalion leadership, their operations officers, Company Commanders, and MCoE Division Chiefs involved with training support, on the policies and requirements of this regulation.
- n. Provide a range safety briefing for all officers, DA civilians, and noncommissioned officers responsible for performing duties as Officer in Charge (OIC) or Range Safety Officer (RSO) in order to receive a Ft. Benning RSO/OIC certification card. Determine standards for decertification when required.
- o. Provide a class to attendees of the Company Commander/First Sergeant Orientation Course covering responsibilities of units to comply with requirements in this regulation.
- p. Provide using units information on the capabilities, and operation of each range.
- q. Assist users in identification of and coordination for target systems and battlefield simulation support.
- r. Provide target systems and limited battlefield simulation support. Support is rendered in accordance with training resource requirements.
- s. Provide approved range safety checklists for use by OICs and RSOs.
- t. Coordinate for the clearance and destruction of unexploded ordnance.
- u. Operate a 24-hour control center "Fires Desk" for controlling range activities and providing range advisories to aircraft utilizing R3002 Special Use Airspace when requested. The Fires Desk will be an installation primary communication hub for all land, air, and training coordination and all emergencies occurring during scheduled training.
- v. Maintain required targets for all standard ranges.

2-5. Fort Benning Air Traffic and Airspace (AT&A) Officer. The Fort Benning AT&A Officer is the command point of contact for all matters within the scope of AR 95-2, Aviation Air Traffic Control, Airfields, Flight Activities, and Navigational Aids, that is applicable to the AT&A officer's area of responsibility. The AT&A officer is located at Lawson field and may be contacted at telephone number: 706-545-1357.

2-6. Officer in Charge (OIC). Training events on Ft. Benning require an OIC and Range Safety Officer (RSO). Dry fire (cold) training occurring at a range facility or designated training area that requires receiving an opening or closing code from Alpha Base requires a SSG or above OIC only. High risk non-live training, as defined by MCoE Regulation 40-2, must have both an RSO and OIC. Personnel serving as either an OIC or RSO must have a valid Range Division certification card and know their certification number. Both OIC and RSO certification numbers will be asked for by the Range Division Fires Desk (call sign-Alpha Base) when requesting opening codes for training facilities. The OIC will ensure that all cadre operating a range have been certified by the Battalion Commander in accordance with DA Pam 385-63, chapter 1, paragraph 1-5. The OIC and RSO are responsible for completing the MCoE Form 350-19-3-R (Daily Risk assessment) prior to the commencement of training, as conditions change, every 4 hours, or as necessary. For all units, the Battalion Commander provides the Installation RMA a list of personnel who have successfully completed the unit certification program (memorandum), this memorandum will be provided to range operations personnel at semi-monthly OIC/RSO briefing at Range Division. Range Operations maintains a list of all OIC/RSO certified

personnel that complete the Range Division OIC/RSO briefing and issues them a FB Form RCO³ (OIC/RSO certification card). The OIC will be responsible for the overall safe conduct of training, proper use of facilities, and will perform the following duties:

a. Prior to firing/training.

- (1) Verify a certified RSO has been duly appointed (see table 2). The RSO will be assigned no other duties.
- (2) Verify a Laser Range Safety Officer (LRSO) is designated if a laser(s) will be used during training event.
- (3) Verify the range, training area, training facility, or air space is properly scheduled in the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) and the unit has a hard copy of the approved request with them.
- (4) Verify medical support is on site and appropriate for the activity scheduled (see paragraph 8-2).
- (5) Verify a first aid kit appropriate to the level of medical coverage required for training, is present on site for the training event.
- (6) Verify a range book is prepared, on hand, and contains the documentation required by Table 2-1, Range Book Requirements. The book will contain all required documents to execute training and is maintained by the unit conducting training. A training unit need not duplicate any item in the range book except for an approved RFMSS Request Summary to document proper scheduling and the DRAW. Units conducting training must maintain all items in the range book in a current, usable condition.

Table 2-1. Range Book Requirements
1. FB Form 350-19-1-E-R, Firing/Non-firing Data
2. RFMSS Request Summary, with RCNI number.
3. Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet, DD Form 2977
4. MCoE Regulation 350-19
5. MEDEVAC procedure
6. Daily Risk Management Assessment Matrix, FB (Safety) Form 385-1-E
7. FB Form 350-19-3-R, Range Safety Operation Checklist
8. Artillery/Mortar Safety Record, FB Form 350-19-2-E-R
9. Prescribed SOP for the particular range
10. Completed and approved FB 144-R, Record of Environmental Consideration (REC).
Note: FB Form 350-19-1-E-R for live fire ranges may be obtained from Range Division, DPTMS. This form is available on the MCoE Administrative Publications/FB Forms SharePoint site@ https://benna0shrpt2/sites/pubs/default.aspx .

- (7) Verify crews and/or personnel firing a qualification table have met prerequisites IAW doctrine.
- (8) Verify all personnel instructing the use of explosives or supervising the use of explosives are certified by unit commanders. Personnel conducting explosive training must attend a class with CATD and possess a current MCoE Demolition Permit Card, FB Form 132. The Point of Contact (POC) for obtaining the MCoE Demolition Permit Card is the Engineer NCOIC, CATD, MCoE, (706) 626-2406.
- (9) Verify that roadblocks, road guards (capable of communicating with the OIC), training area gates, and barriers are in place and locked, if required, at locations listed on the FB Form 350-19-1-E -R (Firing/Non-firing Data).
- (10) Verify required communication is established with, and an opening code received from Alpha Base prior to commencement of training.
- (11) Verify all personnel training have received safety briefing that includes range limits, range procedures, medical plan and MEDEVAC procedures, DRAW, hazards, and control measures, and review the 144R Environmental considerations for the exercise as required.
- (12) Verify only authorized ammunition is present for use on the range, ammunition is controlled by a certified ammunition handler, and the ammunition is stored according to the AIP SOP described in paragraph 5-13.
- (13) Verify appropriate ammunition accountability documentation is on site and all personnel are instructed on amnesty program procedures in accordance with DA Pam 710-2-1.
- (14) Verify two serviceable >10 lb. ABC or BC fire extinguishers are present at the ammunition point.
- (15) Ensure misfires are handled in accordance with procedures prescribed for the specific weapon system.
- (16) Ensure combat helmets are worn when engaged in: demolitions/explosives training, hand/rifle grenade training, firing mortars, conducting infiltration courses, and when directed by commanders.
- (17) Maintain a count of dud producing munitions that do not detonate when fired and report number of duds by DODIC to Alpha Base at completion of training.
- (18) Verify the red range flag/lights are displayed/on while conducting live fire.
- (19) Verify munitions fired overhead are certified for overhead fire and special emphasis is given to comply with requirements for approved overhead fire IAW DA PAM 385-63.
- (20) Ensure all firing is controlled IAW approved FB Form 350-19-1-E-R (Firing/Non-firing Data) for the training event.
- (21) Ensure the impact area is monitored at all times and remains clear of personnel.
- (22) Ensure weapons are cleared and checked when firing is suspended.
- (23) Ensure all personnel wear hearing protection/devices IAW MCoE Regulation 40-6, Occupational Health Program.
- (24) Ensure nothing is removed from the firing line without OIC/RSO approval.
- (25) Upon completion of firing/training, ensure that:
 - (a) All weapons are cleared.

- (b) Inspections of personnel are conducted to confirm all ammunition is turned in as required.
- (c) Dud munitions are reported to Alpha Base.
- (d) All unexploded charges, booby trap material, simulators, and pyrotechnics are removed from the training site or detonated by the unit conducting training.
- (e) Unexploded and/or unused ammunition is checked prior to return to the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP).
- (f) All unused propellant increments are disposed of in accordance with appropriate field manuals.
- (g) Roadblocks and/or guards have been removed/recalled.
- (h) The range/area has been policed of all trash/debris and the trash/debris has been removed from the range.
- (i) Foxholes, trenches, gun emplacements, temporary latrines, and sumps have been filled with earth.
- (j) All concertina/barbed/razor/ wire has been removed from training site. Concertina/barbed/razor wire may be turned in to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) provided it is banded to a pallet so as not to hang over the sides or extend higher than 48 inches, or wire is secured in a container in a manner which will prevent damage to the handler.
- (k) TOW wire is removed up to the edge of the impact area. Wire may be turned in to DRMO if rolled on a reel, stick, or in a container.
- (l) Trash and litter are separated from recyclables (cardboard, office type paper, cans, bottles, and plastic jugs). Recyclables will be delivered to the Materiel Recovery Facility, building M0298, Jamestown Road. Hours of operation are 0800-1630, Monday through Friday.
- (m) Discrepancies on the facility are reported to unit leadership and to Range Division, DPTMS.
- (n) Clearance of the training facility is authorized by Range Division Safety personnel.
- (o) A closing code is obtained from Alpha Base.

2-7. Range Safety Officer (RSO). All live fire training events on Ft. Benning require an OIC and RSO. Dry fire (cold) training requires a SSG or above OIC only. High risk non-live fire training, as defined by MCoE Regulation 40-2, must have both an RSO and OIC with a current certification card issued by Range Division. Both OIC and RSO certification numbers will be asked for by Alpha Base when requesting opening codes. If a unit is in a guard status (guarding personnel, equipment, facilities, or ammunition and not conducting dry, blank, or live fire training) they may request a guard status through Alpha Base, and if they are in a guard status they will only be required to have a NCOIC of the guard on site at the training location (minimum rank of SGT). An OIC from the unit requesting a guard status will inform Alpha Base of the Guard NCOIC name and rank and ensure the guard maintains communications with Alpha Base at all times. The OIC information will be entered into RFMSS at Alpha Base for record.

Table 2-2. OIC and RSO Requirements		
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		
Personnel serving as OIC/RSO must be IAW DA Pam 385-63 and must:		
Have satisfactorily completed a standard program of instruction in the duties of OIC/RSO developed by assigned Unit and have attended a range briefing led by Range Operations, Range Division, DPTMS.		
Be certified on all weapons systems and events involved and the duties required during the training event.		
Complete a Daily Risk Assessment.		
Have valid certification to execute duties as the OIC and RSO		
Demolitions Certification/Sapper Certification/Total Breaching Certification must be checked internal to requesting unit conducting training to meet all requirements.		
Divers Certification must be IAW AR 611-75 and checked internal to requesting unit to meet all requirements.		
Contractors may serve as a RSO, but are not authorized to serve as a OIC in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 1100.22 and Federal Acquisition Regulations Subpart 7.5.		
Civilians in the grade of general schedule (GS)-07 and above, or equivalent, may act as OIC; GS-05 and above, or equivalent, may act as RSO.		
RANK REQUIREMENTS BY WEAPON SYSTEM/EVENT	OIC	RSO
Practice hand grenade or rifle grenades; sub caliber training devices, LASER ranges; firing devices; simulators, trip flares; small arms and machine guns.	SSG	SGT
Chemical agents and smoke – (See note 1)	SSG	SGT
Aerial gunnery, air defense weapons; live grenades (hand and rifle); mines and demolitions; recoilless weapons; rockets, guided missiles; tank and BFV cannon.	SFC	SSG
Mortar	SSG	SSG
Artillery - (See Note 2)	SFC	SSG
Live fire exercises using organic weapons, squad through company, battery, and troop.	SFC	SSG
UAS/UAV systems	SSG	SSG
Combined arms live fire exercises using outside fire support: Section, platoon, squad, company, battery, or troop. Battalion/Squadron or larger elements – (see Note 3)	SFC	SSG
NOTES		
1. When nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) training is being conducted, OIC must be NBC qualified. If an RSO is used, he or she must also be NBC qualified.		
2. Duties of safety officer are normally performed by the battery executive officer.		
3. OIC will be a field grade officer for battalion and larger size units. The RSO will be a SFC (E-7) or above.		
DECERTIFICATION		

1. OICs/RSOs will be decertified when significant violations of duties occur. Time penalties of the decertification will be determined depending on the severity of the infraction.
2. Battalion Commanders will be required to recertify the individual involved and provide the appropriate documentation to again attend the installation OIC/RSO briefing and receive a new card.

2-8. Decertification of OIC and RSO. OIC and RSO involved in serious range incidents may lose their certification if determined to be in violation of AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-63, and/or this regulation by the Range Division Range Management Authority, Range Operations Chief, or Deputy Range Operations Chief. Incidents that endanger or cause injury to personnel or destroy government property may cause loss of certification for a period of 1 to 12 months. Involvement in another such incident may cause permanent loss of certification. See Table 2-2.

2-9. Laser Range Safety. The fundamental concept of laser range safety is to prevent direct and collateral injury or damage resulting from laser use. Personnel using or supervising the use of lasers will be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of laser operations, systems employed, and associated dangers during training.

- a. Safe use of military lasers and laser systems. Guidance for the safe use of military lasers and laser systems on military ranges is listed in MIL-HDBK-828B and JP 3-09.
- b. Safe treatment of lasers. Lasers will be treated as direct-fire weapons.
- c. Laser systems. Laser systems will be directed only at approved targets and from approved operating positions/ areas or on designated headings and altitudes.
- d. Laser usage. Unfiltered Class 3B, 4, or DOD-exempt lasers will be used only on certified laser ranges approved for laser usage. These lasers will be operated only in restricted airspace.

2-10. Commanders of Using Units. Commanders of units using ranges and training areas will:

- a. Ensure that the designated OIC/RSO have completed a Battalion Level Range Certification Program.
- b. Ensure that the designated OIC/RSO have attended a range safety briefing conducted by Range Division, DPTMS, and issued a certification card, FB Form RCO³, and certification ID number prior to assuming duties.
- c. Ensure that all personnel are complying with prescribed operational procedures and safety requirements.
- d. Ensure that the provisions of Appendix C, Lost Soldier Procedures, are initiated upon discovery of a missing Soldier.
- e. Enforce co-use procedures:
 - (1) Unit requesting co-use of a range, training area, or training facility must conduct coordination with the unit that has a reserved status in RFMSS for the range, training area, and/or training facility and gain approval for co-use.
 - (2) RFMSS approved units (have reserved status in RFMSS) must approve the requested co-use in RFMSS.
 - (3) Units co-using a range, training area, or training facility must have their own approved range packet with approved DRAW signed by their commander.

Chapter 3. Establishing Training Exercises

3-1. General. The requirements listed herein are to accommodate live and non-live fire training exercises. Coordinating actions are designed to afford units a one-stop service. The Fort Benning Military Installation Map, 1:50,000, dated 2019 will be used for identification of terrain requirements, training area compartments, and specific cantonment area sites. It is essential that actions be completed in a timely manner by requesting units/organizations in order to ensure adequate reaction time for support agencies. Approved exercises are valid for the period of time specified by the RMA and noted on the Firing/Non-firing Data Sheet (FB Form 350-19-1-E-R). Standard packets must be renewed every three years upon initial approval from the RMA. An approved training packet that contains a deviation will expire 1 year from the date the deviation was granted by the CG. Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets must be reviewed and approved annually based on approval date. FB 144-R, REC, must be renewed every Calendar year. Units conducting Initial Military Training (IMT) reserve facilities on the installation in RFMSS up to 35 weeks in the future on a recurring basis.

3-2. Exercise guidance/action planning sequence. The actions and timelines prescribed below are aligned with the Unit Training Model on a "T" week Concept (CAC-T Fort Leavenworth). Training exercises are expected to accommodate up to company-team maneuver units with normal support elements, to include Air Force Close Air Support (CAS). Depending on the complexity of the exercise, those actions determined not relevant by Range Division may be omitted.

a. Week T-25

(1) Mission: The unit point of contact briefs Range Division on the general concept of operation to include the type of exercise, training objective, desired maneuver area(s), weapons to be employed, target requirements, and any required construction/ preparation and any field storage or holding of ammunition requiring the establishment of a Field Ammunition Supply Point (Field ASP).

(2) Construction: Units must submit all work request using a DA Form 4283, Facility Engineering Work Request, prior to any construction/digging being executed. This request must be approved through Range Division and then forwarded to DPW, for approval and/or assistance in the requested project/construction. Range Division advises unit of waiver/deviation requirements that need to be processed.

(3) Air: Coordinate training exercises involving aircraft and airspace with the Range Division scheduling section to include the general concept of operation briefing showing UAS/UAVs, Rotary and Fixed Wing Aircraft Restricted Operating Zones (ROZ) and airspace requirements. The concept must be in sufficient detail to identify overall mission requirements and airspace utilization. Range Division will provide recommendations on general areas to consider for the type of exercise proposed and instructions for submitting required documentation for scheduling and environmental consideration clearance.

b. Weeks T-21 to T-19

(1) Range Division, along with unit /organization point of contact and DPW, Natural Resources Management Branch (NRMB), may conduct a ground reconnaissance of selected area for unit training exercises to finalize concept and gain approval of initial plan.

(2) Range Division will develop probable total land requirements to encompass the maneuver area and composite surface danger zone (SDZ). Live-Fire section will refine deviation requirements/request and issue guidance to unit in order to seek approval by either the RMA, Garrison Commander, or Commanding General.

(3) EMD-DPW will evaluate the proposed activity described in the FB 144-R to determine and initiate coordinating measures for land use. FB 144-R are typically completed by DPW within a 14-day time period unless extenuating circumstances arise, such as request for additional information or additional analyses is deemed necessary. Impact on natural resources, historical sites, and archeological areas will be considered and a completed Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) will be provided to the unit point of contact and Range Division within 7 business days of event execution, when approved.

(4) **Live Fire Exercises (LFX).** Units will submit a scenario for execution of live fire exercises to Range Division for approval. Point of contact, telephone number, and the following information must be included:

- (a) purpose of exercise
- (b) training tasks and objectives
- (c) range/terrain requirements (training area compartments determined during initial terrain search)
- (d) weapons, ammunition and pyrotechnics by type (DODIC)
- (e) tactical plan for maneuver and integration of supporting fire
- (f) execution (the written step by step unfolding of the live fire exercise describing the who, what, where, when, how, and why of all aspects from the initiation to culmination)
- (g) safety control measures
- (h) a recovery (clean up) plan addressing those items in paragraph 5-14 of this regulation for all ranges, training areas, and facilities to be used

(5) Deliberate Risk Management (see paragraph 8-5.)

(6) Once range division live fire section receives the scenario/CONOP, live fire section will develop the FB Form 350-19-1-E-R or the FB Form 350-19-2-E-R.

(7) Type of aircraft and operation plan to include arming point, flight routes (entire corridor), start/cease fire lines, communications and control plan must be included (if applicable).

(8) FB 144-R, Request for Environmental Analysis (REA) must be submitted to (EMD) for approval and a completed Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) must be present when packet is finalized.

(9) Describe control measures of the target area to prohibit entry of unauthorized personnel.

(10) Submit proposed site plan of Field ASP/AIP/FARP and listing of ammunition to be stored/issued from these locations to the DOL Quality Assurance Specialist, Bldg. 6, for review.

(11) Confirm conditions for fire danger class to forecast tracer or non-tracer ammunition. Delinking machine gun ammunition is unauthorized.

(12) **Non-firing exercises:** Units conducting exercises on Fort Benning will require a FB 144-R, REA/REC. It must include: Purpose of exercise; terrain requirements; requirements for blank ammunition and pyrotechnics by type; the tactical plan of maneuver; control measures; type of aircraft and flight routes (entire corridor), LZ/DZ surveys, and a recovery (clean up) plan addressing those items in paragraph 5-14 of this regulation for all ranges, training areas and facilities to be used.

c. **Weeks T-13- T-8**

(1) Range Operations Schedulers are securing all training facilities in RFMSS for non-POI requesting units with minimal changes expected. Conflict resolution will be coordinated through the assigned unit scheduler at Range Operations.

(2) Range Division Live Fire Section will assist units in determining surface danger zones for each specific firing event.

(3) The training unit will contact the Range Division Maintenance and Sustainment (M&S) Chief at 706-544-5629 or 706-593-2555 for any target requests.

d. **Weeks T-6-T-1**

Unit Training schedules and requested facilities are confirmed through RFMSS with assigned range schedulers. From seven days prior to execution until day of execution, units are locked out of RFMSS and will not be able to make changes, during this time period only Range Division, Range Operations Schedulers have ability to make changes in RFMSS.

e. The week prior to execution of planned training, units make final coordination for support and confirm.

f. The day training is to be executed, units will establish final exercise control.

Chapter 4. Scheduling of Ranges and Training Areas

4-1. General. The use of ranges, training facilities, training areas, and associated airspace on the Fort Benning military reservation for any purpose requires the approval of Range Division, DPTMS. All requests to schedule ranges, training facilities, training areas, target systems support, and appropriate air space will be submitted to Range Division using the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS).

4-2. Scheduling priorities. Units with deployment orders have scheduling priority over all other unit activities. Units executing pre-deployment training and needing a facility already reserved by another unit, should attempt to share only that portion of the range or training facility absolutely necessary to accomplish required training, when sharing is possible. To facilitate allocation of all training support resources, priorities for scheduling range/terrain facilities are established as shown below. These priorities are valid until 13 weeks prior to the event in the scheduling process. After that time (12 weeks from execution until day of execution), no priorities exist. The following priorities are from MCoE Regulation 350-1, paragraph 17-2:

a. **BOLC**

(1) BOLC A

(2) BOLC B

b. **IET, OSUT, BCT, AIT, Delta Company 1-81**

- c. Ranger School
- d. Army Reconnaissance Course (ARC)
- e. NCOES Courses
- f. Functional Courses (i.e.-CATC, RSLC, etc.)
- g. Maneuver Captains Career Course (MCCC)
- h. MANEUVER Pre-Command Course (MPCC)
- i. WHINSEC
- j. Maneuver Captains Career Course-Reserve Component (MCCC-RC)
- k. International Military Student Officer (IMSO)
- l. *WTC (Reimbursing Tenant Unit)
- m. *NON-POI

.....n. *NON-MCoE Units (costs associated)

Note: Units preparing to deploy into a Theater of Operation will move to the top of the priority list. The following are the scheduling priorities for types of training; units/activities within the listed types have equal priority:

Table 4-1. Scheduling Priorities.

1. **Train to Deploy-Preparing for the fight (CSA Readiness):** Deployment Readiness (Current Fight)
 - ☆ Tenant units with DEPORDs (OCO funded)
 - ☆ Combat Advisor Training Academy (SFA training/MATA)
 - ☆ Tenant units with EDRE/MLAT (OMA funded)
 - ☆ 75th Ranger / 1st SFAB / 1-28th IN in deployment cycle (OMA funded)
2. **Accessions Readiness (Initial Entry Soldiers & Officers)**
 - ☆ OSUT (11B / 11C / 19D / 19K / USMC)
 - ☆ BOLC (AR/IN)
 - ☆ BCT (AIT Flow)
 - ☆ 91A (M1) / 91M (M2) AIT (MOSQ Flow)
 - ☆ Airborne (Joint Army / Navy / Air Force Training)
 - ☆ 75th Ranger RASP (Phase I / II)
 - ☆ OCS
 - ☆ DCC (SJA Branch Flow)
 - ☆ Sniper School
3. **Leader Development (Mission Command)**
 - ☆ MCoE NCOA SLC / ALC / BLC
 - ☆ MCCC
 - ☆ Ranger / 75th SURT / WTC RTAC
 - ☆ Infantry Mortar Leader Course (ASI B4)
 - ☆ M1 / MGS Commander (ASI R4)
 - ☆ ARC (ASI R7) / RSLC (ASI 6B) / CLC
 - ☆ BFV / Stryker Leader
 - ☆ WHINSEC NCOA

Master Fundamentals (Functional Training)

- ☆ USMC Functional (ITRO Agreement)
- ☆ M1 (ASI K8) / M2 (ASI J3) / Stryker Master Gunner
- ☆ Pathfinder (ASI F7)
- ☆ Jumpmaster (ASI 5W)
- ☆ SUAS Master Trainer
- ☆ Recovery Operations (Tracked (ASI H8)
- ☆ WTC Air Assault Course
- ☆ Marksmanship Master Trainer Crse
- ☆ Combatives Master Trainer
- ☆ Heavy Weapons Ldrs Course (ASI B8)
- ☆ Advanced Situational Awareness A/B
- ☆ WHINSEC Functional
- ☆ WTC Functional

5. Acquire, Build & Improve Army (Future Maneuver)

- ☆ MBL Experiments
- ☆ TCM demonstrations
- ☆ EXFOR training & certification

6. Non-POI / METL Activities

- ☆ Unit METL training (recurring & regular)
- ☆ Competitions
- ☆ Family Days
- ☆ Non-tenant visiting units (IAW MOA/ISSA)
- ☆ Civil-Military engagements

7. Late Requests (inside 6 weeks)

4-3. Scheduling procedures. The following procedures are applicable for the scheduling of all training areas on the installation outside designated cantonment areas:

a. Scheduling request:

(1) Major units will finalize requirements for ranges, target systems support, terrain, airspace, and selected training facilities 13 weeks in the future. Requests will be forwarded to Range Division using RFMSS. Scheduling of a training compartment does not authorize the use of a named facility, such as a Landing Zone, Drop Zone, or MOUT facility contained within that compartment. Named training facilities must be scheduled separately in RFMSS.

(2) Scheduling ranges for the sole purpose of using as staging areas, logistical sites, or bivouac sites is not permitted and will not be approved. Conducting these activities on the facilities in conjunction with approved use of the facility, must be approved by Range Operations.

(3) All visiting units/ activities/organizations (non-tenant/non-aligned), and allied nations will schedule ranges, training facilities, and training areas through the non-tenant scheduler in Range Operations. All other support requirements to include, but not limited to, billeting, dining facilities, fuel support, medical support, portable latrines, obstacle/confidence courses, rappel towers, or simulation centers must go through G-3/ DPTMS at 706-545-1668.

(4) U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit competitive ranges, 1st SFAB and 75th Ranger Regiment special purpose sponsored ranges are permanently scheduled Monday through Friday unless cancelled by Unit.

b. Coordination meetings for ranges / terrain. Range Division holds a Land and Information meeting the last Tuesday of each month (units are informed of time and location). Commanders planning any type of training activity on Fort Benning ranges or training areas will ensure that a qualified representative, authorized to speak for the Commander, is present. Units may request meetings as needed and Range Operations may ask units to attend meetings to resolve conflicts when necessary.

c. Target systems support: Requests to schedule target systems support will be noted in RFMSS. Due to limited target systems resources, it is imperative that realistic firing time requirements be scheduled. Final coordination by unit POC is required with Range Division Maintenance and Sustainment Branch two weeks prior to requested dates in order to ensure adequacy of support. Chapter 8 prescribes implementing instructions for use of target systems equipment.

d. DZ Surveys: Initial requests to use installation DZs that are not currently on the approved list must go through the MCoE G-3 Air for approval. The request must include approval from the unit assigned pathfinder and the AF Form IMT 3823, 20021001 must be submitted with the request. This request must be submitted NLT 4 weeks in advance to execution of training event.

e. Cancellations: All units will promptly notify Range Division of a cancellation of scheduled facilities/terrain. Unit timely cancellations allow facilities/terrain to be made available to other users, every effort should be made to cancel at least 24 hours in advance.

(1) All cancellations will be made using RFMSS.

(2) Automatic cancellation: If a facility requiring target systems support is not occupied within two hours of the scheduled firing time, it will be automatically cancelled and the unit will be considered a "no-show" in RFMSS.

f. Late Request Procedures: Late requests should be avoided when possible as numerous obstacles must be addressed to clear actions. Late request are requests made for any training event seven days or less prior to executing the training event. Late request must sent to the Range Operations Chief and signed by a Brigade Commander. Units do not have the ability to schedule a facility within seven days of execution in RFMSS, it must be completed by a Range Division scheduler.

g. Numerous Artillery Firing Points (FPs) are located within training compartments and may be scheduled for use simultaneously with other training activities, using ammunition cleared for overhead fire. These FPs are considered Training Areas within Training Areas. Units should refrain from locating Command Posts (CPs), Assembly Areas (AAs) and other training in close proximity to existing firing points. The Artillery Surface Danger Zone, Area-E will present a hazardous condition for 105mm guns up to 300 meters and 155mm guns up to 350 meters. Co-use of training areas is not required as the firing unit must secure SDZ (Area E) in front of the gun system when in a hot firing status to prevent all non- associated personnel from entering the danger area. Units need to be aware that the SDZ, Area E may extend into other adjacent training compartments. Area E is a cone shaped SDZ measured from the end of the gun tube forward in the direction of fire.

h. Ranges must be scheduled for maintenance to ensure they remain operational. The priority given scheduled maintenance will depend on the complexity and operational status of the range. When range maintenance is scheduled, Range Division will not schedule firing on other ranges that would interfere with the scheduled range maintenance.

i. Hunting and fishing advisory information is disseminated three days in advance using the iSportsman program.

j. Non-tenant/non-aligned units desiring to train on Ft. Benning should contact Range Operations at 706-544-6271 for Standard Operating Procedures and guidance.

4-4. Range Sponsorship and RFMSS Co-Use Rights. Fort Benning Range Division recognizes three variants of Range Sponsorship and Range Operations Section maintains a current list of sponsored ranges and sponsoring units.

a. Sponsored Special Purpose. These ranges and facilities are the responsibility of the sponsoring unit. The unit will keep vegetation around structures and on the firing range itself cut and maintained. The unit will conduct and submit Installation Status Report (ISR) inspections as required by DPW, MCoE. The unit will submit Service and Work orders to repair facilities to DPW. Units with ranges in this category include 75th RGR Regiment (Booker, Booker Breach, Griswold, and Farnsworth Ranges), the Directorate of Homeland Security (DHS), DHS is responsible for the Fiske Range complex, and the Army Marksmanship Unit (AMU), AMU is responsible for Shelton, McAndrews, Easley, Hibbs, Phillips, Parks, Hook, Pool, and Krilling Ranges.

b. Sponsored POI. These range facilities are used primarily by unit committee teams conducting One Station Unit Training (OSUT) and these committee teams permanently occupy these facilities to conduct required/recurrent POI training for the units. These ranges consist of Burroughs, Story, Dianda, Young, Devore, Skidgel, and Britten ranges, and Mines and Mortar TA. Unit committee groups on these facilities are responsible to maintain vegetation around facility structures and training apparatus/structures.

c. Open. Open range facilities and training areas are the responsibility of Range Division to maintain.

d. Range facility classification does not eliminate need for units to schedule ranges/facilities in RFMSS or to have live fire packets approved by Range Operations.

e. RFMSS co-use rights designation is a tool used by range division RFMSS schedulers that gives a specific unit first right of refusal for facility use. Range Division authorizes units to have co-use rights in RFMSS and retains authority to remove co-use

rights. Units given co-use rights are typically primary users of a range or facility, but do not invest in the range or facility. Units with designated co-use rights in RFMSS ensure all other units requesting to train on the range or facility must get approval from the designated co-use unit.

Chapter 5. Requirements

5-1. Firing times.

- a. Small arms Live Fire ranges will only be opened if Alpha Base and unit have established two way communication. LF ranges will be on check fire status from 0600 to 0900 from 1 October to 30 April and 0500 to 0800 from 1 May to 30 September in order to allow pre-operation checks on the automated ranges, target maintenance, and threatened and endangered species monitoring. This will allow for minimal day-light range maintenance by Range Division Maintenance and Sustainment section workers and DPW. Every event must be scheduled in RFMSS. Normal DPW and Range Division events occurring during standard maintenance times includes accessing normally restricted areas for environmental mitigation and monitoring, forestry operations, logging and controlled burning, installation maintenance, road work, land repairs, and reconnaissance for determining work required.
- b. Large caliber/platform gunnery ranges-Brooks, Carmouche, DMPRC, Hastings, Ruth, and Ware ranges will cease fire from 0500 to 0900 from 1 October to 30 April, and 0500 to 0800 from 1 May to 30 September. All of these ranges will cease fire for mandatory maintenance from 1800 to 2000 all year to allow down range access to targets.
- c. The Director, DPTMS, will advise the Public Affairs Office of all firing scheduled past 2400. The Public Affairs Office will provide widest dissemination of information to the local news media.
- d. Live fires cannot be executed without designated a representative from Range Operations or Lawson Army Airfield assuming control of required airspace from the FAA. Airfield operations or Range Operations Fire Desk operators must have control and observe the airspace for clearance to shoot any live fire munition.
- e. Units must include firing times in RFMSS request, if a unit desires to fire outside times listed above after RFMSS request has been approved, Range Operations must approve the request (coordination with varying agencies/elements have to occur and concurrence received for approval). Fire Desk operators do not have approving authority to allow changes to approved firing times.

5-2. Firing limitations and Deviations. All firing will be confined to the established limits of fire and impact areas. Under no circumstances will an Officer in Charge or other personnel approve the firing of any type ammunition outside established limits of fire without the approval of the Chief, Range Operations, or Range Officer, Range Division. No portion of the surface danger zone for a weapon or explosive can intersect or cross federal or state highways, railroad rights of way, the Chattahoochee River, built up areas on the reservation (cantonment), or be within 500 meters of the Fort Benning military reservation boundary. Deviations, Range Division will only approve firing when the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ), of the munition being fired, does not impact on other ranges, training areas, or facilities. Unit requests for deviations may be submitted through Range Division to the Commanding General under the following conditions:

- a. The SDZ can be reduced when terrain, artificial barriers, or other controlling conditions make safely reducing the SDZ possible.
- b. Firing procedures are modified.

Deviation requests must include a statement as to actions taken to preclude a deviation requirement. Deviation packets for CG approval must include a signed DRAW, be submitted a minimum of 90 days prior to execution of the event requiring the deviation, and must be renewed annually.

5-3. Munitions management. DA Pamphlet 710-2-1 dictates policy additions to tighten control of selected ammunition and explosive items. All training that incorporates the use of military explosives and firing systems require DA Form 2203-R, Demolition Reconnaissance Record. For guidance in the use of DA Form 2203-R, see FM 5-250. The Demolition Reconnaissance Report submitted from the training units must be approved one level above the unit requesting explosives, but not less than battalion. At the conclusion of training, commanders of units will provide Range Division, Alpha Base, the following:

- a. Time range was opened.
- b. Type and amount of explosives consumed.
- c. Type of firing system.
- d. Amount of ammunition expended

Field Ammunition Supply points will be established in accordance with DA Pamphlet 710-2-1. The DOL Quality Assurance Ammunition Surveillance Office, telephone 544-7490 or 706-626-0755, may be contacted for technical advice and guidance.

5-4. Demolitions and explosives. The use of demolitions and explosives in training will be closely controlled to ensure safety. Specific precautions and/or procedures to be taken are as follows:

- a. All personnel instructing the use of explosives or exercising immediate close supervision in the use of explosives other than pyro-technics or hand-fired simulators for POI training, must complete the MCoE Demolition Certification Course and must possess a valid Demolition Permit Card, USAIS Form 132. This Demolition Certification course is required for those instructional and support personnel preparing, installing, priming, and detonating standard military explosives (TNT, C4, DET Cord), special military charges (shape charges, cratering charges, and Bangalore Torpedoes), or simulators using the standard military blasting cap (electric or non-electric), or Modernized Demolition Initiators (MDI) as the device to produce the desired explosive effect. The Demolition Permit Card is valid for a two-year period from date of issue.
- b. The demolitions certification process will consist of approximately a one hour block of instruction on basic demolitions and MDI and Minimum Safe Distance (MSD), based on Net Explosive Weight (NEW), followed by an exam that requires a score of 70% or higher to pass. Retests must be scheduled after a failed exam, to allow adequate time for personnel to retrain on material covered.
- c. Commanders, OICs, and Safety Officers will ensure that persons using pyrotechnics or explosive hand-fired simulators are thoroughly trained in safe preparation, control, and use of these items.

e. All blasting activities employing electrical initiating systems are to be suspended during an electrical storm or when a storm is impending.

f. Demolition card training can be coordinated with the 199th IN BDE, 3-81 AR BN, Bravo Company, Command and Tactics Directorate(CATD) Engineer NCOIC or Chief Engineer, phone 706-626- 2406 / 706-545-7228. POC is located at Building 4, 3rd Floor, east wing, 3400 suite area.

5-5. Hand grenade ranges. In addition to any restriction listed on the approved firing data for Hand grenade ranges, the following procedures apply:

- a. Only the hand grenades brought to the throwing bay, by the Soldier throwing the grenades, will be in the bay.
- b. Under no circumstances will hand grenades be stocked in the throwing bay.
- c. If two hand grenades are present, one grenade will be left in the bottom of its container and placed in one of the front corners of the bay. This procedure will reduce the chance that the extra grenade could be ejected from the bay by the detonation of a dropped grenade.
- d. Only one grenade at a time will be thrown into each bermed impact area, regardless of the number of throwing bays being used.
- e. Grenades from the same or other bays will not be thrown into the bermed impact area until the OIC or RSO has assured that the preceding grenade has exploded.
- f. Grenade duds will be reported to Alpha Base immediately.
- g. Throwing of hand grenades into the bermed impact area containing a dud grenade will cease and will not be resumed until the Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD) has destroyed the dud grenade.
- h. Units sponsoring installation hand grenade ranges will develop and furnish Range Division, DPTMS, a copy of their Range Standing Operating Procedures (SOP).
- i. Units using Story or Dianda Ranges for live hand grenade training must conduct an inspection of all bays and tower to ensure they are fully operational and IAW range SOP and applicable regulations prior to executing any live training.

5-6. Blank ammunition. Unit leadership is responsible to ensure no mixture of live and blank ammunition occurs and ensure the following:

- a. 5.56mm blank ammunition will not be fired at personnel at distances less than 20 feet.
- b. Each round of blank ammunition will be inspected by the person receiving the ammunition before using to assure the following:
 - (1) Each round is blank ammunition.
 - (2) The ammunition has not been altered or tampered with in any way.
 - (3) Ensure no live ammunition has been mixed in blank ammunition. Conduct redundant checks.
 - (4) Check all non-depot packed ammunition cans to ensure no mix of blank and live ammunition. These cans should be singularly marked as containing BLANK or LIVE ammunition. If munitions are found to be mixed, OIC must order an immediate Check Fire and contact Alpha Base to report deficiency.
- c. Use of blank ammunition in hand-to-hand training is prohibited.
- d. Blank and live ammunition must be separated for all training events.

5-7. Disposal of duds. Every effort will be made to note the location of duds or to observe and record location of rounds failing to explode at time of impact. This applies whether firing into a permanent dud area or into a temporary dud area. Designated unit personnel will record known or suspected duds from mortar and artillery fire. When duds are observed, units will execute a "Cease Fire" on the range, notify Alpha Base for assistance and to report the dud. The Safety Officer will record duds from direct fire weapons. All duds will be reported as indicated below:

a. Hand grenade duds will be reported to Alpha Base for immediate destruction in place by the Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD). Grenade training will cease until the dud grenade is destroyed. Dud rates that meet or exceed quantities listed in TBL-B-1 of AR 75-1 should be reported to the Ammunition Inspector, Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) (544-7490/544-7489).

b. Upon completion of firing, when firing is conducted outside a permanent dud area, a thorough search of the impact area will be made by using unit. Duds found will be marked and reported to Alpha Base for disposal. Marking will be accomplished by stringing or laying durable material, engineer tape, or other distinctive material at dud location. Do not drive objects into the ground or jolt duds in any manner. In addition to marking, a unit guide will be furnished to assist EOD personnel in locating the duds. EOD will notify Alpha Base prior to detonating any dud and upon completion of its mission. Units will contact Alpha Base, telephone (544-6291/6371), or by radio, with the following information as applicable:

- (1) Coordinates of the dud(s).
- (2) Number of dud(s).
- (3) Type and caliber of dud(s).
- (4) Method by which marked.
- (5) Names of individuals who will be available to assist EOD personnel.
- (6) Name, unit, and phone number of individual making report.
- c. Upon completion of training, when using an approved and designated temporary duded impact area, the unit is responsible to have EOD conduct a surface clearance of the area. EOD OIC/NCOIC will be responsible for providing a Memorandum for Record to Range Operations, Range Division that a surface clearance has been conducted and all known duds have been destroyed.
- d. When firing is conducted into a permanent dud area and rounds impact in the area, a record will be maintained indicating the number and caliber of duds observed or suspected. Upon completion of firing, this information will be submitted to Alpha Base by radio or phone.

5-8. Dud clearance prior to engineer work. Prior to commencement of work on approved projects in range/training areas, every effort will be made to render the areas clear of duds and dangerous materials. Close coordination must be effected by all units/activities concerned. Procedures:

a. The unit/activities originating the work request will contact Range Operations, Range Division for clearance prior to entering the area. Range Division will furnish the requestor information concerning prior use of the area, such as, impact areas, and any other information that might be pertinent.

b. The requestor is responsible for performing a detailed visual inspection of the project area. Range Division will provide assistance in searching known or suspected dud areas. All duds or suspected objects located will be marked by placing durable material, such as engineer tape, in a manner to designate location of the duds. Care must be taken to guard against jolting or disturbing the duds.

c. Range Operations, Range Division will coordinate with EOD personnel to conduct a site survey and render harmless all objects discovered and reported as a result of survey.

d. Upon completion of clearing operations, Range Division, will request EOD prepare a statement to accompany the work request to the effect that "the area has been subjected to a detailed surface search and that explosive or dangerous material discovered was destroyed."

5-9. Disposal of unused propellants. Do not fire unused propellant charges. They should be removed to a storage area, preferably 30 to 40 feet from the nearest weapon, until they can be burned. The procedures for burning are:

a. Burn location must be approved in firing packet.

b. Determine the wind direction.

c. Place propellant/charge increments in a single layered row not more than 12 inches wide.

d. Arrange the row so that the propellant will burn into the wind.

e. Lay a train of combustible material about 15 feet long and perpendicular to and at the downwind side of the row of propellant increments. Light this train at the end farthest from the increments. Burning of unused propellants must be done as a part of training and in accordance with the approved Environmental Form 144R.

5-10. Procedures for Misfires. Misfires occur and the following procedures apply for handling of misfired munitions:

a. Misfires are removed only on the command of the OIC or RSO. Execute "Cease Fire" on the range, notify Alpha Base for assistance when necessary.

b. Misfire procedures are explained in the appropriate weapon and/or ammunition technical manual and field manuals. When there is doubt, contact the Quality Assurance Weapons Inspector or EOD through Alpha Base by radio or phone at 544-6291/6371.

c. If the misfire is not corrected after following all procedures listed in the appropriate TM/FM, follow malfunction procedures as outlined in para 9-2 of this regulation.

d. Closed containers (RED ammunition cans, issued from ASP) marked "MISFIRES" will be used for the collection of misfires at each range for .50 caliber and below.

(1) The misfire container shall stay closed except to add or move misfires.

(2) MISFIRES SHALL NOT BE COLLECTED in open containers or cardboard boxes.

(3) Prior to turn-in to the ASP, misfired ammunition should be repacked into the original container, tagged for identification, and kept separate from other ammunition items. For mortar ammunition and other large caliber weapon systems, safety pins (if equipped) will be replaced in fuses prior to turn-in. If the pin cannot be replaced, notify Range Division (544-6291/6371) for further instructions.

5-11. Erratic firing. Any projectile, which lands outside of firing limits (Rounds out of Safe), will be immediately reported to Alpha Base. Reports will include the approximate coordinates of impact, ammunition, caliber, estimated back azimuth, and the time the round was observed. The Chief of Operations, RMA or his representative, will make a decision as to whether the range involved should be closed until the cause is determined and corrected. The incident will be reported by the OIC to his unit commander. The using unit will conduct an investigation and submit a report through Range Division to the Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security.

5-12. Maneuver live fire exercises. For maneuver live fire exercises the philosophy and training strategy outlined in Training Circular 7-9, C1 will be followed.

a. Battalion Commanders will certify each live fire maneuver exercise prior to unit execution. They will certify the tactical concept of the operation, control measures, and planned fires with regard to the surface danger zone. Battalion Commanders will personally walk the terrain as a part of the certification process.

b. Cadre leaders will conduct a TEWT to review scenario safety measures and range restrictions. Commanders are responsible to ensure that cadre leaders are certified and trained to standard on tasks, conditions, standards specific to the training event.

c. Each participating Soldier must be zeroed and qualified with their assigned weapon system prior to the execution of the live fire event.

d. Conduct rehearsal (dry run) exercises prior to live fire and Maneuver exercises. Commanders will assess proficiency and experience level in determining scope and duration of rehearsals for both day and night fire (Walk through Dry Run, Blank Fire rehearsals). Rehearsals must replicate similar conditions in environment; terrain, weapons, equipment, and uniforms. Special considerations will be reviewed on support assets (air, ground); control measures, known SDZ limitations, and medical evacuation plan. Commanders must follow directives stipulated for "Live-Fire Exercises" in chapter 17 of DA PAM 385-63.

e. The level of supervision required on the range is two levels above the level of the unit receiving the training. Company Commanders and First Sergeants will be present for all maneuver live fire exercises.

f. Body Armor and Helmets of a type appropriate to the unit will be worn by Soldiers and Cadre during maneuver live fire exercises.

5-13. Ammunition Issue Point (AIP). AIP will only operate when a certified Ammunition Handler is present. AIPs may be augmented by additional personnel that receive a formal brief by the OIC/RSO and certified Ammo Handler prior to each shift, but, augmenting personnel will cease all issuing and turn in of ammunition if the certified ammo handler is not present at the AIP. Non-standard established AIPs may result in the unit being placed on "check fire" until the unit is in compliance.

Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets (DRAWs) will specifically address unit procedures whenever training requires transition from live to blank fire. When transitioning from live fire to blank fire operations, the Company Commander or 1SG will personally certify that all live ammunition has been turned into the AIP, only blank ammunition has been issued to the training unit, and all firers have verified their on-hand ammunition is blank only. Commanders and units using ranges and training areas that issue and turn in ammunition to users will:

- a. Commanders will certify OICs/RSOs in the set up and execution of the AIP and all personnel responsible for ammunition handling.
- b. OICs / RSOs are responsible to have a NCO inspect firers to ensure no blank or live ammunition is mixed during training.
- c. Surround the AIP (360 degrees) with concertina wire, or engineer tape at a minimum, in order to prevent uncontrolled access. If the AIP has a fixed Ammo issue building with controlled access and issue, no concertina is required.
- d. Units must separate the live and blank ammunition in different physical locations within the AIP.
- e. Concertina must separate the live (ball) from blank ammunition inside the AIP.
- f. Have signage on tables and pallets for "live", "blank", and "pyro".
- g. Have white light (vehicle headlights, fixed light poles, or tower light sets) during limited visibility issue and receipt operations.

5-14. Cleaning and clearance of facilities.

a. Range Division, DPTMS, will conduct periodic regulatory compliance inspections of ranges, training areas, bivouac sites and associated facilities and will conduct clearance inspections for units to occupy and vacate the ranges, areas, and facilities. Range Division priorities for compliance inspections are:

- (1) High risk training events.
- (2) Live fire training events.
- (3) Cold training events.

With Range Division manpower limitations, cold training locations may or may not be inspected. If trash is found on a cold training site, unit is to report trash at cold training sites to Range Operations, Safety Section, at 706-545-9428. Once a unit reports trash at a cold training site to Range Operations, a RFMSS query will be done and the last using unit will be asked to clean the area. Range/training areas will be thoroughly policed of expended brass and ammunition residue. Expended brass and residue will be turned in to the Ft. Benning Ammunition Supply Point in accordance with DA Pam 710-2-1. Live fire maneuver training areas and individual marksmanship ranges with fixed firing lines will be policed 100 percent of brass and ammunition residue. Training areas utilized for maneuver training will be policed of brass and ammunition residue to the maximum extent possible.

b. Ammunition found on the installation may be turned in at the Ft. Benning Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Monday-Friday, from 0800-1630. Ammunition found during non-duty hours, holidays, and weekends may be turned in at the Ammunition Holding Area. Prior to moving abandoned ammunition, ensure that it is safe to do so. If doubt exists, contact the 789th Ordnance Company (EOD), 545- 2914/4154, or the ASP, 544-6710/7489.

c. Garbage and rubbish other than cardboard, office type paper, cans, bottles, and plastic jugs will be collected and stored in standard garbage cans and disposed of at the Material Recovery Facility. All cardboard, office type paper, cans, and bottles will be collected, stored in separate cardboard boxes, and then delivered to Material Recovery Facility, Building M0298, and Jamestown Road. Cans and bottles are to be rinsed out. Burning or burying of garbage, refuse, or rubbish on any range or location on Fort Benning is prohibited.

d. All greasy water, grease, and edible waste generated by field kitchens will be returned to the unit area and disposed of in an edible food container.

e. Foxholes, fighting positions, trenches, drainage ditches, grease pits, and field latrines will be filled, domed, and marked as appropriate.

f. Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC) is available for consultation on sanitation or health problems.

g. All Ranges utilized by units will be inspected and cleared by the unit leadership and area should be left in as good or better condition than found for the next unit to use. All areas on the ranges are tobacco free zones. Make sure all window and doors are closed and locked. Turn off all electrical units.

h. Units are responsible for the upkeep of the facilities they utilize. If a unit finds a suspected deficiency with a facility, the unit may call range division safety branch at 706-545-9428 to report the suspected deficiency. When a unit is conducting initial inspection of a facility and they find deficiencies (ex. - trash, holes not filled in) and the deficiency is validated by range safety, range operations will contact the last using unit to correct the deficiency.

i. Range Division, Range Operations, safety section, will conduct a joint inspection of small arms range facilities with the using unit to clear the unit to occupy or vacate the facilities. Range Division, Maintenance and Sustainment, Heavy Weapons section will conduct a joint inspection of platform gunnery range facilities with the using unit to clear the unit to occupy or vacate the facilities.

5-15. Stream crossing sites. Stream fording and crossing with wheeled and tracked vehicles is approved for locations in table 5-1.

Table 5-1. STREAM CROSSING SITES		
Training Area Description	Location Description	MGRS
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-1 @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0774192331
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-12	16SGA0800590187
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-12	16SGA0815990149
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-17	16SGA0896891411
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-17	16SGA0889991471

19 D/K MTA	Trail L-12	16SGA0821490025
19 D/K MTA	Unnamed Trail	16SGA0920490455
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-19	16SGA0944690522
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-12 @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0935190381
19 D/K MTA	Trail L-16	16SGA1005891830
Central	Tank Trail by Buena Vista Rd @ Upatoi Creek	16SGA1088191913
Central	Tank Trail by Hourglass Rd @ Ochillee Creek	16SGA0540982955
DMPRC	Tank Trail by Buena Vista Rd @ Pineknott Creek	16SGA1309591362
Goodhope MTA	Riverbend Trail @ Hewell Creek	16SGA0676871203
Goodhope MTA	Riverbend Trail @ Cany Creek	16SGA0496869853
Goodhope MTA	Riverbend Trail @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0571070629
Goodhope MTA	Riverbend Trail @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0582670710
Goodhope MTA	Riverbend Trail @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0613170843
Goodhope MTA	Liberty Rd @ Oswichee Creek	16SGA0725377143
Goodhope MTA	Goodhope Rd @ Hewell Creek	16SGA0635672581
Goodhope MTA	Trail AA @ Hewell Creek	16SGA0664874382
Goodhope MTA	Trail GG @ Oswichee Creek	16SGA0518777589
Goodhope MTA	Trail U @ Weems Pond	16SGA0311076022
Goodhope MTA	Trail N @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0360676077
Goodhope MTA	Trail R @ Hewell Creek	16SGA0627073527
Goodhope MTA	Trail B @ Sand Branch	16SGA0144571179
Goodhope MTA	Trail B @ Cany Creek	16SGA0484071130
Goodhope MTA	Trail U @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0353975974
Goodhope MTA	Unnamed Trail @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0489372169
Northern	Tank Trail by Cactus Rd @ Pineknott Creek	16SGA1927691402
Northern	Engineer Trail @ Randall Creek	16SGA0866499476
Northern	Unnamed Trail off Bullseye Rd @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0791895510
Northern MTA	Tank Trail by Buena Vista Rd @ Randall Creek	16SGA0762692966
Northern MTA	Bullseye Rd @ Randall Creek	16SGA0747695819
Northern MTA	Trail F by Midwest Rd @ Randall Branch	16SGA0667294799
Northern MTA	Trail F @ Randall Branch	16SGA0680994704
Northern MTA	Trail A @ Unnamed Stream	16SGA0525897213

5-16. River crossing. Units conducting river crossing exercises that block the Chattahoochee River must coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, AL, telephone number (251) 690-3137, 45 days prior to date of exercise. Confirmation of the coordination is to be provided to Range Operations, Range Division, DPTMS.

5-17. Road restrictions.

a. Administrative roads: The following are designated as administrative roads upon which normal administrative traffic is permitted at all times: During darkness and periods of limited visibility, all vehicles operating on administrative roads must use service drive lights.

- (1) First Division, west of the Red Arrow and First Division intersection.
- (2) Second Armored Division.
- (3) Red Arrow, south of Buena Vista.
- (4) Dixie.
- (5) Sightseeing.
- (6) Jamestown.
- (7) Sunshine.
- (8) Moyer.
- (9) Wildcat.
- (10) 101st Airborne Division.
- (11) Tenth Armored Division.
- (12) Eighth Division.
- (13) Buena Vista: Road guards are posted and stop traffic at the intersections of Moore and Buena Vista Roads and Box Springs and Buena Vista Roads when the DMPRC is in a Hot Training status.
- (14) Hourglass. From Hourglass to Buena Vista road will be closed when the DMPRC is firing.
- (15) Lorraine Road.
- (16) Red Diamond

(17) Underwood Road. Closed from Hourglass to Plymouth Road when the DMPRC is firing.

b. Troop Movements, Road and Foot Marches.

(1) Units must establish and maintain communications with their major unit headquarters or Range Division Alpha Base to assist in handling of any emergencies that may come up.

(2) Foot Movements/ Road Marches. Will require front and rear Road Guards wearing required reflective vest or clothing 50 meters in front and rear of the column. During periods of darkness the front and rear traffic guards will have flashlights or similar lighting devices. The guards will be instructed to wave the lights to attract the attention of the approaching traffic. Lead and trail vehicles must be 100 meters or one terrain feature to the front and rear of all marching units.

(3) Marching/Movement of formations outside the cantonment areas, to include Cadre and safety personnel, will only take up a maximum of one traffic lane while conducting these marches/movements, thus allowing traffic to go around their slow moving formations. If marching on the shoulders of a road, Cadre will arrange themselves to allow one traffic lane to remain open. When possible, personnel will be placed off the roadway altogether and onto the shoulders of the road which increases the safety zone between Soldiers and vehicles. At no time is a unit authorized to take up both lanes of traffic on a 2-lane roadway that will stop the traffic flow on the roadway.

5-18. Environmental protection. All training activities shall be preceded by the timely submission of a FB 144-R, Request for Environmental Analysis (REA) to the NEPA FB 144R Facilitator (i.e. 144R manager), Environmental Management Division (EMD), Directorate of Public Works (DPW) to obtain a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). Commanders will assess the impact or consequences of actions using the following considerations:

a. Vegetation: Live weeds, underbrush and grass may be used for camouflage when required. Care will be taken to ensure the ground is not stripped bare of vegetation especially in repeatedly utilized areas. Trees uprooted and limbs broken by high winds may be removed and utilized for camouflage. Removal of intact and healthy trees or limbs in training areas for camouflage, firewood, or any other purpose will not be accomplished without prior approval of EMD, DPW using the completed REC.

b. Historic and archeological sites: Any activity which is of a ground disturbing nature (such as, construction, vehicle maneuvering, timber harvesting, and digging of fighting positions) within areas identified as historic and archeological sites shall be evaluated for possible negative impacts to cultural resources by the EMD, DPW prior to commencement using the FB 144-R REA. Pedestrian traffic is not considered ground disturbing activity. Coordination with the EMD, DPW shall be early in the planning process in order to avoid unnecessary delays. Knowledge of specific locations of archeological sites is restricted. Proponents of specific units and activities must submit the FB 144-R REA to the EMD to determine if their project conflicts with archeological resources. Disturbing archeological sites may be treated as a felony under applicable laws. Units and Activities will be provided guidance using the REC.

c. Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW): The RCW is a federally listed endangered species. RCW clusters are identified on the training landscape according to protection status and training restrictions. Protected RCW cavity trees are marked with two 6 - 8 inch wide white bands, painted on the tree, at eye level. Each protected RCW cavity tree has a 200-foot buffer zone identified with 10-inch, white diamond shaped RCW "Do Not Disturb / Restricted Activity" signs. This is referred to as the protected cluster boundary. There are exceptions to the standard method of marking protected cavity trees/clusters. RCW clusters in the SD1 duded impact area and many of the adjacent southern training areas contain cavity trees marked with only one white band and the 200ft. buffer zones are not marked/signed. These training areas usually have restricted access due to SDZs and most likely will not be encountered by soldiers during training exercises. Unprotected RCW cavity trees are marked with a single 6-8 inch wide orange band, painted on the tree, at eye level, do not have a signed 200-foot buffer zone, and have less training restrictions. There is an exception to the standard method of marking unprotected cavity trees/clusters. Unprotected cavity trees in Harmony Church are marked with a single yellow painted band as opposed to orange. Orange bands on unprotected cavity trees may be converted to yellow throughout the installation starting sometime in 2020. See table 5-2 for training restrictions. Regardless of RCW cluster protection status, units and activities will continue to submit requests via a FB 144R REA for review and will receive a REC for concurrence by EMD, DPW.

d. Units and activities will use the FB Form 350-19-4-R (Environmental Checklist), which is available at the back of this publication, to ensure the following:

(1) Activities not permitted within 200 ft. of protected or unprotected RCW cavity trees: refueling points; generators; smoke generators; smoke pots; mechanical digging; cutting or intentionally destroying pine trees. These activities will not be approved within 200 ft. of cavity trees unless authorized through consultation with USFWS.

(2) Activities permitted within protected clusters: Military training within a signed cluster boundary is limited to activities of a transient nature (less than 2 hours occupation); Hasty fighting positions/defense, light Infantry - hand tool digging only, excavations no deeper than 2 ft., and all excavations must be filled in after their use. (2 hours maximum); foot transit through cluster; wheeled/armored vehicle transit through cluster must not get closer than 50 feet of a marked cavity tree unless on existing road, trail or firebreak; cutting natural camouflage (hardwood only); vehicle maintenance (2 hours maximum); 7.62mm and below, and 0.50 cal. blank firing; artillery/hand/smoke grenade simulators; Hoffman type devices; smoke (haze operations only) - generator/pots must be set up outside cluster boundary; star clusters, parachute flares, and incendiary devices to include trip flares.

(3) Activities not permitted within protected clusters: Hasty defense - mechanized Infantry/Armor; deliberate defense, command post, assembly area - light Infantry/mechanized Infantry/Armor; CS/CSS sites; signal posts; camouflage netting; artillery firing point/position; MLRS firing position; CS/riot agents; HC smoke of any type; tank ditches; deliberate individual, crew-served, weapons, vehicle, or other fighting/survivability/force protection positions; rotary wing aircraft is restricted from hovering over clusters during the nest period (1 April to 31 July).

(4) Small arms live fire exercises will be conducted only in areas where damage to RCW cavity trees and foraging habitat trees (mature pine trees within 1/2 mile of an RCW cluster) will not occur. Live fire exercises (except on established ranges) and exercises using CS Gas and obscurant smoke (except smoke grenades) must be coordinated with Range Division, DPTMS, and EMD, DPW.

Table 5-2. Training Activity within 200' of Protected and Unprotected RCW Cavity Trees		
Maneuver and Bivouac:		
	Protected: double white	Unprotected: single orange
Hasty Defense, Light Infantry, Hand Tools/Digging Only, and Excavations No Deeper Than 2 ft.	Yes (3, 4, 5)	Yes (3, 4)
Foot Transit Through The Clusters	Yes (5)	Yes
Wheeled/Track Vehicle Transit Through The Clusters	Yes (1, 5)	Yes (1)
Cutting Natural Camouflage - Hardwood Only	Yes	Yes
Vehicle Maintenance	Yes (1, 5)	Yes (1)
Hasty defense, Mechanized Infantry/Armor - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
Deliberate Defense, Light Infantry/Mechanized Infantry/Armor - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
Establish Command Post, Light Infantry/Mechanized Infantry/Armor	No	Yes (1, 2, 3, 4)
Assembly Area Operations, Light Infantry/Mechanized Infantry/Armor	No	Yes (1, 2, 3, 4)
Establish CS/CSS or Signal Sites	No	Yes (1, 2, 3, 4)
Establish Camouflage Netting	No	Yes
Weapons Firing:		
7.62mm and Below Blank Firing	Yes	Yes
.50 Cal Blank Firing	Yes	Yes
Artillery Firing Point/Position - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
MLRS Firing Position - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
All Others - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
NOISE:		
Artillery/Hand Grenade Simulators	Yes	Yes
Hoffman Type Devices	Yes	Yes
Generators	No	No
Pyrotechnics/Smoke:		
Smoke (Haze Operations Only) - Generators or Pots Must Be Set Up Outside the 200 ft. Buffer	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
Smoke Grenades	Yes	Yes
Star Clusters/Parachute Flares	Yes	Yes
Incendiary Devices to Include Trip Flares	Yes	Yes
CS/Riot Agents	No	Yes
HC Smoke of Any Type	No	Yes
Digging:		
Hasty Individual Fighting Positions, Hand Tools/Digging Only and Excavations No Deeper Than 2 ft.	Yes (3, 4, 5)	Yes (3,4)
Tank Ditches - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3,4)
Deliberate Individual Fighting Positions - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (3,4)
Crew-Served Weapons Fighting Positions - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
Vehicle Fighting/Survivability Positions - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
Other Survivability/Force Protection Positions - No Mechanical Digging	No	Yes (1, 3, 4)
Note:		
"Yes" means that the activity may be conducted within 200 feet of a protected or unprotected cavity tree		
"No" means the activity may not be conducted within 200 feet of a protected or unprotected cavity tree		
(1) Vehicles (wheeled and track) will not get closer than 50 feet of a marked cavity tree unless on an existing road, trail or firebreak		
(2) Smoke generators and smoke pots will not be set up within 200 feet of a protected and unprotected cavity tree, but the smoke may drift inside the 200 foot buffer		
(3) Refueling points, generators, and mechanical digging will not occur within 200 ft. of protected or unprotected cavity trees.		
(4) All excavations must be filled in after use and returned to previously existing, natural graded state.		
(5) Activities of a transient nature (less than 2 hours occupation).		
***** Regardless of RCW cluster protection status, units and activities will continue to submit requests via an FB 144R Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) for review and concurrence by EMD, DPW prior to activity*****		

e. Gopher Tortoise. This species is a large terrestrial reptile currently listed as a Federal Candidate Species under ESA and Threatened by the State of Georgia which provides the tortoise with protection from activities that may result in habitat destruction or cause harassment or harm. The gopher tortoise is found in areas of well-drained sandy soils in open woods or fields and has a

large easily recognized burrow. Some burrows have been posted with 12" yellow signs stating "Gopher Tortoise Burrow, No Vehicles or Digging within 50 feet" and 10" yellow prismatic reflectors. Sensitive area signs are also used to identify locations of groups of gopher tortoise burrows in areas of concentrated training. Digging and vehicular use is prohibited within 50 feet of any tortoise burrow, marked or unmarked, to prevent damage to the burrow and possible harm to the tortoise.

f. Bald Eagle. This species is protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act which minimizes human activity "disturbance" that can potentially interfere with foraging, nesting, roosting, breeding or raising young. Bald eagle nest sites are located in S-11 and Kings Pond Recreational area adjacent to training area C-31.

(1) No entry is permitted during the breeding season December 1 to May 31 within 660 feet of the nest site except for authorized personnel performing monitoring of the nest; operating aircraft within 1,000 feet vertical or horizontal distance from the nest site; using explosives and other activities that produce extremely loud noises within 1/2 mile of nest site (no buffer is required outside the breeding season for activities that do not alter the environment).

g. Environmental assessments.

(1) Documentation is required for all field training exercises and/or activities. In addition to endangered species and historical/archeological sites protection, assessments will cover all aspects of the natural and human environment, i.e., soil erosion, wetland protection, hazardous materials spill prevention and/or control, noise management, and so forth. When existing Environmental Assessments (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) adequately cover the proposed action, an expeditious review process may be expected.

(2) The NEPA Program Manager and FB144R Facilitator - EMD, Directorate of Public Works, (DPW) 545-7549/2128, may be consulted for assistance in determining the level of consideration or documentation required. FB 144-R, Request for Environmental Analysis (REA), WEBTOOL Portal must be prepared and submitted to the DPW ten weeks prior to the exercise. The information should describe the activity to be conducted in sufficient detail for analysis of possible negative impacts to the environment (include POI and/or Commander's Summary). All field training exercises require submittal of FB 144-R REA.

(3) The NEPA Program Manager and FB144R Facilitator - EMD will evaluate the proposed activity and determine if it is adequately covered in existing documents. If not, a joint survey of proposed areas/ activities is conducted to determine possible impacts. A concurrence/ non-concurrence REC will be rendered within 30 calendar days after receipt of the FB 144-R REA. A non-concurrence will be accompanied by reasons and conditions under which alternatives can be favorably considered. Most actions will receive concurrence with conditions, to include observance of sensitive areas, spill protocols, and so forth. Activities may be conducted in accordance with subparagraph (7) below. Some actions will be returned for lack of pertinent information; checked as "Other". Activities may not be conducted without full or conditional concurrence from EMD, DPW.

(4) Activities that are not submitted in time for a 30 calendar-day environmental review must be supported by a memorandum of exception justifying the urgency or priority of the planned activity. The parent unit commander, executive officer, S-3 officer, or Senior Environmental Coordinator, must sign this memorandum of exception.

(5) Desired areas should be specifically identified rather than blanket large training compartments. The assessment process may require extensive survey and be a time-consuming operation, particularly for an exercise or area not previously evaluated. This will usually require addition processing time because we will have to go into either unofficial or official consultation with State or Federal regulators (i.e. USF&W, SHPO, GA DNR). However, the majority of the installation has been surveyed for various areas of concern and lengthy review periods are the exception, not the rule.

(6) Whenever practical, Commanders are encouraged to repeat use of training sites previously evaluated by EMD for the same type of training activities. Repetitive actions scheduled for the same sites by the same units, using the same training scenarios, involving the same amount of troops, equipment, supply, ammunition, and so forth, should be submitted for environmental consideration and concurrence on a periodical basis (not to exceed 12 months) rather than on an iteration basis. The recommended review period would be 1 January to 31 December of each year.

(7) Mitigation of environmental assessment problems: In cases where restrictions noted on completed FB Forms 144-R are questionable or may adversely impact training, a panel is organized to address issues for timely solutions. A group comprised of the proponent, representatives of the DPTMS, DPW, and SJA will review the issue to attempt to remedy the situation. Since most restrictions are the result of environmental laws and/or regulatory guidance, which cannot be compromised, the emphasis at this point will be to modify the exercise or relocate to an area without restrictions.

h. In the case of an environmental incident (any adverse impact on the environment), an Environmental Incident Report Form (FB Form 31) should be completed and forwarded to the command post within 24 hours of the incident. The OIC will immediately notify Range Division, 545-3474, or by hand held radio.

i. Check fire procedures are described at Appendix C EMD, DPW Check-fire/Access Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

5-19. Fires. Fires for heating/warming may be used at the discretion of the unit commander, such fires are prohibited when fire danger class 4 is reached (see table 5-3), and are subject to the following restrictions:

- a. Fires will be attended to at all times. A ten pound ABC fire extinguisher is required for each burn barrel.
- b. All leaves, brush, pine needles, and combustible material, must be scraped away from the area of the burn barrel for a distance of at least four feet.
- c. Fires will not be permitted within 50 feet of any structure to include wooden buildings, bleachers or in any location where loss of control might lead to a facility, forest, or brush fire.
- d. Fires are not permitted on firing lines of ranges.

5-20. Control of forest fires.

a. Prevention of forest fires: The major causes of forest fires at Fort Benning are incendiary training aids such as flares, blanks, simulators, pyrotechnics, smoke grenades, and firecrackers. Other causes include incendiary ammunition, careless use of cigarettes and matches, improper control of campfires, and incendiary and smoke devices dropped from aircraft.

b. Fire danger classes. The following danger classes indicate the behavior pattern of fire in forestlands and grasslands (see table 5-3).

Table 5-3. Fire danger classes		
SPREAD INDEX	Class	BEHAVIOR PATTERN
0-5 – Low	1	Fire will spread slowly and tend to die.
6-9 – Moderate	2	Fire will spread in grass and leaves till extinguished.
10-19 – High	3	Fire burns briskly and spreads rapidly. Short distance spotting may occur. Young conifer stands are at risk to fire
20-39 – Very high	4	Fire spreads rapidly and tends to crown in young conifer stands. Long distance spotting is common. Intense convection activity may develop. Torching occurs in older timber.
40 – Extreme	5	Fire burns very briskly and above spreads very rapidly. Where heavy vegetation occurs, fires may be unmanageable. Long distance spotting is common. Fire behavior is unpredictable and crown fires in older timber are common.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) In order to reduce the forest fire incident rate at Fort Benning, the Officer in Charge of troops training in the field should take the following precautions:

(a) The first step is to place the range on “cease fire” and report all smoke and fire to the Alpha Base when observed by cadre or Soldiers regardless of the size and location of the fire.

(b) When a fire danger class 4 is reached, the use of tracers and incendiary training aids, such as flares, simulators, pyrotechnics, smoke grenades, firecrackers, and open fires will cease immediately. Blanks may be used. Exception to discharge incendiary ammunition and general pyrotechnics in all areas of the military reservation must be requested through Range Operations Branch, Range Division by major unit S3/Operations. Exceptions may be granted to that training which is most critical to unit mission. The NRMB, EMD, DPW, will be notified of exceptions.

(c) When a fire danger class 5 is reached, the use of all incendiary type ammunition will cease immediately. Blanks may be used. Exception to this policy may be granted to enhance the most critical training and must be requested through Range Operations, Range Division, by the Brigade S3/Operations for all ranges and TAs. Range Division will forward request to NRMB, EMD, DPW for decision concerning any exceptions while fire danger class 5 is in effect.

(d) Appoint a noncommissioned officer daily while in a TA or on a range as unit fire marshal to ensure all personnel have been indoctrinated concerning the safe use of incendiary devices and to supervise the immediate suppression of fires.

(e) Check fire procedures are described at Appendix D, EMD, and DPW Check-fire/Access Standard Operating Procedures.

(2) Chief, Environmental Management Division, (EMD) of Directorate of Public Works (DPW):

(a) Supervises forest fire prevention and suppression operations, and conducts fire prevention measures.

(b) Maintains forest fire weather station to determine fire hazard conditions.

(c) Notifies Range Division Operations of the fire danger class when fire hazard conditions become very high or extreme, or are expected to become very high or extreme.

(3) Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS):

(a) Notifies major unit S3/training officers and ranges and training areas upon receipt of very high fire or extreme hazard condition notification from EMD, DPW. Range Division has the authority to suspend use of incendiary training aids and ammunition in any training areas/ranges after appraising the hazard involved and in collaboration with NRMB personnel.

(b) Coordinates air support for forest fire detection or observation when requested by the Natural Resources Management Branch, DPW.

(c) When notified by EMD, DPW that a class 4 or class 5 has been reached, Alpha Base will obtain from the using unit the name of the unit fire marshal and ensure his presence on site prior to granting exception to policy.

(4) Commanders:

(a) When a fire occurs in an area being used by a unit, the unit commander, ranking officer or NCO will be responsible for compliance with this chapter. The unit commander or senior person present will promptly report the fire and be responsible for suppression of the fire until Natural Resources Management Branch personnel arrive at the scene. All personnel and equipment present at the scene of fire will be made available to Natural Resources Management Branch personnel for fire suppression purposes.

(b) Commanders at all levels will indoctrinate personnel in wooded area fire protection and emphasize the necessity for cooperation with Natural Resources Management Branch personnel during fire suppression operations.

(c) Upon notification by EMD, DPW, Commanders shall investigate the cause of all fires within their assigned area(s) during danger class 4 or 5 days. Written response of corrective actions taken may be required.

d. Reporting.

(1) All forest fires or range fires on or near Fort Benning will be reported as soon as possible after discovery to the following:

(a) Alpha Base, telephone 544-6291/6371 or by radio.

(b) Natural Resources Management Branch, NRMB, EMD, DPW, telephone 544-7081.

(c) Post Fire Department, telephone 911 (when buildings or other structures are in close proximity to fire).

(2) Units involved in fighting a fire will submit a written report to the Chief, EMD within 24 hours to include the following:

(a) Date and time of fire.

(b) Location.

(c) Circumstances surrounding the discovery of the fire.

(d) Description of actions taken to extinguish the fire.

e. Procedures. In many cases immediate action by units in the field will result in complete suppression of small woods fires that would otherwise cause a monetary loss to land and timber products as well as expensive suppression cost, loss in training time, and damage to the training site. There are two methods troop units may use in suppressing a forest fire:

(1) Direct method: This method is used on small, slow burning fires and is accomplished by pulling the burning debris back into the burned area with a rake, shovel, or other hand tools. Swatters, pine tops, or wet sand bags can also be used to beat out the fire.

(2) Indirect method. This method is used on larger fires that are more difficult to suppress. Removing flammable debris and exposing soil along a line in front of the fire, and allowing the fire to burn to the constructed firebreak accomplish the indirect method. The firebreak can be constructed with rakes, entrenching tools, shovels, or in the case of larger fires, with tractor fire plows or bulldozers. Suppression action should be taken first on the downwind side of the fire, then around the flanks and rear. Once the fire has been brought under control, all smoldering debris along the outer edge of the fire should be extinguished or mopped up to prevent the fire from starting again.

(3) Commanders of units using training areas will order their personnel to extinguish fires in their locality regardless of origin, except those fires in South, Central, and Northeast duded impact areas. Fire in these duded impact areas will be reported only. Alpha Base will provide clearance for personnel to enter these areas on a case by case basis.

(4) When there are two or more units in the same area, all units will be responsible for fighting fires.

(5) When weapons firing by other units interfere with firefighting details, Alpha Base will, upon request, stop the firing into those areas that are in danger.

(6) The officer or NCO supervising the field exercise will be responsible for the conduct of all military personnel fighting the fire. Upon arrival of Natural Resources Management Branch personnel, the ranking EMD, DPW representative will be in charge of all firefighting activities, making use of the normal command echelon of troop units at the scene.

5-21. Range and training area security.

a. Unit Commanders and activity directors are responsible for controlling and safeguarding all supply and equipment areas within their command/activity.

b. To deter larcenies of government equipment, all unit Commanders and activity directors will ensure that no sensitive items, portable communication equipment, or high value items remain overnight in range buildings or at training areas, unless these items are protected by an intrusion detection system, a wire mesh cage inside the building, or dedicated guard.

c. Perimeter berms, perimeter fences, concrete barriers, and gates limit access to the training areas and ranges from off the installation. By-pass of these barriers should be reported to the Military Police at 545-2224.

5-22. Restrictions. Personnel participating in training and recreational activities will be governed by the policies contained herein, particularly entry into restricted areas.

a. Training areas and ranges. Civilian personnel, such as military Family members and local populace, must receive authorization from the Garrison Commander to enter the training complex to participate in, or observe, capabilities exercises, fire power demonstrations, training courses, competitions, or other types of firing. Prior to entering any training area, all personnel, military or Civilian, will obtain clearance from the using unit and Range Operations. Such personnel will remain in designated safe areas as determined by the installation range operations chief.

(1) Civilians, to include Family members and non-DOD Civilians, must have approval from the Senior/Installation Commander to fire weapons within the installation training complex.

b. Obstacle Courses and Physical Training areas.

(1) Training apparatus such as Confidence Courses and Bayonet Assault Courses remain the responsibility of the Brigades that own those facilities and they control scheduling, safety, and maintenance.

(2) Access to fitness facilities and running tracks to include Soldier, dependent, and civilian use is described in MCoE Policy 350- 1-1, Open Access to Physical Fitness Training Areas. These facilities are not controlled by Range Division.

c. Permanent dud areas. These areas are located within certain training areas. Permanent dud areas are unsafe for entry due to accumulation of unexploded live ordnance. Entry into permanent dud areas is prohibited at all times except with prior approval of Range Division and with EOD escort. Signs reading "DANGER-DUD AREA - KEEP OUT" mark the perimeter of these areas. The permanent dud areas are depicted on the Fort Benning Military Installation Map and the Hunting and Fishing Map.

d. Firing and impact areas. These are areas within which firing of live ordnance is being conducted. Signs reading "DANGER-FIRING AREA- KEEP OUT" mark the perimeter of these areas. All persons, military, military dependents, and Civilians, are forbidden to enter permanent danger zones or pass beyond warning signs, "FIRING AREA" signs, or roadblocks except on authority of the Range Division.

e. Firing constraints. The following must be considered and adhered to in development and execution of exercises.

(1) No overhead fire is permitted over unprotected troops except as listed in DA PAM 385-63. General restrictions are as follows:

(a) Only ammunition that is cleared for overhead fire is permitted.

(b) Artillery, when fired at minimum safe quadrants and minimum fuse arming times, will be computed as required by DA PAM 385-63. Computation of firing data will be in accordance with technical procedures of FM 6-50.

(c) Machine guns (.50 cal. and 7.62mm) fired only from a stationary position with a trajectory of not less than 5 meters over the head of unprotected troops or the highest obstruction in the field of fire, whichever is higher.

(2) Flanking fire for small arms, to include ground or vehicle mounted machine guns, is limited to an angle of 267 mils (15 degrees) or more between the limit of fire and the closest individual, and provided all rounds impact downrange from the individual.

(3) Hand grenades can only be used as follows:

(a) A specific impact area must be designated and be free of obstacles (ex.-trees and tank hulls).

(b) The general precautions prescribed by AR 385-63 for hand grenade ranges must be observed.

(c) If a temporary dud impact area is approved for hand grenade use, it must be cleared by EOD prior to unit's clearance from range/training area.

(4) Certain HE weapons can be used only when fired into specific dedicated dud areas through which troops may not maneuver in accordance with DA PAM 385-63.

(5) Training with blank ammunition and pyrotechnics is not permitted within 500 meters of the installation boundaries.

f. Range gates, are gates located at entrances of ranges. If a range has a gate, the gate will be locked when the range is not operational. Range Division, Safety Section, personnel will make frequent checks after duty hours and on weekends to ensure that range gates are locked.

g. Training is not allowed within 200 meters of the shorelines around Twilight and Kings Ponds located in the vicinity of grids 16S FA 992842 and 16S GA 067827 respectively. Tracked vehicles are prohibited from crossing the dams of these ponds or using access roads associated with them.

h. Tracked and wheeled vehicles are prohibited from heliports and landing zones.

i. Use of C/S gas is not authorized within distances indicated below:

(1) Administrative roads - 500 meters

(2) Recreational areas - 500 meters

(3) Cantonment areas - 500 meters

(4) Installation boundaries - 1000 meters

(5) Exception to this is the Britten Range gas chamber that is authorized to use CS gas from the published times of 0800-1600, Monday- Friday. Any deviation of these published times will require the using unit to post road guards on the roadway to warn traffic of possible danger on the roadway.

j. Open or closed sanitary landfills are off limits to all except authorized personnel.

k. Using units/training activities are required to contact Alpha Base prior to moving down range (forward of the firing line) and to advise same upon returning.

l. Radiological Controlled Areas (RCA) are restricted to all vehicle and troop movement. These areas are marked with signs and located on the installation map. They are in the vicinity of Molnar Range, Brann Range, Duke Range, and Cactus Range.

m. Units, Directorates, and Groups desiring to conduct training and/or demonstration events within the cantonment areas that involve the use of non-lethal munitions and/or pyrotechnics and weapons systems require approval of all plans by Garrison Command and MCoE Safety. Range division does not control cantonment area training activities, but can assist with safety procedures.

5-23. Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) on firing ranges. Personally owned vehicles used to travel to ranges and training areas should be a last resort for transportation and use of POV for this travel must be approved by BDE Commanders or Range Division if a unit doesn't have a BDE level commander on the installation. Policy Memorandum 350-63-1 describes standards and exceptions to the policy to utilize POVs within the installation for travel to training areas and ranges.

5-24. Recreational areas. For all recreational hunting, fishing, and camping type activities refer to MCoE Regulation 200-1 for procedures, rules, and guidance.

Chapter 6. Operation of Aircraft within the Reservation Boundaries

6-1. Normal flight procedure. The Fort Benning Flight Regulation 95-1 (available from Aviation Division, DPTMS), contains the Fort Benning Aviation Flight Procedures, and covers aircraft operations, rules, and procedures while operating in the airspace over Fort Benning, R3002 restricted airspace, and the satellite camps. Before beginning a local VFR flight over Fort Benning, the aircrews will acquaint themselves with mission, procedures, and rules prescribed in the Fort Benning Flight Regulation 95-1, the Fort Benning Air Letter, Local NOTAMs, and the Range Division Special Use Airspace Restrictions. For those flights over areas not included within R3002, but still on the reservation (west of Dixie Road) such as York Field, Peden Field, Stewart- Watson or Eubanks, coordination with the MCoE G-3 Air must be accomplished a minimum of 24 hours in advance of the proposed activity. Any planned landing zones and drop zones, not already approved for use must be coordinated with MCoE G3 Air, Range Division, and the Air Traffic and Airspace Officer (AT&A) for review and routing through the Garrison Commander for approval. Unplanned emergencies do not require LZ/DZ requests. A briefing is required for aviation use of R3002 airspace, call Lawson Army Airfield Operations (LSF), 545-3524/6540 for briefing. Firing constraints, no overhead fire is permitted over unprotected troops except as listed in DA PAM 385-63.

6-2. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles UAV/UAS Aircraft Scheduling. Any UAV/UAS operations within the installation boundaries must be briefed and approved prior to execution by Range Operations. Details in those requests must include launch location, time of flight, elevation of flight, total number of sorties flown at completion of mission.

6-3. Operation of armed Army aircraft. Operation of armed Army aircraft will be in accordance with MCoE Policy Memorandum 385-6-10 Risk Management Policy. The following actions will be taken to assure safety during live fire exercises.

a. The Officer in Charge (OIC) is responsible for the range, whether firing from an aircraft or on the ground. He must have radio contact with all aircraft conducting firing and be in a position to maintain visual contact. He must also maintain radio communication with Alpha Base at all times (see chapter 7).

b. All arming/disarming operations will occur from locations approved by Range Division, DPTMS.

c. All firing will be conducted in an approved firing lane between the Start Fire Line (SFL) and the Cease Fire Line (CFL). Easily identifiable markers will be placed on the ground or terrain features identified to indicate limits of the SFL and CFL. The placing of these markers and required roadblocks/road guards is the responsibility of the OIC.

d. All firing will be conducted under the direct supervision of the pilot in command after being cleared to fire by the OIC.

e. During door-gunner firing there will be positive communication between the pilot and an OIC to ensure that no firing is conducted when the aircraft is off course or in an altitude/position that could cause impacts outside the designated area.

6-4. Operation of Air Force high performance aircraft. The Officer in Charge (OIC) is responsible for the range, whether firing from an aircraft or on the ground. Only those units operating under a current Inter-service Support Agreement (ISA) will

be allowed to operate in the R3002 restricted airspace. All procedures will be in accordance with the current ISA. Those units in support of tenant organizations, the Range packet will act as the ISA. General provisions are listed below.

- a. Requests for ranges or requests to establish training exercises, will be accompanied by a concept of operations showing all flight patterns and altitudes to be flown in support of range or exercise firing, orbit areas, impact areas, penetration, departure routes, and jettison areas. The request will include start and end points of the proposed firing positions.
- b. Firing, impact, and jettison area(s) will be marked, on the ground, and access will be controlled by guards and roadblocks. The guards will be thoroughly briefed on munitions to be expended and hazards involved.
- c. Aircraft must have communication with Joint Terminal Attack Control (JTAC) when making firing passes and/or bombing runs in impact areas or jettison areas. No "live" firing pass will be made without definite clearance by JTAC. During dry runs, ground control and/or airborne JTAC must maintain radio communication with Range Division using LMR, portable-mobile radio.
- d. All duds resulting from aircraft operations will be reported by approximate coordinates and if outside the impact area must be marked so that the UXO can be destroyed by EOD personnel.
- e. During operation of AC-130 gunship in R3002, an Army Ground Safety Observer (GSO) or JTAC must be present and in position to observe firing. AC-130s under the control of an Army GSO are not required to comply with the provisions of the current 9th AF ISA; however, the GSO and aircrew must comply with paragraph 6-3a through 6-3e above.
- f. Hung ordnance procedures. If the procedures listed in the ISA cannot be accomplished, the following applies:
 - (1) After all attempts have been exhausted to drop ordnance on R3002 designated areas, aircraft with hung ordnance will contact the LSF Control Tower.
 - (2) Lawson Control Tower shall handle situations involving hung ordnance as emergency landings and ensure that over flight of populated areas is avoided.
 - (3) After landing with hung ordnance the aircraft shall be parked in one of the designated hazardous parking areas.

6-5. Protected airspace. To protect the airspace in the vicinity of Lawson Army Airfield, Areas S01 thru S13 are designated as controlled and limited training areas. The following restrictions apply for use of those areas for tactical training and required close coordination with Range Division and Fort Benning AT&A Officer if users of these areas desire to use listed items or devices:

- a. No invisible hazards to MCoE flight operations such as:
 - (1) Surface fired weapons or rockets.
 - (2) Demolition or blasting.
 - (3) Air-to-ground weapon firing (live or inert).
 - (4) Dropping of bombs (live or inert).
 - (5) Air-to-air weapon firing.
 - (6) Dropping of any other objects from an aircraft (parachute jumps or drops are discussed in chapter 6).
 - (7) Laser beams which could result in injury to personnel or damage to aircraft or components.
 - (8) Radiation-producing devices which could result in injury to personnel or damages to aircraft or components.
 - (9) Radios or other electronic devices which could result in interference with operation of aircraft or components or with NAVAIDS or meteorological equipment serving Lawson Airfield.
 - (10) Communications wire (WD-1) placed in trees or on/over landing/pickup zones.
- b. Discharge of pyrotechnics on the ground or in the air.
- c. Operation of bright lights, which could create blinding effect to an aircrew member (such as, search lights, flash bombs, shells, or any other device emitting extremely bright lights).
- d. Operation or discharge of smoke generating device or equipment.
- e. Flying of miniature aircraft or drone including UAS/UAVs. Coordinate with Range Ops well in advance for flights of any category.
- f. Flying of any other weight lifting device such as, para-kite, gyrocopter, hang glider, whether in free flight or being towed by cable/rope.
- g. Discharge of toxic or noxious chemicals, which could result in injury or incapacitation of personnel or damage to aircraft or components.
- h. Operation of any other device which would interfere with normal operation of aircraft or the NAVAIDS and meteorological equipment supporting operation of Lawson AAF.
- i. Flying certain balloons or kites (moored or free), which are controlled under Part 101, Federal Aviation Regulations, and present hazard to aviation.
- j. Erection of structures or any obstruction (temporary or permanent), which could be classed as a hazard to aircraft.
- k. Parachute jumps or equipment drops by parachute will be covered by MCoE Reg 350-3. Designation of drop zones or points from which aircraft may be exited will be described in subject regulation/directives only after proper coordination is accomplished with all military aviation interests at Fort Benning.
- l. Sources of smoke, which could be carried across the airfield or final approaches thereto by wind or weather conditions, will be considered a hazard to aircraft, even though the source is located outside the protected area. This includes controlled burning of forest lands.
- m. Operation of searchlights, which are aimed in the direction of the airfield or normal flight paths, used in landing or takeoff, will be considered a hazard to aircraft, even though the light source is located outside the protected area.
- n. Operation of drone or other engine/rocket propelled pilotless aircraft or missiles, which if control were lost and fuel would permit flight into the area, will be considered a hazard to aviation.

6-6. Use of Dekkar LZ, and Fryar DZ. The use of Dekkar LZ and Fryar DZ requires special procedures due to their proximity to Lawson Army Airfield and its runway arrival/departure paths. MCoE Regulation 350-3 governs use of these areas for Para drop activities. The following additional guidance applies:

- a. Description: Dekkar LZ and Fryar DZ lie within that part of R-3002 for which Lawson Control Tower has been designated as the controlling agency by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Each is further described as follows:

(1) Dekkar LZ is a dirt landing strip located at coordinates 84 56'W, 32 16'N (grid 934732). It underlies the runway 33 final approach course and its northern limit is 3NM from the threshold of runway 33. The strip is 4152 feet long with 300 feet of overrun at each end and is oriented 180/360.

(2) Fryar DZ is an open field whose center is located 3.5 NM southeast of Lawson Field and one mile west of the runway 33 final approach course.

b. Use limitations: Use of Dekkar LZ and Fryar DZ shall be normally limited to the following:

(1) Dekkar LZ can be used for assault landings rotary-wing aircraft or for night vision systems (NVS) training by rotary-wing aircraft.

(a) Air Force aircraft will be controlled by an USAF combat control team (CCT).

(b) Army aircraft will be controlled by a CCT or qualified pathfinder (PFDR).

(2) Fryar DZ can be used for personnel, equipment, and bundle drops by fixed wing aircraft and for assault landings by rotary-wing aircraft.

c. Traffic patterns and routes:

(1) Routes into and out of Dekkar landing zone for fixed-wing aircraft should remain within the Lawson Class D, E, and R3002 airspace. Routes for rotary-wing aircraft will be at the discretion of the aircrew, but must remain clear of the runway 33 final approach course, unless otherwise approved by Lawson Tower. Traffic patterns shall be flown at 1200' MSL (mean sea level) (700' MSL for rotary-wing aircraft). Normally, fixed-wing aircraft shall arrive and depart to the south; however, when dictated by weather or other conditions, departure to the north can be authorized, provided each instance is individually approved by Lawson Tower.

(2) Fixed-wing aircraft operating at Fryar DZ shall conform to the pattern and routing prescribed by MCoE Regulation 350-3.

(3) Rotary-wing aircraft operating at Fryar DZ must remain within the Fryar DZ airspace and well clear of the runway 33 final approach area.

(4) When aircraft conduct operations at Dekkar LZ under the control of CCT/PFDR, coordinate all aviation related operations with Lawson Tower.

d. Communications:

(1) When a CCT/PFDR is used, communication between participating aircraft and CCT/PFDR will be on a previously arranged discrete frequency. Communication between the CCT/PFDR and Lawson Tower shall be continuous, on a common radio frequency. Participating aircraft shall monitor Lawson Tower frequency while operating within the Dekkar/Fryar combined area.

(2) When a CCT/PFDR is not used, participating aircraft shall maintain continuous communication with Lawson Tower.

e. Weather: See the Fort Benning/MCoE Aviation Flight Procedures in FB REG 95-1, available from Aviation Division, DPTMS.

f. Ground support: The using unit is responsible for effecting necessary coordination to ensure that appropriate ground support (CCT, LZSO/NCO, crash trucks, ambulance, and other equipment) is available.

g. Aircrew briefing: The using unit is responsible for briefing aircrews on the requirements of this regulation, FB REG 95-1, and MCoE Regulation 350-3. In addition to traffic patterns, routes, communications, and weather requirements, the briefing shall include the following:

(1) Indicate the intended mission on the flight plan.

(2) Advise Lawson Tower or CCT/PFDR on initial contact of the intended mission.

(3) Maintain VMC (visual meteorological conditions) at all times. If unable, advise CCT/PFDR or Lawson Tower and contact Atlanta Approach Control (323.1UHF or 125.5 VHF) for clearance.

(4) In the event of an emergency situation, advise CCT/PFDR, if appropriate, and request assistance from Lawson Tower.

(5) If radio communication with ground support personnel is lost, attempt to contact Lawson Tower on 269.525 UHF or 119.5VHF. If unable to contact Lawson Tower, follow standard lost communication procedures.

(6) After hours operations: When missions at Dekkar LZ or Fryar DZ are scheduled outside of Lawson's normal hours, the supported unit will be required to fund airfield services. ARTB (Tenant airfield unit) assigned aircraft operations when the airfield is closed are authorized subject to their commander's acceptance of risk.

h. LZ/DZ maintenance: The CCT and LZSO/NCO are responsible for inspecting the LZ/DZ and informing DPTMS Current Operations Division of any needed maintenance.

i. Deviations: Deviations from the procedures contained in this chapter will be allowed only after coordination between all parties concerned which clearly and completely defines responsibilities in each case. Requests for deviations shall be made in accordance with the following:

(1) Requests to deviate from the use limitations specified in paragraph 6-6b must be submitted in writing to DPTMS Operations, Plans and Mobilization Division, at least 60 days in advance.

(2) Requests to deviate from traffic patterns, routes, or air traffic control communications requirements shall be coordinated with Lawson Tower.

(3) Requests to deviate from other requirements of this regulation shall be submitted in writing to DPTMS Operations, Plans and Mobilization Division, at least 30 days in advance.

Chapter 7. Communication Requirements

7-1. General. Units/activities using live fire ranges and training areas will establish and maintain continuous radio communications with Range Division and Emergency MEDEVAC (E911) at all times using the LMR radio when operating live fire ranges. In the event of a reported emergency, Range Division will initiate a net call on the primary operational net to all affected stations with necessary instructions. Units will not respond to emergency calls unless specifically called by Alpha Base; in these cases, ranges are required to acknowledge information/instructions issued.

a. Range Division Radio Control Center.

(1) The primary Range Division operational net control call sign is "ALPHA BASE". This radio net employs the LMR radio and is in operation 24 hours a day. Sufficient quantities of LMR radios have been issued to major units/activities assigned to the installation. Limited backup stock of LMR radios are maintained by Range Division Supply for issue to other users to include contractors, non-tenant units. Phone number for Alpha Base is 706-544-6291.

(2) The military VHF frequency 126.2 alternate UHF 227.4, call sign "Benning Advisory" is used for ALL air operations on the installation.

7-2. Communication requirements/procedures.

a. Live fire ranges:

(1) Units/activities are required to have a LMR radio as the primary means of radio communications while conducting ANY scheduled event in RFMSS.

(2) Units and activities supported with radios by Range Division will sign for the equipment (hand receipt) two days prior to the scheduled event. For weekend training, units and activities will sign for equipment by 1400 on Thursday prior to the event execution. All units signing for LMR radios from Range Division supply, BLDG 5509, phone 706-545-2497, must have a copy of approved RFMSS Request Summary at time of receipt of equipment.

(3) Prior to any live fire exercise, the OIC, will call Alpha Base on the LMR radio to request an opening code, provide OIC and RSO certification number and total number of personnel to be trained. The OIC, Safety Officer, or his representative, throughout the period of firing will maintain continuous monitoring of the Alpha Base frequency. Upon completion of firing, the unit/activity will obtain a closing code from Alpha Base indicating that the range is no longer in a live fire status. At completion of live fire events, units will report to Alpha Base the total number of all live ammunition fired by DODIC. Units firing after 2400 must obtain a closing code and a new opening code prior to midnight for the next scheduled training day.

(4) Units/activities will identify themselves to Alpha Base using one of the below:

(a) Name of range being occupied.

(b) Artillery or Mortar firing point being occupied. Units using multiple firing points will be required to maintain communication with Alpha Base through the fire direction center (FDC) controlling the firing points.

(c) Training compartment being occupied.

(d) Unit designation.

(5) Range OIC/Safety Officer will immediately place firing range on check fire upon loss of communication with Alpha Base and remain on check fire until communication is reestablished.

(6) The unit is required to receive an opening and closing code for the execution of each day's events.

(7) Any requirement to move down range (forward of firing line/baseline) must be cleared through Alpha Base, unit is required to receive clearance from Alpha Base when moving forward of firing line and when returning back to firing line. The range must be placed on "Cease fire" if in a hot status. Clearance must be requested regardless of hot or cold status.

b. Demolition firing: The premature detonation of electric blasting caps by induced current from radio frequency signals is possible, therefore, the following procedures will be adhered to at the locations specified:

(1) Terry demolition range: The procedures in paragraph 7-2a, and the Terry Demolition Range SOP, will be followed while operating Terry Demolition Range. Two radios will be maintained on the range during firing to be used in closing and opening the entrance road. Radios will not be used within 50 meters of electrical caps.

(2) Infiltration Course (Young Range): Radios may be used.

(3) Demolition operations at other locations: Adhere to table 2-1, FM 5-250, when using a radio to comply with paragraph 7-2a of this regulation.

c. Other training: When occupying any training area/site, (to include drop zones in the cantonment area), in a non-live fire status, all units/activities will establish and maintain continuous communication with Range Division, by LMR. After establishing communication, the unit/activity will request an opening code to begin training. Units training beyond 2400 hours and/or additional training days scheduled, will obtain a roll over code from Alpha Base prior to 2400 hours each training day.

d. The following information will be reported to Alphas Base when opening training areas, ranges, facilities:

(1) Training area to be occupied.

(2) Unit/activities.

(3) Name of OIC.

(4) Name of RSO.

(5) Number of troops to train.

Chapter 8. Safety and Service Support

8-1. Emergency Response Process: For any specific incident of concern for OIC/RSO or Commanders, notification of Alpha Base is a priority. All communications conducted with the Fire Desk (Alpha Base) or E911 is recorded for future investigations and assistance. E911 will be called first for all medical emergencies involving Life, Limb, or Eyesight. If E911 cannot be contacted then Alpha Base will be the alternate point of contact for all emergencies on the installation.

a. Examples of critical events that an OIC/RSO are required to call both E911 and Alpha Base include: personnel injury, weapon malfunction, UXO detection, fire/smoke on range or training area, accidents, environmental (RCW incident, oil/fuel spill, cultural site incident, endangered species incident), lost Soldier; heat injury, and vehicle accidents. This list is not all inclusive. Dial 706-545-0911 for Benning emergency operator and 706-544-6291 for Range Division Alpha Base.

b. Both the Northwest and Central ranges have area medical coverage from Monday through Saturday. Refer to MCoE Regulation 40-2 for more information regarding this support.

8-2. Medical support.

a. Medical support for training as prescribed in MCoE Regulation 40-2 is divided into on-site and area medical support as defined below:

(1) On-site medical support: Medical support provided by locating medical personnel and equipment at the activity or event site. Support normally consists of an ambulance, driver, and aid man. For medical support for DZ operations see MCoE Regulation 350-3.

(2) Area medical support: Medical evacuation support provided by helicopters from designated units. Support normally for life, limb, and eyesight emergencies.

b. Those activities considered high risk (Risk Management Policy 385-10-4) will be covered by on-site medical support and are listed as follows:

- (1) Basic Airborne Training (Jump Week), Jumpmaster, Pathfinder and Airborne Operations.
- (2) Ranger Training (at Darby/Dahlonge/Eglin) events.
- (3) All Live Demolitions Training.
- (4) Hand Grenade Ranges (Live).
- (5) High Explosive (HE) M320
- (6) Operation in and over water (ex.-Helocast, Slide for Life).
- (7) Infiltration Course.
- (8) Armor/BOLC Marine FTX (Track Maneuver Only)
- (9) Maneuver Live Fire Exercises and exercises where troops are exposed to direct or indirect fire.
- (10) Tank Tables/Gunnery Skills Qualification.
- (11) Large Arms Ranges (.50 Cal and above).
- (12) Non-Tower Rappelling.
- (13) AT-4 when firing High Explosive (HE) rounds
- (14) Demolitions Effect Simulator (DES).
- (15) Fast Rope Insertion/Extraction System/Special Patrol Insertion/Extraction System.
- (16) Water/Small Boat Operations (ex. - Small Boat, Swamp Movement, Stream Crossing, Poncho Raft).
- (17) Combined Arms Live Fire Exercises (CALFEX), Infiltration Courses, Maneuver Live Fire Exercises and exercises

where troops are exposed to direct or indirect fire.

(18) Army Reconnaissance Course during Bushmaster Training Phase.

(19) Non-Firing training where combat vehicles (Tanks, Bradley's) are maneuvering. This does not include movement from cantonment area to the training area or range.

c. For all activities considered lower risk, Combat Life Savers with a dedicated vehicle for ground evacuation capable of carrying a litter under cover will be provided by the training unit. These activities are as follows:

- (1) Road Marches/Army Physical Fitness Tests (APFT).
- (2) Confidence/Obstacle Courses.
- (3) Military Operational Protective Posture (MOPP)/Gas Chamber.
- (4) Combatives.
- (5) Tower Rappelling.
- (6) Small Arms Ranges (7.62 mm and below).
- (7) Non-Sapper Demolitions.
- (8) Situational Training Lanes.
- (9) Land Navigation Courses.
- (10) Survival Evasion Resistance Escape (SERE).
- (11) Driver (Wheel/Track) Training.
- (12) Combat Water Survival Training (CWST).
- (13) Blank Fire.
- (14) Bivouac.

d. Air Evacuation: The primary method to obtain helicopter air ambulance evacuation on the Fort Benning installation is by contacting E-911 on the issued hand-held radio (LMR). The alternate method of contacting Alpha Base is by telephone, 544-6291/6371. Range Division will respond to MEDEVAC requests regardless of format. All responders will be prepared to react to the 9-line medical evacuation format or obtain necessary information by questioning the caller. The objective is to initiate and coordinate the MEDEVAC in the most expeditious manner. Range Division also has a requirement to obtain and report the names of injured, but this will be done after necessary actions are completed. The format for requesting MEDEVAC is the nine-line request as listed below:

- Line 1. LOCATION (Physical and Grid):
- Line 2. CALL SIGN:
- Line 3. NUMBER OF PATIENTS:
- Line 4. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT (state whether requesting ground or air):
- Line 5. TYPE OF PATIENTS:
- Line 6. DESCRIPTION OF INJURIES:
- Line 7. LANDING ZONE MARKING:
- Line 8. NATIONALITY/STATUS:
- Line 9. TERRAIN DESCRIPTION/WEATHER:

e. Procedures for directing aircraft

(1) Vehicle lights or strobe lights used for identification during night evacuation should be directed into the wind to allow the aircraft to approach over the top of the vehicle.

(2) Smoke, when used, should be discharged as soon as the aircraft is within sight. Smoke should be on the downwind portion of the clearing to allow the aircraft to approach and land clear of the smoke. Smoke is not a requirement for Ground MEDEVAC.

(3) Panels, when used, should be securely fastened to the ground approximately 5 to 10 meters upwind of the actual landing area. This must be accomplished to prevent drawing of the panels into the rotor blades.

(4) Chemlights: Attach chemlight to three feet of string and spin in circle when aircraft can be heard.

(5) Ensure that pickup site is clear of small arms and artillery fire.

8-3. Communications equipment. Request for issue of communications equipment (LMR) must be submitted with an approved RFMSS scheduling document that indicates training site to be used. LMR, two-way radios, issued by the Range Division Supply will at all times, in terms of composite and components, be considered nonexpendable. Lost or damaged communications equipment must be surveyed before replacement or repair can be affected. These radios are considered sensitive items that are susceptible to pilferage. Therefore, when the radios are not in possession of the user, they will be maintained in a secure building. Range towers and buildings located on individual firing ranges or training areas are not considered secure. Range Supply is the designated central turn-in point for radio maintenance by hand receipt holders. For information on signing for radios from Range Division, contact Range Supply at 545-2497.

8-4. Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace within Reservation Boundaries.

a. Any construction or alteration, including appurtenances, above the natural growth or terrain above ground level at its site, requires each person proposing any kind of construction or alteration to give adequate notice to the Fort Benning Range Division and AT&A officer. The notice specifies the locations and dimensions of the construction or alteration for which notice is required. It also requires supplemental notices 48 hours before the start and upon the completion of certain construction or alteration as required by the Fort Benning Range Division or AT&A officer.

b. Construction or alteration not requiring notice.

(1) Any object that would be shielded by existing structures of a permanent and substantial character or by natural terrain or topographic features of equal or greater height, and would be located in the congested area of a city, town, or settlement where it is evident beyond all reasonable doubt that the structure so shielded will not adversely affect safety in air navigation.

(2) Any antenna structure of 20 feet or less in height except one that would increase the height of another antenna structure.

c. Lighting requirements. Due to aircraft flights conducted at night within the Fort Benning Reservation, boundaries at terrain flight altitude designated construction or alteration (specifically towers) of a permanent or temporary nature in any designated Range training area(s) must be lighted.

8-5. Safety Deliberate Risk Management.

a. Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets (DRAW) will be read and briefed to all range cadre and other using unit cadre.

b. Deliberate Risk Management will be implemented for all training development, training operations, and projects. MCoE/ Fort Benning Safety is responsible for providing information, assistance in the completion of DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet) necessary for implementation. The MCoE/ Fort Benning Safety Office telephone number is 545-7900.

c. The Commanding General may delegate to Brigade commanders to approve all training/operations with residual risk level of high. The Commanding General will review Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets for all High Risk events. The Commanding General and Major Subordinate Commander must provide signatures of the assessment for all maneuver live fire training/operations at the "Buddy Team" level and above.

d. Commander, 75th Ranger Regiment, is authorized to implement control measures to mitigate certain high risk training events to moderate and to further delegate approval authority for operations and training on Fort Benning, with a residual risk of moderate, to the first O5/LTC in the chain of command.

e. A completed, signed DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW) will be submitted with the FB Form 350-19-1-R- E when establishing training exercises.

8-6. Quality assurance program.

a. Range Division, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, has the mission of conducting regular inspections of ranges and training areas for safety, environmental, and functional use compliance. Environmental includes hazardous waste/materials, cultural and historical sites, and natural resources/endangered species.

b. Safety Environmental Compliance Quality Assurance Inspectors will conduct quality assurance inspections of all ranges and training areas on a periodic basis, primarily while training is in session. These inspections will assure compliance with applicable safety, environmental and functional use regulations. Inspectors will also survey range/training areas for unauthorized activity and uncontrolled forest fires.

c. Inspectors are authorized to stop training until major safety, environmental, and/or functional use violations are corrected (examples: firing outside approved areas, loaded weapons off the firing line, no communications with Alpha Base, troops bivouacked/dug-in at Red Cockaded Woodpecker nesting sites).

d. Inspectors will utilize checklists, as a foundation for conducting range and training area inspections/evaluations. A reproducible copy of this checklist is provided at the back of this publication and may be reproduced on office copiers on an "as needed" basis. These checklists and any subsequent changes will be provided to organizations using and/or responsible for ranges and training areas.

e. Inspectors will brief OICs/NCIOs on each inspection's initial findings. A copy of the completed checklist will be provided to Range Division and the unit/organization responsible for the range or training area. Inspectors will report any suspected/actual unauthorized activity and uncontrolled forest or structural fires to Alpha Base via radio and follow-up with a written report on the incident.

f. The DOL QASAS or other Ammunition Inspector(s) from the Quality Assurance Ammunition Surveillance Office are required to conduct, at a minimum, yearly range inspections. These inspections are required to check for compliance with explosive safety requirements and will normally be conducted while training is in session. Inspectors are authorized to stop training until major explosive safety violations are corrected.

8-7. Roadblocks. Numerous tubular metal construction and cable roadblocks are located across the installation to prevent access to areas under active Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) and impact areas. Roadblocks in need of repair or which cannot be employed for the purpose for which installed will be reported to Alpha Base via radio upon discovery or to Range Operations, Safety Section at 706-545-9428. All personnel participating in activities on the Fort Benning reservation are urged to submit recommendations for additional roadblock sites, which will contribute to increased range/terrain safety. Road blocks that are

required to be secured during training are listed in every Range Division approved range packet. Questions concerning roadblocks, call 544-6432.

8-8. Target support. Units that desire target support on ranges, must request the support in RFMSS. Units desiring use of portable targets must request targets in RFMSS and be trained on portable systems by Range Division, Maintenance and Sustainment Section personnel. Range Division Maintenance and Sustainment Section is responsible to:

- a. Perform unit, organizational and sustainment level maintenance of targets on all automated and Digital ranges.
- b. Perform 10/20/30 level maintenance on automated ranges, targets, instrumentation, interior of protective coffins/emplacements and range equipment.
- c. Program and build all target scenarios to support unit requirements, based off unit provided shot sheets. Must be provided to Range Division not later than two weeks from execution of exercise.
- d. Change targets on the mechanism, replace inoperative mechanisms on the range, replace inoperative hit sensors, cleans exterior surfaces as required, and other ancillary components at the conclusion of training. Troubleshoot, diagnose and replace faulty equipment IAW internal maintenance policies and procedures.
- e. Maintain a Range Maintenance Priority List, and integrate appropriate requirements into the Installation OMA Project Review Board or other appropriate process.
- f. Maintain the integrity of the Range Maintenance Priority List.

Table 8-1. Range Division Maintenance and Sustainment Section Contact List		
Contact	Primary Phone	Alternate Phone
Section Chief	706-544-5629	706-593-2555
Heavy Weapons Section	706-545-3010	706-392-6546
Urban/Portable/Modernization Section	706-545-3037	706-325-2707
Light Weapons Section	706-545-3037	706-325-2707
Target Sustainment Shop	706-544-3098	N/A

8-9. Range Repair and Modification. All requests for maintenance, repair, modification, relocation, demolition, and new construction of ranges and problem areas will be in accordance with the provisions of MCoE Regulation 420-8. Units and training personnel will not modify, alter, demolish, or construct facilities on a range or for a field problem exercise in a training area without first gaining concurrence from Range Division.

- a. Contact the Range Division Facility Specialist at 706-545-2152 for guidance on repairing, maintaining, or modifying range facilities and training areas.
- b. To repair range facilities, submit service orders and work orders (DA Form 4283) through the Range Division Facility Specialist at 706-545-2152. The Range Facility Specialist will provide guidance on requirements (pictures, drawings, scope of work, etc.) for submission.
- c. Units sponsoring ranges designated as Sponsored Special Purpose ranges should submit service orders directly to the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) to repair their sponsored ranges. Repairs beyond the scope of service orders and all range modifications, should be submitted through the Range Division Facility Specialist at 706-545-2152.
- d. Units requests for new range facilities, point of contact to discuss requirements is the Range Division Range Planner, 706-545-5186.

8-10. Range supplies and equipment. The Range Division Supply, Building 5509, is responsible for the procurement and storage of standard supplies used in range operations and other equipment necessary for safe and efficient operation of ranges. Units may call 545-2497 to confirm what supplies are on hand. Security and safeguarding of equipment: Target and storage buildings located on ranges and training areas are not considered secure. Telephones, radios, tools and equipment will not be stored unless properly protected in these buildings. Ammunition and explosives will not be stored in any building that is not properly sited at safe explosives quantity distance, secured with proper locks and hasps, and not stored with any incompatible items that would increase the explosive hazard (such as, paint and solvents). Nonexpendable equipment, which is hand receipted from Range Division, must be constantly accounted for by the hand receipt holder. In the event of loss or damage to nonexpendable property, the following procedures will be adhered to:

- a. The hand receipt holder or the person to whom the item was sub-hand receipted will prepare DA Form 4697, Department of Army Report of Survey, in 6 copies. Care will be taken to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in AR 735-5.
- b. All reports of survey are to be hand carried by the initiator to Range Division Supply for review by and to obtain the signature of the Range Division Supply Officer. Range Division Supply will handle final coordination on reports of survey. Findings, when obtained, will be forwarded to the hand receipt holder by the Range Division Supply Officer.

Chapter 9. Training and Accident/Incident Reports

9-1. Accident report.

- a. When any incident occurs resulting in an injury, an immediate report will be made by the OIC/RSO of the unit training to Alpha Base, via radio or telephone, 544-6291/6371.
- b. The following information will be furnished by OIC/RSO to Range Division, Alpha Base.
 - (1) Designation of unit.
 - (2) Range and location.
 - (3) Type of weapon involved.
 - (4) Type of ammunition involved.
 - (5) Brief summary of what happened.
 - (6) Personnel injuries and extent.

- (7) Full name, rank and unit of injured personnel.
- (8) Extent of property damage.
- (9) Intentions regarding any investigation.

9-2. Weapons/ammunition malfunction report. When a catastrophic malfunction is experienced:

- a. The Officer in Charge or Range Safety Officer will suspend all firing and immediately notify Alpha Base IAW firing packet and Range SOP via radio or telephone at 706-544-6291.
- b. Alpha Base will contact both the weapons inspectors and QASAS to initiate an investigation.
- c. Unit will RETAIN THE WEAPONS AND ALL COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION INVOLVED IN PLACE unless SOP dictates to move UXO to a designated dud pit.
- d. An investigation is required and will be conducted by DOL Maintenance Division Inspector and DOL QASAS/Ammunition Inspector. Alpha Base will make the appropriate notifications and inform using unit of current status. Once the investigation is completed, the QASAS/Ammunition Inspector will declare the ammunition safe or unsafe for further use.
 - (1) If the ammunition is safe for use, firing can resume including use with all weapons except the one that has malfunctioned. Disposition of the malfunctioned weapon will be determined by DOL Maintenance Inspector.
 - (2) If the ammunition is unsafe for use, the unit will be directed by the QASAS/Ammunition Inspector as to its disposition.
- e. Following any malfunction investigation, a detailed written report must be made. This report is submitted on a DA Form 4379-R, Ammunition Malfunction Report, for all conventional ammunition items; and a DA Form 4379-1-R, Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report, for all missiles and certain large rocket. AR 75-1 gives instructions on completing the forms. When the DOL QASAS/Ammunition Inspector conducts the malfunction investigation, it is their responsibility to complete the report. If the DOL QASAS/Ammunition Inspector is not present to conduct the investigation, Alpha Base must contact a Range Safety to assist in the completion of the report on the applicable form. All defects (other than operating ones) or nonstandard conditions noted with the ammunition will be reported. This report will be submitted within two workdays after the malfunction to DOL, Supply and Services Division, ATTN: Ammunition Supply Point/Surveillance Office by the Range Safety Section, Range Operations. If a weapon or weapon system is involved in a malfunction and a DOL Maintenance Division representative was not present, a copy of the report will be submitted to DOL Maintenance Division, QA Branch.
- f. A copy of all reports generated by a range safety and OIC will also be provided to the Fort Benning Safety Office and the Chief, Range Division, DPTMS.

9-3. Dud report. If a dud occurs during a firing exercise or if anyone identifies a UXO, the RSO or OIC of the training event or person identifying UXO will report the dud/UXO to Alpha Base. Alpha Base will contact EOD to respond to the dud/UXO. EOD will report to Alpha Base when they arrive on scene and actions taken. Units that have an approved live fire packet with a designated temporary duded impact area will coordinate with EOD for clearance of temporary duded impact area and EOD will provide a written memorandum to Range Operations stating the temporary duded impact area has been cleared.

Chapter 10. Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program

10-1. General. The ITAM program provides a management and decision-making process to integrate Army training and other mission requirements for land use with sound natural resource management of land. The overall goal of the ITAM program is to achieve optimum, sustainable use of training lands to meet current needs without compromising the integrity of the environment for future generations.

10-2. Responsibility. The Proponent for the ITAM Program is assigned to the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters, Department of the Army, with specific responsibility residing in the Training Directorate. Proponent for the installation ITAM program is assigned to the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS) with responsibility for the program assigned to the Range Division.

10-3. ITAM Goal. In conjunction with other training and environmental programs, the Army will achieve optimum, sustainable use of its training lands by implementing a uniform program that includes inventorying and monitoring land condition, integrating training requirements with land capacity, providing for land rehabilitation and maintenance, and educating land users to minimize adverse impacts.

10-4. Program Objectives.

- a. Sustain training lands to ensure their availability to support Total Army training and mission requirements.
- b. Establish a uniform, consistent program across the Total Army, with standard procedures reflecting sound training and land management principles.
- c. Establish an inventory of natural and cultural resource conditions to support the training mission.
- d. Determine the capacity of the land to sustain training throughout diagnostic methods, models, and tools to support assignment of the optimum type, frequency, duration, and intensity of training of which can be conducted on a given parcel, and identify the risk and cost associated with exceeding that capacity.
- e. Allocate training land users, including the type, frequency, duration and intensity of use, based on the capacity of the land to sustain those uses.
- f. Monitor resource conditions and determine trends in those conditions.
- g. Stabilize and sustain natural resource conditions by changing type, frequency, duration or intensity of use, or by applying adjusted levels of repair and maintenance.
- h. Plan, program work, execute both repair and maintenance projects, and reconfiguration and redesign of training areas to support the sustainment of land.

i. Educate land users to prevent avoidable damage to the land and minimize unavoidable damage resulting from training and other mission activities.

10-5. Program Components. The ITAM Program consists of four components:

a. Range and Training Land Analysis (RTLA). RTLA is a methodology for inventorying and monitoring Army land resources. It incorporates a relational database and Geographic Information System (GIS) used to support land use planning decision processes. RTLA collects physical and land conditions to training activities. This data is intended to provide information to effectively manage land use and natural resources.

b. Training Requirements Integration (TRI). The TRI component of ITAM integrates the installation's training requirements for land use derived from the Range and Training Land Program (RTLP), range operations and training land management process, and the installation's training readiness requirements, with the natural resource conditions of the installation's lands derived from the RTLA and other NRM processes. The RTLP provides the means by which installations identify training land and range requirements, based on doctrine. RTLP uses the installation's assigned unit's Mission Essential Task List (METL) and Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) to determine land and range requirements. RTLP also provides procedures by which range and training lands are managed on a day-to-day basis to support unit training requirements. Training requirements include events that must be scheduled and allocated to land parcels. Training requirements also include siting of training facilities (e.g., ranges), which are needed to conduct and support training. Through TRI, the installation operations/training staff, supported by the natural resource management/environmental staff, exercises a decision-making process leading to identification of options for allocating specific training requirements to specific land parcels. TRI seeks to continuously balance training requirements with natural resource conditions by selecting options that will sustain use of lands indefinitely to support training readiness.

c. Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) - LRAM includes programming, planning, designing, and executing land rehabilitation, maintenance, and reconfiguration projects based on requirements and priorities identified in the TRI component of ITAM.

(1) LRAM uses best management practices (such as, professionally accepted, cost effective practices) for design and execution of projects affecting all environmental media to ensure that the rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance results are commensurate with the resources applied.

(2) LRAM includes training area redesign and reconfiguration. The need for training area redesign results from recurring use of specific parcels for specific training activities, and from an understanding of how the mission relates to the natural environment. Redesigning and reconfiguring a land parcel to cause its training use to change helps sustain overall condition of the installation's lands. Redesign also responds to requirements derived from force modernization, unit restructuring and realignment, and changing training strategies and missions that affect the installation.

(3) LRAM includes long-term land maintenance plans coordinated with other real property management programs. Since the installation supports multiple missions, the optimum plan for managing and developing all installation real property requires LRAM to be coordinated with the overall installation Real Property Management (RPMP). Through this coordinated effort, the installation commander ensures all real property assets are maintained and available to support the installation's multiple missions. The Army also is able to prioritize its management and investments to ensure the long-term military viability of its installations.

d. Sustainable Range Awareness (SRA) improves land user understanding of the impacts of their mission, mission training, and other activities on the environment. The SRA component of ITAM applies to: tactical units, leaders, and Soldiers, who are assigned to or using the installation; tenant activities; installation staff; including civilian employees; and other installation training land users, including local populations, family members, and so forth other entities. SRA is the ITAM component that will be most visible to units and Soldiers in the field. Command emphasis is necessary to convey the seriousness of environmental stewardship, as well as to provide focus for installation-specific issues. Command emphasis also conveys the priority and resolve needed to sustain the training land resource base, and ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Installations public affairs offices help to proactively convey their command program to both military and civilian audiences. Units coordinate with installation staff, and ensure that unit personnel are properly oriented on relevant environmental restrictions, rules, procedures and behavior.

e. Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS is an integral function that supports the entire SRP (ITAM, Range Operations and Range Modernization). This function provides standard mapping and spatial analysis capabilities. The SRP GIS Mission is to create, analyze, manage, and distribute authoritative standardized spatial information, products, and services for the execution of training strategies and missions on U.S. Army ranges and training lands. Through information excellence, one of the three tenets upon which the SRP was founded, the SRP GIS Program strives to provide the SRP Community, Trainers, and Soldiers with the ability to leverage the most accurate and complete datasets through easily accessible and user-friendly products and applications. Additional examples of SRP GIS support services include, but are not limited to:

(1) Generates geospatial map products and provides analysis to support Range Operations, Range Safety, Range Modernization and ITAM projects (e.g. planning maps, suitability maps and project maps).

(2) Provides Soldier support such as custom training maps, aerial photography and on-line tools to support training missions.

(3) Conducts GPS field data collection, data creation, image processing, spatial analysis such as line of sight, slope and buffer analysis, and produces Surface Danger Zone's.

(4) Works closely with unit POCs, installation directorates and other entities to discuss and review specific map and analysis requirements.

Appendix A. References

A-1. Related Publications.

AR 15-6

Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 75-1

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition & Explosives (RCS CSGLD—1961 (MI)

AR 385-62

Regulations for Firing Guided Missiles and Heavy Rockets for Training, Target Practice and Combat

AR 385-63

Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice and Combat

DA Pam 385-63

Range Safety

FM 5-250

Explosives and Demolitions

MCoE Regulation 40-2

Field Medical Support and Routine/Emergency Medical Evacuation

MCoE Regulation 350-3

Military Parachuting on Fort Benning and Fort Benning Satellite Installations

MCoE Regulation 415-32

Engineer Troop Construction

MCoE Regulation 420-1

Management of Operation and Maintenance Army (OMA) Maintenance & Repair Minor Construction Expenditures

MCoE Regulation 420-7

Turf Maintenance

MCoE Regulation 420-8

Construction, Maintenance, and Repair of Real Property

MCoE Regulation 420-22

Self-Help/U-Do-It Program

A-2. Prescribed Forms.

FB Form 350-19-1-E-R

Firing/Non-firing Data

FB Form 350-19-2-E-R

Artillery/Mortar Safety Record

FB Form 350-19-3-R

Range Safety/Operation Checklist

FB Form 350-19-4-R

Environmental Checklist

A-3. Referenced Forms.

Referenced forms

DA Form 581

Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition

DA Form 1594

Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log

DA Form 2203-R

Demolition Reconnaissance Record

DA Form 4283
Facilities Engineering Work Request

DA Form 4379-R
Ammunition Malfunction Report

DA Form 4379-1-R
Missiles and Rockets Malfunctions Report

DA Form 4697
Department of Army Report of Survey

DA Form 5692-R
Ammunition Consumption Certificate

FB (RCO) Form 3
Range Division Safety Briefing Identification Card

DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet
FB 144-R
Request for Environmental Analysis and completed Record of Environmental Consideration

Appendix B. Lost Soldier Procedures

B-1. General. Accountability of Soldiers is a primary task of instructors and leaders and the responsibility of the chain of command. Maintaining accurate accountability and control of Soldiers will minimize the possibility of lost Soldiers. Land navigation exercises, individual and team movements, and night tactical training are examples of training with increased risk of lost Soldiers. All instructors, cadre, and leaders must be familiar with the Fort Benning lost Soldier procedures. Units are encouraged to supplement these procedures to account for mission specific requirements. Range Division, DPTMS/G3, 544-6380/6385, is the proponent for these procedures.

B-2. Procedures.

- a. Purpose. To establish standard procedures for all units training on FBGA and the actions to be taken in the event of a Soldier becoming lost during training.
- b. Lost Soldier Procedures will be included in the Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet and the safety checklist for all training at risk of a 'Lost Soldier'.
- c. Implementation:
 - (1) Units will develop a basic search plan for use when a Soldier is reported or believed to be "Lost". These plans should be part of the unit's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and should be reviewed at least annually. Plans will include at a minimum:
 - (a) Boundaries of the exercise areas.
 - (b) A signal plan.
 - (c) Accountability procedures.
 - (d) A search plan sketch.
 - (e) A decision timeline.
 - (2) Installation support to a lost Soldier incident is intended to supplement the unit's immediate efforts to recover a lost Soldier and provide positive control of that support.
 - (3) The Range Division Operations Firing Desk (Alpha Base), will provide coordination and control communication for installation assets committed to recovery of a lost Soldier.
 - (4) Alpha Base will be notified immediately upon the discovery that a Soldier is absent from any training event on Fort Benning.
 - (5) In the case of a Soldier becoming absent from a live-fire range, Range Division will place all ranges affecting the range from which the Soldier is absent on "Check Fire".
 - (6) Ranges will remain on "Check Fire" until the Soldier is located and returned to a safe area or until the Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, announces that live-fire training can continue. For example: a Soldier is missing from Malone 15, the entire Malone Complex is placed in a check fire status until the Soldier is recovered or properly accounted for.
 - (7) Every exercise will be given an L-hour. L-hour is defined as the designated time that the lost Soldier was scheduled to return from the mission exercise, plus 1 hour, or was determined to be missing by the chain of command.
 - (8) Immediately upon discovering that a Soldier is lost, the Officer or Noncommissioned Officer in charge (OIC/NCOIC) will notify Range Division of the lost Soldier. If the lost Soldier is not found by L+1, Range Division will begin the L-Hour Sequence as follows.
 - (a) L-Hour Starts 60 minutes AFTER the individual is to report training complete with a purpose of getting support notified and ready for action. During this time the unit on the ground is broadening the search for the missing Soldier and using internal assets to recover the missing individual.
 - (b) L+1 is two (2) hours past the official termination of the training event and when the Soldier was expected to return. Alpha Base is informed that indeed a Soldier is missing. At this time Alpha Base is given the 5-W's about the situation and passes it on to leadership within Range Operations. Fire Desk Operator is communication hub and will assist all as needed throughout the exercise. All live fire facilities within 2k of original location will be placed into a SICF.

Example:

Who: B/1-29IN Private John Smith

What: Conducting Land Navigation; did not return within the allotted time

When: 22 2200 May 2018, training complete at 1900, L-hour 2000, L+1 2100

Where: Training compartment C1-C5

Why: Upon completion of land navigation training PVT Walker was not accounted for.

Reporting: 1SG Stout, B/1-29IN.
 - (c) L+2: Post IOC/EOC is notified of lost individuals and prepared to assume coordination control of mission at L+3. Leadership within Range Division will be informed and all Live Fire Ranges within a 4 kilometer area will be placed into a "Check Fire".
 - (d) L+3: Post IOC/EOC assumes total control of coordination efforts. Warning order is given to Commanders to prepare for Ground force search and LOG prep (COS or G3 directed). EOC alerts helicopter assets to BPT launch at L+4. All live fire facilities within 6 kilometers of original location will be placed into SICF.
 - (e) L+4: Post IOC/EOC launches helicopter assets with coordination with Alpha Base for airspace de-confliction. All live fire facilities within 8 kilometers of original location will be placed into SICF
 - (f) L+5: All Ranges on Fort Benning go into a SICF and all Range assets move to assist in search efforts.

B-3. Mitigating the Possibility of Lost Soldiers on Individual Land Navigation Courses. To mitigate the chances of One Station Unit Training (OSUT) Soldiers that are participating in individual land navigation events, becoming lost or injured, all OSUT courses conducting such events will schedule and equip each participating Soldier with ONE Soldier Monitoring System (SMS) device. bThe unit will provide a Cadre member to the SMS tracking team during execution of the event. The cadre member will join the SMS Team at either the Training Support Center (TSC), or at the land navigation site during execution of the land navigation exercise in

order to communicate between the tracking team and Cadre members supervising the land navigation exercise being conducted. The physical location of the Tracking Team will be coordinated between the unit and SMS Team prior to the actual tracking event. Although the SMS system greatly assists in accountability of personnel conducting land navigation training, the using unit retains responsibility for accountability and recovery of missing Soldiers during land navigation training. The SMS system consists of the Ground Positioning System (GPS) which will be provided to each Soldier undergoing land navigation training, towers positioned to provide instrumentation coverage, and computers which actually "track" individual Soldier locations. WTC also has a MCoE Post Safety Approved GPS tracking system.

B-4. SMS responsibilities.

a. Simulations Training Division. SMS equipment used for OSUT Soldiers tracking during individual land navigation is managed by Simulations Training Division, housed at the Training Support Center and is managed daily by the SMS Team. The SMS Team can be contacted at 706-545-0946 and are responsible to:

- (1) Maintain SMS equipment in an operational ready status.
- (2) Approve Soldier tracking request in ESC (Equipment Scheduling Capability).
- (3) Issue tracking device to using unit.
- (4) Track OSUT Soldiers during individual land navigation events.
- (5) Receive tracking devices from using units upon completion of land navigation events.

b. Using Unit.

- (1) Schedule land navigation site separately from SMS devices using the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS).
- (2) Schedule SMS devices and tracking at least 13 weeks before the scheduled event using ESC.
- (3) Tag all in-operable devices upon completion of land navigation event.
- (4) Return devices to the SMS Tracking Team located at Training Support Center, Bldg 3020, loading dock.

NOTE: The SOP governing scheduling of SMS equipment and tracking personnel can be found on the Simulations Training Division SharePoint at:

https://benningsharepoint.benning.army.mil/sites/g3/simulationtrainingdivision/live/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Lists/SMS/calendar.aspx

Appendix C. EMD, DPW Check-Fire/Access Standard Operating Procedures

C-1. General. The Range Operations Center grants military and civilian personnel authorization to access one training area at a time and must document (on the daily 1594 log report) when personnel "check-in" and "check-out" of each training area. The radio room operator also has the authority to allow personnel to check-in and out of multiple training areas provided the training areas are adjoining and not affected by an active surface danger zone (SDZ). For example, at the discretion of the radio room operator, NRMB, EMD, or DPW personnel may check into and out of multiple adjoining training areas at the same time when conducting RCW management activities.

C-2. General Request for Access. The standard operating procedure to request downrange access or access to a training area not affected by an SDZ is as follows:

- a. Caller identifies him/herself to radio room operator via radio using designated call-sign.
- b. Caller states which training area needs to be accessed.
- c. Caller proceeds in accessing training area AFTER radio room operator authorizes/grants access.

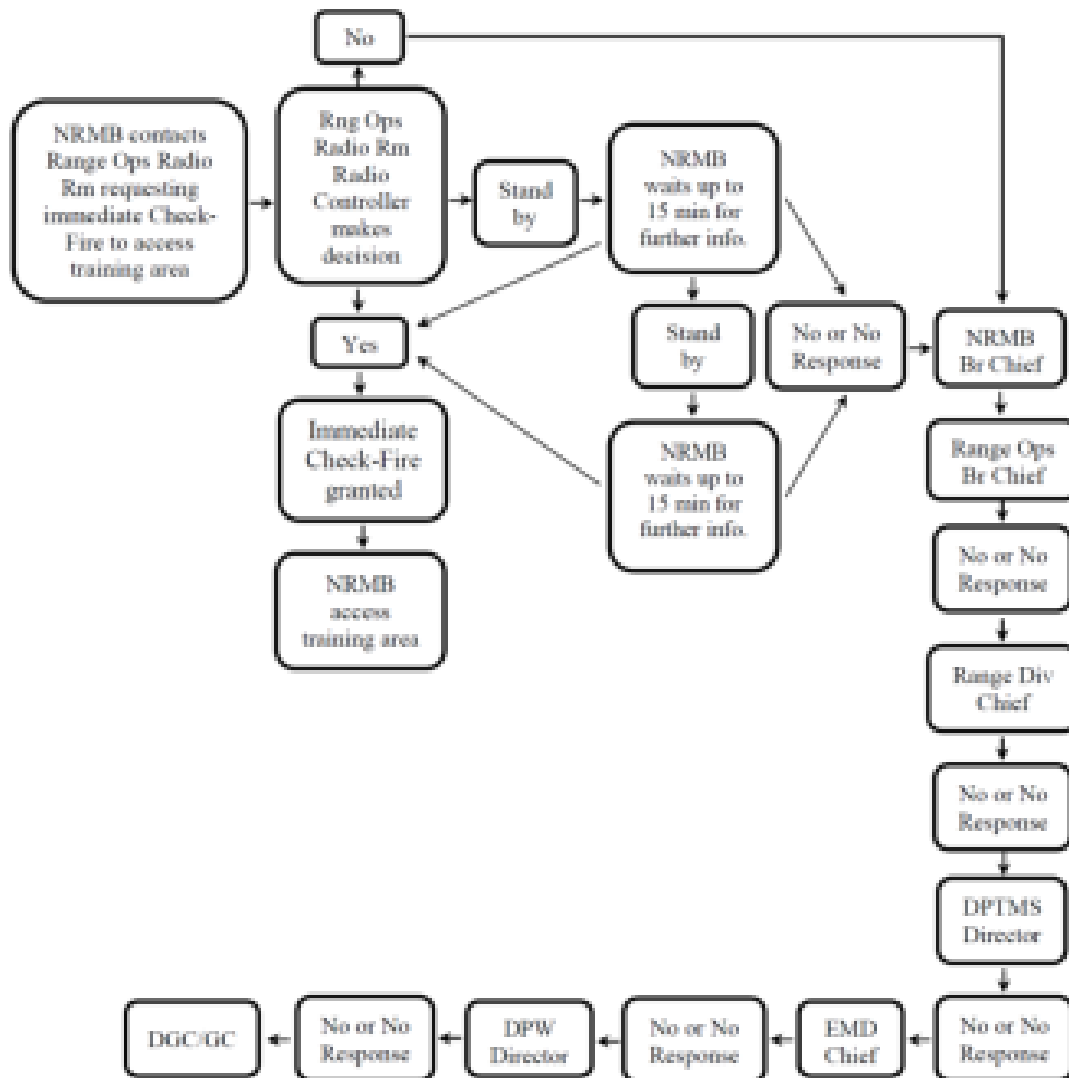
C-3. Emergency Request for Access. In the event EMD, DPW personnel require EMERGENCY access to a training area affected by an SDZ (such as to suppress a wildfire in order to protect military assets and RCW cavity trees), the EMD, DPW "Chain of Command Protocol" for Requesting a Check- Fire will be followed (see Figure C-1. EMD, DPW Chain of Command Protocol for Requesting Emergency Check-fire). A supervisor will always be available by cell phone if one is not present in the Range Operations Center in the event the EMD, DPW Chain of Command Protocol for Requesting Emergency Check-fire is implemented. The standard operating procedure to request emergency downrange access or access to a training area affected by an SDZ is as follows:

- a. Caller identifies him/herself via radio (or cell phone in an emergency).
- b. Caller requests a check-fire (must use the phrase "check-fire").
- c. Caller briefly states why a check fire is needed.
- d. Caller states which training area(s) need to be accessed.
- e. Caller states the location of the individual(s) requesting a check-fire.
- f. Caller proceeds in accessing training area(s) AFTER radio room operator authorizes/grants access.

C-4. Training and Reporting. Range Operations, EMD, DPW and military personnel will receive annual training regarding requests for emergency access to training areas. These personnel will also be responsible for reporting incidents relating to training area access. The specific training and reporting requirements are:

- II
 - a. A Natural Resources Management Branch personnel will receive check- fire/access SOP training during Safety Stand Down week. The Chief, NRMB will document the training in a Memorandum for Record (MFR). The MFR will include a list of personnel that attended the training.
 - b. All Range Operations Center Radio Controllers will receive initial EMD, DPW check-fire/access SOP training during their on-boarding and certification training period. Training will be recorded and maintained at Range Operations. All Range Operations Center Radio Controllers will receive annual check-fire/access refresher training.
 - c. All Soldiers who run a range including the officer in charge (OIC), non-commissioned officer in charge (NCOIC), and Safety Officer will receive training on range operations including check-fire/access procedures every two years at the Range Safety Briefing. Soldiers attending the briefing will be issued a Range Division Safety Briefing Identification Card, FB Form (RCO)³ which will be recorded in the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS).
 - d. All check-fire/access incidents involving RCW or habitat will be recorded on a Serious Incident Report and will be forwarded to the Range Operations Chief, Supervisory Range Specialist, and Range Officer.
 - e. All incidents of access delays to RCW clusters/cavity trees involving a wildfire will be recorded on an MFR and forwarded to the Chief, EMD by the Chief, NRMB. The Chief, NRMB will reconcile access issues with Range Division.

Figure C-1. NRMB Command Protocol for Requesting Emergency Check-fire.



Appendix D. Ammunition Issue Point Standard

D-1. Ammunition Issue Points (AIP) Standards. Ensure AIPs are established in accordance with the following guidelines:

a. Be surrounded 360 degrees by concertina wire, or engineer tape at a minimum, in order to prevent uncontrolled access. If the AIP is a hardstand building with a single door or issue window, concertina is not required.

b. Have separate tables for blank and live ammunition.

c. Have a physical separation using concertina wire between the blank and live storage areas within the AIP.

d. Have signage on tables and pallets for "live", "blank" and "pyro".

e. Have white light (vehicle headlights, fixed light poles, or tower light sets) during limited visibility issue and receipt operations.

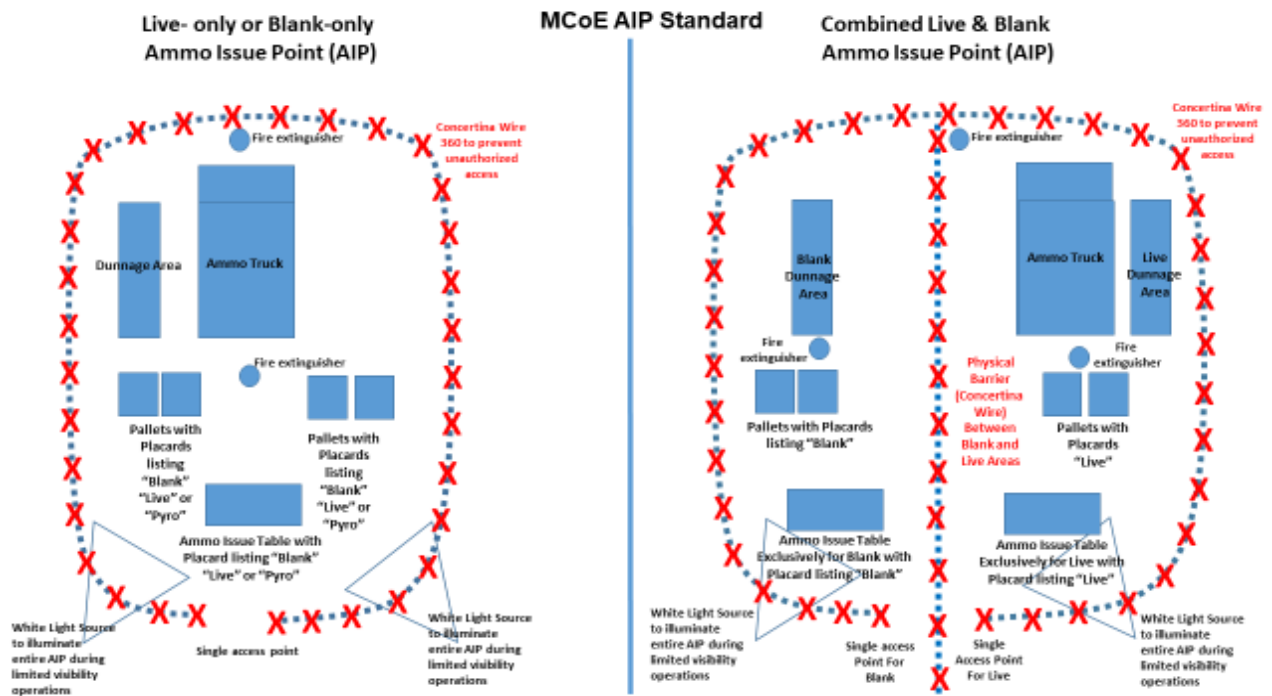
f. AIPs will only operate while a certified Ammunition Handler is present. AIPs may be augmented by additional personnel that receive a formal brief by the OIC/RSO and certified Ammunition Handler prior to each shift, however, augmenting personnel will cease all issuing and receiving of ammunition if the certified ammunition handler is not present at the AIP.

g. When transitioning from live fire to blank fire operations, the Company Commander or 1SG will personally certify the following:

- (1) All live ammunition has been turned in to the AIP.
- (2) Only blank ammunition has been issued to the training unit.
- (3) All firers have verified their on-hand ammunition are only blanks.

h. Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets (DRAWs) will specifically address unit procedures whenever training requires the transition from live to blank fire.

Figure D-1.



Appendix E. Reproducible Forms

E-1. FB Form 350-19-1-E-R. Firing/Nonfiring Data.

FIRING/NONFIRING DATA			1. DATE OF REQUEST	
For use of this form, see MCoE Regulation 350-19; the proponent is DPTMS, Range Division.				
2. TO Chief, Range Division, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security Fort Benning, GA 31905		3. RANGE		
		4. TITLE		
		5. PROBLEM NO		
6. THRU (Unit/Activity)		7. FROM (Unit/Activity)		
SECTION I, TYPE OF TRAINING				
a. Live Fire <input type="checkbox"/>		b. Non-live Fire <input type="checkbox"/>		c. CPI/Controller Coordinates
SECTION II, DEMOLITIONS/GRENADES/MINES/PYROTECHNICS				
a. Coordinates	b. Type	c. Model/DODAC	d. Size of Charges	
SECTION III, WEAPONS/AMMUNITION REQUESTED				
a. Coordinates of Weapons Position	b. Type Weapon/Model Number	c. Type Ammunition	d. Left Limit <input type="checkbox"/> deg <input type="checkbox"/> mil	e. Right Limit <input type="checkbox"/> deg <input type="checkbox"/> mil
SECTION IV, LIVE FIRE EXERCISES (Attach the following)		SECTION V, NON-LIVE FIRE TRAINING		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario of training to be conducted		a. Training area(s) to be occupied		
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Sketch of area		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario of training to be conducted		
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Assessment		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Sketch of area(s) to be occupied		
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Attach FB Form 350-19-2-E-R if mortar or artillery is being fired		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Assessment		
e. Name/Rank of Requesting Officer		e. Name/Rank of Major Unit S3/Commander		
Signature		Signature		
SECTION VI, FOR RANGE DIVISION USE			a. DATE	
b. TO		c. FROM Range Division, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security Fort Benning, GA 31905		
d. Roadblocks to be closed:				
e. Road(s) to be closed/road barrier locations:				
f. Remarks:				
g. This approval expires:			h. DATE	
i. Approving Official		Signature		
Chief, Range Division Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security				

FB FORM 350-19-1-E-R, APR 2011

(REPLACES FB FORM 350-19-1-E-R, MAR 2010)

(Page 1 of Pages)

E-2. FB Form 350-19-2-E-R. Artillery/Mortar Safety Record.

[illegible]

E-3. Environmental Checklist.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST, For use of this form, see MCoE Regulation 350-19; the proponent agency is Range Division, DPTMS		
COMPARTMENT:	UNIT:	DATE:
OFFICER IN CHARGE:		
RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER	YES	NO
WITHIN 200 FOOT BUFFER ZONE:		
-Troops within buffer for more than 2 hours		
-Digging within buffer, other than hasty fighting positions		
-Off-road traffic within 50 feet of a cavity tree		
-Cutting pines for camouflage		
-Vehicle maintenance for more than 2 hours		
-Establishment of defensive positions/Assembly area operations		
-Establishment of CS/CSS sites		
-Artillery or MLRS firing position set up		
-Use of noise generators		
-Use of Smoke, Haze operations, generators or pots (source must be outside boundary)		
-Use of trip flares or other incendiary device		
-Use of CS/Riot gas or HC smoke of any type		
-RCW trees scarred/felled		
WITHIN 200 FOOT BUFFER ZONE:		
-Troops within buffer for more than 2 hours		
-Digging within buffer, other than hasty fighting positions		
-Off road traffic within 50 feet of a cavity tree		
WITHIN 1/2-MILE OF CLUSTER:		
-Mechanical digging within 20 feet of a mature pine tree (8 in. diameter or greater)		
OTHER CONCERNS:		
-Pine straw raking		
-Digging or vehicle movements in Sensitive Area		
-POL spill		
ACTION TAKEN:		

FOR THE COMMANDER:

CHRISTOPHER L. BUDIHAS
Colonel, IN
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

LUIS F. ORTEGA
Director, Human Resources

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