



**Army in Europe Pamphlet 350-100**

# **Convoy Operations and Convoy Live - Fire Program**



**United States Army, Europe  
2005**



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## Training

# Convoy Operations and Convoy Live-Fire Program

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**Summary.** This pamphlet—

- Provides training procedures and responsibilities for the USAREUR Convoy Operations and Convoy Live-Fire Program.
- Must be used with AE Regulation 350-1, the USAREUR Command Training Guidance, and Grafenwöhr Training Area Standing Operating Procedure #1.

**Applicability.** This pamphlet applies to commanders of USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands (AE Reg 10-5, app A), commanders of area support groups, and DA civilians involved with training in the Army in Europe.

**Forms.** AE and higher-level forms are available through the Army in Europe Publishing System (AEPUBS) at <https://aepubs.army.mil>.

**Records Management.** Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this pamphlet must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Information Management Records System Web site at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

**Suggested Improvements.** The proponent of this pamphlet is the USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-TD-OPD, DSN 475-8049/7603). Users may suggest improvements to this pamphlet by sending DA Form 2028 through the USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-TLO), Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351, to the Seventh Army Training Command (AEAGC-TD-OPD), Unit 28130, APO AE 09114-8130.

**Distribution.** B (AEPUBS).

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1-1. GENERAL

The USAREUR Convoy Operations and Convoy Live-Fire (CO/CLF) Program is a sequential, gated training strategy designed to prepare Soldiers for success in conducting convoy operations in hostile environments. This program is not a single event; it is a series of home-station and major training area (MTA) events that culminate in a live-fire exercise (LFX) conducted at an MTA.

### 1-2. PURPOSE

This pamphlet—

- a. Provides the USAREUR Convoy Live-Fire Training Strategy.
- b. Addresses training required before conducting convoy live fire (CLF).
- c. Supplements Army training doctrine and lessons learned from Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).
- d. Provides sample battle drills based on Coalition Forces Land Component Command publications on logistics convoys.

**NOTE:** If the mission or other factors prevent a unit from adhering to the procedures in this pamphlet, the unit commander will present these issues and request exceptions during quarterly or semiannual training briefings.

### **1-3. REFERENCES**

Appendix A lists references.

### **1-4. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS**

The glossary defines abbreviations.

### **1-5. RESPONSIBILITIES**

**a. CG, USAREUR/7A.** The CG, USAREUR/7A, establishes training priorities, themes, standards, certification gates, and the intent for training for the Army in Europe.

**b. CG, Seventh Army Training Command (7ATC).** The CG, 7ATC—

(1) Develops, operates, and maintains USAREUR MTAs.

(2) Supports the home-station parts of the USAREUR CO/CLF Program through regional training support centers as prescribed by USAREUR Regulation 350-220.

(3) Provides training-resource support for the MTA part of the USAREUR CO/CLF Program.

**c. Chief, USAREUR Safety and Occupational Health Office.** The Chief, USAREUR Safety and Occupational Health Office—

(1) Monitors the USAREUR CO/CLF Program to ensure compliance with risk-management doctrine, safety policy, and occupational-health policy and guidance.

(2) Is responsible for range-safety issues involving local training areas (LTAs) and weapon systems and ammunition below .50 caliber. The 7ATC Safety Office is responsible for range-safety issues involving MTAs, deployed area ranges, and weapon systems and ammunition .50 caliber and above.

**d. Command Sergeant Major (CSM), USAREUR/7A.** The CSM, USAREUR/7A—

(1) Advises the CG, USAREUR/7A, on policy pertaining to individual and small-unit training.

(2) Assesses the state of individual and small-unit training in the Army in Europe (with particular attention to company commander training and Sergeant's Time Training) and reports assessments to appropriate leaders in the Army in Europe.

**e. Commanders of USAREUR Major Subordinate and Specialized Commands.** Commanders of USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands (AE Reg 10-5, app A)—

(1) Direct and monitor compliance of subordinates in all phases (home station and MTA) of the USAREUR CO/CLF Program.

(2) Conduct internal assessments and provide substantive comments to ensure program improvement.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **CONVOY LIVE-FIRE PLANNING**

#### **2-1. GENERAL**

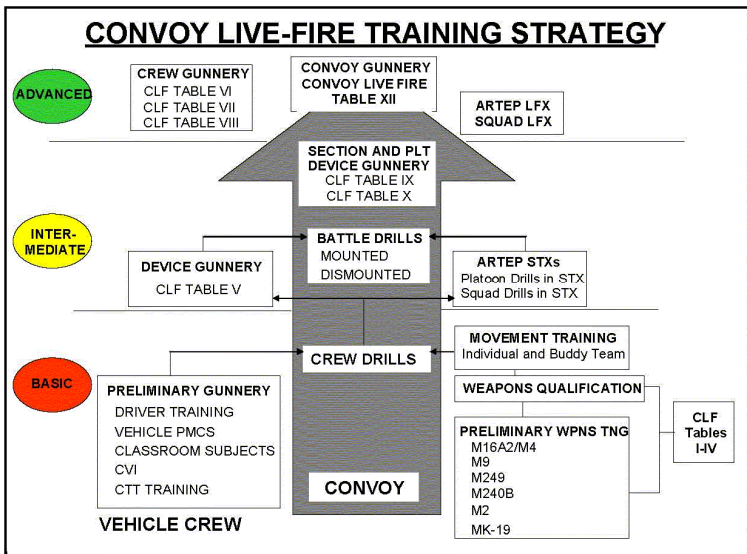
This chapter is designed to help commanders, operations staff, major subordinate commands, and trainers prepare for CLF training. CLF training is designed around a set of 12 tables. Some tables are designed for and must be conducted at home station. Some tables must be conducted at an MTA. It is not mandatory to conduct training at the Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA). Tables may be conducted at any suitable location based on the commander's training plan and availability of resources. Chapter 4 provides more information on the tables. Appendix B provides a CLF requirements checklist and POC list. Figure 2-1 summarizes the CLF training strategy.

#### **2-2. SCHEDULING**

a. CLF training in the Army in Europe is intended primarily for units deploying in support of OIF, OEF, and the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). Priority for training will go to these units and will be based on the deployment timeline. Units not identified for deployment may participate in training when the training schedule permits. Units will schedule the MTA parts of the training program through their major subordinate command to the MTA range operations branch.

b. The Training and Resources Management System (TRMS) Web site at <https://trms.7atc.army.mil> provides available training dates.





**Figure 2-1. Convoy Live-Fire Training Strategy**

## 2-3. AMMUNITION FORECAST

Units must forecast their ammunition requirements through the Training Ammunition Management Information System - Redesigned (TAMIS-R) at least 90 days before they conduct the LFX. This request alerts the ammunition supply point (ASP) that the unit will need ammunition and gives the ASP enough lead time to place a requisition for the ammunition. Requests made within 90 days before the LFX will be considered unforecasted requirements and may not be supportable. Appendix C lists ammunition requirements.

## 2-4. TRAINING, AIDS, DEVICES, AND SIMULATORS (TADS)

a. The following types of TADS are available for use in training:

**(1) MILES.** The Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) is a family of training systems that simulate the effects of direct-fire weapons at operational ranges and allow Soldiers to train in a fully integrated, tactical training environment. MILES provides the capability for two-sided, real-time tactical engagement at units up to battalion size and allows for realistic casualty assessments. Using weapon simulators is similar to using the actual weapons. Instead of using live ammunition, the simulators transmit harmless laser beams. For the simulation to be as realistic as possible, the rifles and machineguns use blank ammunition and weapons-effect simulators to simulate the noise, blast, and smoke of actual weapons.

**(2) DIS-E.** The Deployable Instrumentation System - Europe (DIS-E) is the USAREUR solution to the need for a home-station or deployable, digital training support package that offers an instrumented after-action review (AAR) capability. DIS-E—

(a) Is modular, scaleable, and can support exercises from platoon through battalion level.

(b) Communicates with other tactical-engagement systems in the Army inventory, such as MILES.

(c) Supports convoy training for combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

(d) Provides for 360-degree situational awareness training, simulated artillery, minefields, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). It can also create the effects of operating in a nuclear, biological, and chemical environment.

(e) Can be used in eye-safe laser force-on-force or situational training exercises (STXs) and with live-ammunition training.

(f) Gives audio cues to Soldiers during training to simulate the effects of small-arms fire and IEDs, and enhances casualty training.

(g) Collects all data during the exercise, displays it in near real-time in an exercise-control cell during the event, and provides 100-percent playback in speeds 1 to 10 times live for preparation and execution of AARs. This allows commanders to structure AARs and provides realistic replays of training events. DIS-E AARs consist of graphic modeling of all events at any location in the exercise area. Objective data on key parameters such as the number of rounds fired, target hits, and wounded and killed; vehicle location; and fuel status is provided with easy-to-use graphics.

**(3) L-CCATS.** Six suites of the Laser - Convoy Counter Ambush Training System (L-CCATS) are available for home-station and LTA convoy-operations training in Baumholder, Friedberg, Mannheim, Schweinfurt, Vicenza, and Vilseck. These suites are available from local training support centers (TSCs) and require instruction before issue and use. Each suite is tailored to instrument a four-vehicle convoy. Four Soldiers' weapons for each vehicle are instrumented using eye-safe Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) lasers (with a maximum range of 600 meters) for a total capacity of 16 Soldiers. The suites also instrument four crew-served weapons (CSWs) with LMTS lasers. Each suite includes at least 14 instrumented pop-up targets with lifters for use as opposing force (OPFOR) targets. The pop-up targets are comparable to M4 and M16 range targets.

b. Units conducting CLF training will use class 5 ammunition in the live-fire part of the exercise. The dry-fire part may be supported by MILES and DIS-E to increase realism. These training aids reduce the risk of accidents and allow convoy-operation tasks to be rehearsed before conducting CLF training. Commanders must be aware of and use the wide variety of TADS available to train on convoy operations. Each unit is responsible for coordinating the use of required training aids. The United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe, has training aids ranging from MILES to DIS-E that can be used to support unit training plans. To schedule the use of these training aids, units should coordinate with their servicing TSC. To ensure TADS availability, units must submit a request to their TSC at least 60 days before the start of the training exercise.

c. Units will use MILES or DIS-E during CLF training. Soldiers may wear the MILES halo and harness or the DIS-E personnel detection device during training. All vehicles must be fitted with the MILES Mobile Independent Target System (MITS) and (if DIS-E is used) DIS-E MILES modification kits (MMKs) during both the live- and dry-fire parts of the exercise. Unit observer/controller-trainers (O/C-Ts) will use controller guns during both live and dry fires. Units will ensure that the correct MILES lasers for their weapon systems and targetry (laser target interface devices (LTIDs)) are available for use during unit dry-fire scenarios. Units may also schedule instrumented (DIS-E) support to supplement MILES during dry fire, depending on availability. Units must request MILES and DIS-E support from their local TSC at least 60 days in advance.

d. MILES and other TADS available to support CLF training and exercises are listed on the TRMS Web site at <https://trms.7atc.army.mil> (click on *Devices/Sims* in the left column, then choose *devices* or *simulations*). Appendix D provides a partial list of MILES equipment available for use at the GTA and that may be drawn from TSC Vilseck.

## **2-5. RANGE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS AND LAND REQUESTS**

Appropriate range standing operating procedures (SOPs) list requirements before, during, and after LFXs. As part of their long-range planning, units will follow the timeline in this paragraph. Units that receive prepare-to-deploy orders (PTDOs) within this timeframe will follow these procedures on receipt of PTDOs. Scheduling conflicts that are cross-command or international in nature will be resolved by the CG, 7ATC (AE Reg 350-10).

a. Units will request land for CLF training from the GTA Range Operations Branch 180 days before the training event. The land used for CLF training at the GTA is referred to as Graf-West (Combat Maneuver Training Center (CMTC) Live-Fire Training Area) and Graf-South (Convoy STX Training Area).

b. Six weeks before the training event, the unit must contact the Near-Term Scheduler (DSN 475-8324) for a 6-week range “lock in.” Units must have participated in the Convoy Live-Fire Scheduling Conference by this time. Units must attend this conference unless their distance from the GTA prohibits their attendance. Units that cannot attend must call the Near-Term Scheduler to make other arrangements.

c. Six weeks before the training event, units must conduct a range reconnaissance, including meetings with the Inprocessing, Range Control, and Infantry Branches. Units conducting CLF will receive a standard package from the Range Control Branch, including a map, overlays, and other necessary information. Appendix E provides a range-use checklist and a range map of the GTA. Appendix F provides sample precombat checklists.

d. Four weeks before the training event, units must give the Range Control Branch a list of their officers in charge (OICs) and range safety officers (RSOs) according to GTA SOP #1. OICs must be field-grade officers and RSOs must be in the grade of staff sergeant or above.

e. Units must pick up the range bulletin for the date they are firing to verify that the correct ranges have been scheduled.

f. Units will need a full day to complete GTA inprocessing according to GTA SOP #1.

g. Units must attend daily scheduling conferences for the period of their training to confirm all facilities. Conference dates are posted on the TRMS Web site.

## **2-6. OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

Units participating in CLF training are responsible for—

a. Coordinating for all classes of supply the unit will require while at the MTA.

b. Coordinating billeting and motor-pool support.

c. Requesting additional training areas and ranges that they require.

d. Coordinating with the ammunition holding area for unit requirements.

e. Coordinating for, drawing, and installing vehicle and individual MILES equipment and other TADS used for training (para 2-4). Units must provide Velcro to affix MILES to vehicles (class 9 item, national stock number (NSN) 838-01-111-7170). Velcro and cement may be purchased from commercial suppliers. Units must also supply batteries for all TADS devices used, including MILES.

f. Providing an O/C-T, safety officers, and safety noncommissioned officers (NCOs) for all convoys executing convoy live-fire exercises (CLFXs).

g. Providing training (convoy), support (ammunition and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC)), and administrative (transportation) vehicles.

h. Providing weapons and all cleaning and clearing accessories.

## **2-7. SMALL ARMS MASTER MARKSMAN (SAMM)**

The standard for the Army in Europe is for each battalion to have at least one SAMM. SAMMs can greatly help unit leaders plan their convoy training. SAMMs are trained on the details of each weapon system, range operations, and the CLF training strategy.

## **CHAPTER 3 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

### **3-1. GENERAL**

This chapter outlines the training prerequisites at home station before conducting the live-fire part of this program. Commanders are ultimately responsible for all training (FM 7-0 and FM 7-1). This pamphlet provides a process that requires commander and trainer involvement. This process ensures that commanders have wide latitude in conducting CLF training. Commanders must conduct mission analyses and assess the training needs of their units. From that assessment, commanders will establish, define, and distribute clear priorities to accomplish the prerequisites before the live fire. Prerequisite training must be met within 6 months before the live-fire part of the training.

### **3-2. LEADER TRAINING**

**a. 7ATC Convoy Digital Video Disk (DVD).** The 7ATC Convoy DVD is designed to show the unit “what right looks like.” It is an effective tool that helps orient commanders and trainers to CLF training requirements, supports the commander’s training-need assessments, and guides convoy training and exercise planning.

**b. O/C-T Training.** This interactive training program is designed to teach unit leaders and trainers to be O/C-Ts. Leaders may conduct training online at <http://www.mimic.org/wbt/OCCourse/> or by using compact disks (CDs) that have been distributed to all distance-learning centers. Appendix G provides more information on O/C-T training and certification.

### **3-3. MILITARY VEHICLE DRIVERS TRAINING**

Drivers training is a critical prerequisite to any convoy-operations training. The USAREUR CO/CLF Program is no exception. Commanders will establish and conduct drivers training according to AR 600-55 and AE Regulation 600-55. AE Regulation 600-55 provides minimum drivers-training requirements for tactical vehicle operations. Drivers training will be recorded on DA Form 5983-E. A drivers training course recently developed by the Combined Arms Training Center is available by mobile training team (MTT) and on CD for drivers training NCOs at battalion and separate-company level. This course provides the tools NCOs need to establish and maintain unit training programs.

### **3-4. COMMON TASK TRAINING**

Units must emphasize training on basic Soldier skills. Many of these skills are critical to the safety and success of the CLFX. Training categories include the following:

- a. Common task test (CTT).
- b. Drivers training (para 3-3).
- c. Safety training. This includes both vehicular and weapons training according to the applicable system FM or technical manual and chapter 6 of this pamphlet.
- d. Weapons qualification.

### **3-5. CONVOY STX**

The convoy STX is convoy table (CT) XI. Task, conditions, and standards for CT XI are outlined in paragraph 4-5. Table XI must be conducted at either home station or an MTA before conducting CLF.

### **3-6. RESPONSIBILITIES DURING CONVOY OPERATIONS**

Each part of the convoy plays a very important role in the security and success of the convoy as a whole. In addition, key leadership positions have specific responsibilities:

**a. Convoy Commander (CC).**

(1) The CC—

(a) Is responsible for the planning, preparation, execution, and tactical employment of a convoy.

(b) Has overall responsibility for the conduct of the convoy.

(c) Is the ultimate on-ground decision-maker.

(d) Approves the task organization and delegates personnel and vehicle responsibilities.

(e) Conducts the convoy operation order (OPORD) briefing and debriefing. Appendix H provides a sample format for the OPORD.

(f) Is responsible for maintaining internal and external communications.

(2) The best location for the CC is in the center or just ahead of the center of the convoy to facilitate command and control. However, CCs are free to travel or move to any location to enhance their ability to command and control the convoy.

**b. Assistant Convoy Commander (ACC). The ACC—**

(1) Must be prepared to assume the duties of the CC.

(2) Is normally in charge of the rear convoy element to monitor rear security.

(3) Assists the CC in all duties.

(4) Is responsible for logistics and maintenance (communications, vehicles, weapons) and other key equipment support of the convoy.

(5) Prepares and coordinates medical assets to treat and evacuate casualties.

(6) Records changes to the route and gives this information to the S2 after the operation.

**c. Lead Truck Commander (LTC).** The LTC—

- (1) Must be a mature, experienced subordinate leader.
- (2) Performs convoy navigation duties.
- (3) Covers the assigned sector with direct fire.
- (4) Maintains the convoy speed and interval as seen from his or her location or by radio.
- (5) Must be familiar with the route.

**d. Truck Commander (TC).** The TC—

- (1) Is part of the convoy chain of command.
- (2) Is responsible for standard equipment requirements (for example, ammunition, food, fuel, water) as well as organizing and rehearsing crew drills of the assigned vehicle.
- (3) Task organizes all personnel in the assigned vehicle based on the type of vehicle.
- (4) Is responsible for precombat checks of all individuals and equipment of the assigned vehicle.
- (5) Supervises crew-drill rehearsals for personnel of the assigned vehicle.
- (6) Maintains communications with the CC and other vehicle commanders.
- (7) Supervises and provides guidance to the driver as required.
- (8) Serves as the alternate navigator (if applicable based on the type of the assigned vehicle).
- (9) Designates the alternate driver (if applicable based on the type of the assigned vehicle).
- (10) Designates CSW sectors of fire.



**e. Driver.** The driver—

- (1) Has the primary duty of driving.
- (2) Scans the assigned sector of observation.
- (3) Must be prepared to return fire in extreme situations.
- (4) Is responsible for fueling and maintaining the vehicle.
- (5) May be rotated out when required.

**f. Combat Lifesavers (CLSs) and Medics.** CLSs and medics render medical treatment and supervise the evacuation of casualties. If possible, multiple CLSs should be assigned throughout the convoy and given responsibility for designated vehicles to speed medical attention. If limited capability exists, CLS assets should be positioned at the rear of the formation to better support the convoy.

**g. Aid and Litter (A&L) Team.** A&L teams consist of two personnel each. These teams are responsible for providing “buddy” aid and preparing casualties for movement or evacuation under the supervision of a CLS. If possible, multiple A&L teams should be assigned throughout the convoy and given responsibility for designated vehicles to speed medical assistance. If limited capability exists, teams should be positioned at the rear of the convoy to support the CLS. CLS personnel should not be assigned to an A&L team; they should concentrate on treatment.

**h. Landing Zone (LZ) Team.** The LZ team consists of at least two personnel responsible for establishing and marking the LZ for possible MEDEVAC or other required support by air. If possible, an alternate LZ team should be assigned. Precombat checks should include an inventory of all equipment necessary for LZ establishment.

**i. Recovery Team.** Maintenance recovery personnel and vehicles should be designated to help with the maintenance and recovery of convoy assets along the route. The recovery vehicle should be capable of towing any vehicle in the convoy and be equipped with chains, tow cables, and tools required for minor repairs and vehicle recovery. The personnel assigned to this vehicle will rehearse making a hasty recovery before the start point (SP). This vehicle is normally the next to last vehicle in the convoy if there is a rear gun truck. As an additional recovery capability, all vehicles should carry tow cables or ropes to be able to recover a like or smaller vehicle.

**j. Gun Trucks.** Gun trucks are assigned or attached hardened vehicles with CSWs to provide suppressive-fire support to the convoy as well as to deter potential threat forces.

**k. Security Personnel.** Security personnel include all other personnel participating in the convoy. (Passengers are not allowed in tactical convoys.) Security personnel—

- (1) Watch for potential close threats.
- (2) Signal and direct civilian traffic as required by the TC.
- (3) Can serve in other positions of the convoy team (except the TC position).
- (4) Can serve as the TC when under duress.
- (5) Will dismount on order.
- (6) Should be formed into tactical elements and rehearse as such.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONVOY TABLES**

#### **4-1. GENERAL**

a. CTs (table 4-1) are designed to develop and test the proficiency of individual, crew, and convoy-element gunnery techniques at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels. These tables must be completed in sequence. (For example, individuals cannot advance to CT II without completing CT I.) The series of engagements in each table is intended to replicate (within the safety and resource constraints of live-fire gunnery ranges) battlefield tasks under realistic conditions against likely target arrays. This chapter discusses convoy gunnery tables, qualification requirements for crews and convoys, scoring procedures, standards, and allowable variations for these tables.

**(1) Basic Convoy Tables (CTs I through IV).** The convoy gunnery tables standardize the gunnery program for units. The first phase of the CTs consists of basic small-arms qualifications. These basic tables train the individual on the weapons skills necessary to engage targets in a combat setting. These basic tables will prepare individuals to function as qualified members of a vehicle crew for the intermediate tables. Each individual must successfully complete each basic table before moving on to intermediate CTs.

| <b>Table 4-1<br/>Convoy Tables</b> |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Basic Convoy Tables</b>         |  |
| Table I                            | Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Weapon</li> <li>• CSWs</li> </ul> |
| Table II                           | Zero Weapon  |
| Table III                          | Weapon Qualification (Assigned Weapon)   |
| Table IV                           | Advanced Rifle Marksmanship and Reflexive Fire   |
| <b>Intermediate Convoy Tables</b>  |  |
| Table V                            | Crew Practice 1  |
| Table VI                           | Crew Practice 2  |
| Table VII                          | Crew Practice 3  |
| Table VIII                         | Crew Qualification   |
| <b>Advanced Convoy Tables</b>      |  |
| Table IX                           | Convoy Training (LTA)  |
| Table X                            | Convoy Dry Fire (LTA)  |
| Table XI                           | Convoy Dry Fire STX (MTA)  |
| Table XII                          | Convoy Qualification Course (MTA)  |

**(2) Intermediate Convoy Tables (CTs V through VIII).** The second phase consists of intermediate convoy gunnery tables. These tables are a logical extension of the basic convoy gunnery tables. They train crews to engage moving and stationary targets with all available weapons during periods of daylight and limited visibility. The ultimate goal of these tables is to qualify vehicle crews through the crew qualification course (CT VIII). Crews must complete each table successfully before executing the advanced convoy gunnery tables.

**(3) Advanced Convoy Tables (CTs IX through XII).** The third phase consists of advanced convoy gunnery tables. These advanced tables combine qualified crews to form convoys, and provide training on the control and distribution of fires under simulated combat conditions. The advanced convoy gunnery tables are an extension of the intermediate convoy gunnery tables. They train convoys to react to various realistic situations and engage moving and stationary targets with all available weapons during periods of daylight and limited visibility.

b. The specific purpose for each gunnery table is as follows:

**(1) Table I.** The purpose of this table is to train individuals on preliminary marksmanship (according to the appropriate weapon system FM).

**(2) Table II.** The purpose of this table is to train individuals on zeroing their weapons and increase their confidence in the weapon system (according to the appropriate weapon system FM).

**(3) Table III.** This is the basic weapon qualification table. Its purpose is to train individuals on target acquisition and on engaging stationary targets for record fire (according to the appropriate weapon system FM).

**(4) Table IV.** The purpose of this table is to train individuals on advanced marksmanship, including reflexive fire.

**(5) Table V.** This table involves a crew proficiency course. It is the first table that requires individuals to perform as a crew.

**(6) Table VI.** This table requires the vehicle crew to fire from a stationary vehicle during day and night engagements.

**(7) Table VII.** The purpose of this table is to train the crew to engage stationary targets from both a stationary and moving vehicle.

**(8) Table VIII.** This table involves single-vehicle marksmanship qualification. The table evaluates the crew's ability to properly acquire and engage targets under various firing conditions. Firing is done during the day and at night.

**(9) Table IX.** The purpose of this table is to make a transition from individual crew to convoy training. Crews are trained to operate in a convoy in a nonhostile environment and to conduct convoy battle drills.

**(10) Table X.** The purpose of this table is to train convoys to acquire and synchronize target engagements as a convoy and to conduct convoy battle drills.

**(11) Table XI.** This table is a preliminary LFX. The purpose of this table is to train convoys to react to realistic scenarios using blank ammunition.

**(12) Table XII.** This table is the convoy qualification exercise. It uses the same scenarios as table XI, except that live ammunition is used.

## 4-2. CONVOY TABLE TASK, CONDITION, AND STANDARDS

Commanders and unit leaders need clear standards to measure crew proficiency in convoy gunnery. Leaders will evaluate intermediate and advanced CTs using the *T* (trained), *P* (needs practice), or *U* (untrained) method. The trainer will observe each crew's teamwork, weapon system proficiency, and marksmanship. The trainer will then evaluate the crew as *T*, *P*, or *U* based on *GOs* and *NO GOs* the crew receives when evaluated against task standards, critical subtask standards, and leader task standards. Leaders will also be evaluated on their ability to perform appropriate steps in synchronizing convoy operations as well as interfacing with higher headquarters or convoy-control elements.

**a. Engagement Standards.** Engagement standards consist of tasks. Each task includes a combination of critical and leader subtasks. To succeed in a task, individuals, crews, and leaders must meet all critical subtasks. Crews must receive a *GO* in meeting critical subtask standards to meet engagement task standards. Leader tasks support the engagement task. The task standards apply to every engagement.

**b. Task Standards.** Engagement task standards require the crew to hit a selected target with an appropriate number and type of rounds within the given target "exposure" time. Crews will receive a *T*, *P*, or *U* for each engagement.

**(1) Target Kill Standards.** Crews will receive a *T* rating if they destroy the target according to table 4-2. Crews will receive a *P* rating if they suppress the target. Crews will receive a *U* rating if they fail to identify or engage the target within the target exposure time.

| <b>Table 4-2</b>             |                    |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Target Kill Standards</b> |                    |                                |
| <b>Target</b>                | <b>Target Type</b> | <b>Standards</b>               |
| Truck/Technical Target       | Vehicle            | Hit with at least three rounds |
| Point or Area Target         | Troops             | Hit one target with one round  |

(a) Point targets are defined as rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) (or anti-tank guided missile) targets and include three E-type silhouettes placed in a line or in a wedge formation. Targets must not be more than 5 meters apart or 10 meters deep.

(b) Area targets are defined as a target array consisting of seven E-type silhouettes placed in a line or in a wedge or column formation. Targets must not be more than 5 meters apart, extend beyond 30 meters in width, or be more than 20 meters in depth.

**(2) Target Exposure Time.** Exposure time is the time that the vehicle crew is allowed to destroy a given target. Exposure time is 20 seconds for each target.

**c. Critical Subtask Standards.** Critical subtask standards evaluate the crew's ability to engage targets under other than normal operating conditions. If the crew does not meet all applicable subtask standards, the engagement task standards cannot be met. The crew will be assessed a *U* rating on the given engagement task. A critical subtask for crews is induced weapon malfunction (IWM). The subtask standards for IWM are as follows:

- (1) Gunner applies immediate action to the weapon system.
- (2) Gunner places weapon back into operation.
- (3) Gunner resumes engagement of targets.

**d. Leader Subtask Standards.** Leader subtask standards evaluate the vehicle commander's ability to control the crew, vehicle, and weapon system. Without this control, engagements would not be synchronized and efficiency would suffer.

**(1) Most Dangerous First.** The commander will ensure that the crew engages the most dangerous target first.

**(2) Engagement Techniques.** Soldiers will use proper engagement techniques.

**(a) Crew-Served (M249, M240).**

1. Gunners will fire an initial 10- to 15-round burst, then fire additional 10- to 15-round bursts at the target until it is destroyed (point targets).

2. Gunners will fire an initial 10- to 15-round burst at the center of mass, then fire additional 10- to 15-round bursts in a suppressive pattern (area targets).

**(b) Crew-Served (MK19).** Gunners will fire a one- to two-round sensing burst, then fire additional six-round bursts in a suppressive pattern (area targets).

**(c) Individual.**

1. The Soldier will fire controlled, single-round bursts until the target is destroyed (point targets).

2. The Soldier will fire three-round bursts in semiautomatic mode until the target is suppressed or destroyed (area targets).

**(3) Driving Techniques.** Drivers will use proper driving techniques and—

- (a) Maintain a steady platform while in an offensive status.
- (b) Stay on course roads as briefed in the range safety briefing.
- (c) Not damage the vehicle.
- (d) Not exceed the established range speed limit.
- (e) Avoid stalling the vehicle.

**(4) Suppression Techniques.** Gunners will use an effective suppression technique to suppress area targets. Suppressive fire is defined as “fire on or about a weapon system to degrade its performance below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives.” For effective suppressive fire, the gunner must release three or four distinct bursts into the target area. Machinegun suppressive fire is usually effective in bursts of 10 to 15 rounds.

#### 4-3. BASIC CONVOY TABLES

**a. General.** Individual gunnery consists of CTs I through IV. These must be completed within 6 months before the CLFX.

**b. Engagement and Qualification Standards.** Standards are found in appropriate individual weapons manuals. Soldiers must qualify on the tables in sequence and will not move on to the intermediate or advanced tables until qualified on the basic tables.

| Convoy Table I<br>Individual Practice 1 |   |
|---|---|
| TASK                                    | Conduct preliminary marksmanship instruction.   |
| CONDITIONS                              | Given the availability of TADS, trained coaches and instructors, assigned weapon, and applicable FM.  |
| STANDARDS                               | Weapons proficiency, including assembly and disassembly, functions check, correct malfunctions, and firing techniques according to the appropriate FM. If available, Soldiers will qualify on the Engagement Skill Trainer (EST) before proceeding to table II. |

**Convoy Table II****Individual Practice 2**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| TASK       | Conduct grouping and zeroing with assigned weapon.  |
| CONDITIONS | Given trained coaches and instructors, assigned weapon, required ammunition, and 25-meter firing range.   |
| STANDARDS  | Conduct grouping and zeroing exercise according to the appropriate FM. If available, conduct grouping and zeroing exercises with LMTS beforehand. |

**Convoy Table III****Individual Qualification**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| TASK       | Conduct individual weapon qualification.  |
| CONDITIONS | Given the availability of EST, certified range operator, assigned weapon, required ammunition, and record-fire range. |
| STANDARDS  | Qualify on an automated range (if available) according to the appropriate FM.   |

**Convoy Table IV****Advanced Individual Qualification**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| TASK       | Conduct night unassisted qualification.   |
| CONDITIONS | Given range facilities, assigned weapon, and ammunition.  |
| STANDARDS  | Qualify according to the applicable FM. If an EST is available, Soldiers will conduct this training in the EST instead of conducting live fire according to DA Pamphlet 350-38. |
| TASK       | Conduct night optics qualification.   |
| CONDITIONS | Given certified range operator, assigned weapon and optic, required ammunition, and range.  |
| STANDARDS  | Qualify according to the appropriate FM and optics.   |
| TASK       | Conduct reflexive-fire training.  |
| CONDITIONS | Given trained coaches and instructors, assigned weapon, required ammunition, and range.   |
| STANDARDS  | Conduct reflexive-fire preliminary marksmanship instruction, dry-fire drills, and blank fire, followed by familiarization tables according to FM 3-22.9.                        |



#### 4-4. INTERMEDIATE CONVOY TABLES

Intermediate gunnery consists of CTs V through VIII.

| Convoy Table V<br>Crew Practice 1 |   |            |             |                |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|----------------|
| TASK                              | Engage and destroy stationary targets from a stationary vehicle during the day and at night.  |            |             |                |
| CONDITIONS                        | Given a vehicle with a crew and all assigned weapons equipped with MILES, a suitable engagement area with LTID targets (if available), and blank ammunition (if desired). |            |             |                |
| STANDARDS                         | The vehicle crew must achieve at least a <i>P</i> rating on five out of eight engagements with one of the five being a night engagement.                                  |            |             |                |
| DAY ENGAGEMENTS                   |   |            |             |                |
| Engagements                       | Vehicle   | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                 | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Stationary     |
| 2                                 | Stationary  | None       | Squad       | Stationary     |
|                                   |   |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 3                                 | Stationary  | None       | Squad       | Stationary     |
| 4                                 | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Stationary     |
|                                   |   |            | Squad       | Stationary     |
| 5                                 | Stationary  | IWM        | Truck       | Stationary     |
| NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS                 |   |            |             |                |
| Engagements                       | Vehicle   | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                 | Stationary  | IWM        | RPG         | Point          |
|                                   |   |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 2                                 | Stationary  | None       | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 3                                 | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|                                   |   |            | Squad       | Area           |

| Convoy Table VI<br>Crew Practice 2 |   |            |             |                |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|----------------|
| TASK                               | Engage and destroy stationary targets from a stationary vehicle during the day and at night.                                      |            |             |                |
| CONDITIONS                         | Given a vehicle with a crew and assigned weapons, authorized allocation of ammunition, and suitable live-fire range with targets. |            |             |                |
| STANDARDS                          | The vehicle crew must achieve at least a <i>P</i> rating on four of six engagements with one of the six being a night engagement. |            |             |                |
| DAY ENGAGEMENTS                    |   |            |             |                |
| Engagements                        | Vehicle   | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                  | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|                                    |   |            | Squad       | Area           |
| 2                                  | Stationary  | IWM        | RPG         | Point          |
|                                    |   |            | Truck       | Moving         |
| 3                                  | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|                                    |   |            | Squad       | Area           |
| NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS                  |   |            |             |                |
| Engagements                        | Vehicle   | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                  | Stationary  | IWM        | RPG         | Point          |
|                                    |   |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 2                                  | Stationary  | None       | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 3                                  | Stationary  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|                                    |   |            | Squad       | Area           |

| Convoy Table VII  |  |                |             |                |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Crew Practice 3   |  |                |             |                |
| TASK              | Engage and destroy stationary targets from a stationary and moving vehicle during the day and at night.  |                |             |                |
| CONDITIONS        | Given a vehicle with a crew and assigned weapons, authorized allocation of ammunition, and suitable live-fire range with targets during the day. |                |             |                |
| STANDARDS         | The vehicle crew must achieve at least a <i>P</i> rating on five of seven engagements with two of the seven being night engagements.             |                |             |                |
| DAY ENGAGEMENTS   |  |                |             |                |
| Engagements       | Vehicle  | Conditions     | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                 | Stationary   | None           | RPG         | Point          |
|                   |  |                | Squad       | Area           |
| 2                 | Stationary   | IWM            | RPG         | Area           |
|                   |  |                | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 3                 | Offense  | Vehicle Moving | Squad       | Area           |
|                   |  |                | Truck       | Moving         |
| 4                 | Offense  | Vehicle Moving | RPG         | Point          |
|                   |  |                | Squad       | Area           |
| NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS |  |                |             |                |
| Engagements       | Vehicle  | Conditions     | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                 | Stationary   | None           | Squad       | Area           |
|                   |  |                | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 2                 | Stationary   | IWM            | RPG         | Point          |
|                   |  |                | Squad       | Area           |
| 3                 | Offense  | Vehicle Moving | RPG         | Point          |
|                   |  |                | Squad       | Area           |

| Convoy Table VIII<br>Crew Qualification |  |            |             |                |
|---|--|------------|-------------|----------------|
| TASK                                    | Engage and destroy stationary targets from a stationary and moving vehicle during the day and at night.  |            |             |                |
| CONDITIONS                              | Given a vehicle with a crew and assigned weapons, authorized allocation of ammunition, and suitable live-fire range with targets during the day.   |            |             |                |
| STANDARDS                               | <p>The vehicle crew receives a <i>distinguished</i>, <i>superior</i>, or <i>qualified</i> rating based on the following criteria:</p> <p>DISTINGUISHED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crew scored <i>T</i> on at least seven out of eight engagements.</li><li>• Crew earned no more than one <i>P</i> score.</li><li>• Crew received no <i>U</i> scores.</li></ul> <p>SUPERIOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crew scored <i>T</i> on at least six out of eight engagements.</li><li>• Two of the eight must have been night engagements.</li></ul> <p>QUALIFIED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crew scored <i>T</i> on five of eight engagements.</li><li>• Two of the eight must have been night engagements.</li></ul> <p>UNQUALIFIED</p> <p>Crew scores met one or more of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>U</i> on three or more engagements.</li><li>• <i>U</i> on more than two night engagements.</li></ul> |            |             |                |
| DAY ENGAGEMENTS                         |  |            |             |                |
| Engagements                             | Vehicle  | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                       | Stationary   | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|   |  |            | Squad       | Area           |
| 2                                       | Offense  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|   |  |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 3                                       | Stationary   | IWM        | Squad       | Area           |
|   |  |            | Truck       | Moving         |
| 4                                       | Offense  | None       | Truck       | Stationary     |
| NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS                       |  |            |             |                |
| Engagements                             | Vehicle  | Conditions | Target Type | Target Posture |
| 1                                       | Offense  | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|   |  |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 2                                       | Stationary   | None       | RPG         | Point          |
|   |  |            | Squad       | Area           |
| 3                                       | Offense  | None       | Squad       | Area           |
|   |  |            | Truck       | Stationary     |
| 4                                       | Stationary   | IWM        | RPG         | Point          |
|   |  |            | Truck       | Stationary     |

## 4-5. ADVANCED CONVOY TABLES

a. **Advanced Gunnery.** Advanced gunnery consists of CTs IX through XII.

| <b>Convoy Table IX</b><br><b>Convoy Practice 1 (LTA)</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>TASK</b>  | Convoy executes convoy operation procedures.   |
| <b>CONDITIONS</b>  | Day and night training. Given assigned equipment, vehicles, weapons, and OPORD.  |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convoy commander briefs all members according to FM 55-30.</li> <li>• Convoy members conduct rehearsals to standard according to the unit SOP.</li> <li>• Convoy makes the SP and release point (RP), maintaining convoy discipline.</li> <li>• Convoy is conducted successfully under limited visibility.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Convoy Table X</b><br><b>Convoy Practice 2 (LTA)</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>TASK</b>   | Convoy takes appropriate actions during convoy operations against enemy contact.  |
| <b>CONDITIONS</b>                                       | Day and night training. Given blanks, assigned equipment, vehicles, weapons, MILES, and fragmentary order (FRAGO).  |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convoy identifies enemy attack and reacts appropriately without further endangering the convoy.</li> <li>• Convoy clears or bypasses obstacle and disengages from the enemy through fire and movement.</li> <li>• Convoy consolidates and reorganizes at a rally point.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Convoy Table XI (STX)</b><br><b>Convoy Practice 3 (MTA)</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>TASK</b>  | Convoy conducts blank-fire exercise in a tactical scenario (app I).                       |
| <b>CONDITIONS</b>  | Day training only. Given blanks, assigned equipment, vehicles, weapons, OPFOR, and OPORD. |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>   | Meet all standards as specified in appendix I.  |

| <b>Convoy Table XII (CLFX)</b><br><b>Convoy Qualification (MTA)</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>TASK</b>   | Convoy conducts eight tactical tasks in day and night CLFXs in a tactical scenario (app I).   |
| <b>CONDITIONS</b>   | Day and night training. Given live rounds, assigned equipment, vehicles, weapons, and FRAGO.  |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet standards as specified in appendix I with at least a <i>P</i> rating. All day live-fire tasks must be completed with a <i>P</i> rating or higher before negotiating the night live-fire table. Night live fire must be conducted to standard with a <i>P</i> rating or higher.</li> <li>• Units must conduct at least three out of eight engagements at night.</li> </ul> |

**b. Battle Drills.** Units will conduct the following battle drills as a minimum in support of CTs X through XII. More information is available from Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) Handbook 04-27 (Convoy Leader Training Handbook, Volume II) at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/1397622> and OIF smart cards at <https://call2.army.mil> (after logging in, select *Warfighting*, *Operation Iraqi Freedom*, *Products*, then *Smart Cards*).

- (1) Break Contact.
- (2) Consolidation and Reorganization.
- (3) Move Through Traffic Circle.
- (4) Occupy a Rally Point.
- (5) Perform Casualty Evacuation and Recovery.
- (6) Prepare and React to IED Attack.
- (7) React to Bridge or Overpass Attack.
- (8) React to Contact - Forced to Stop.
- (9) React to Contact - Maintain Movement.
- (10) React to Suspected IED.

**c. Scenarios.** Scenario possibilities, including routes, engagements, and target locations, are limitless depending on unit planning, requests, and safety restrictions. Requests made 90 days in advance are likely to be filled. Options become more limited after this time.

#### **4-6. QUALIFICATION REFIRES**

If a crew or convoy fails to qualify, it will refire for qualification if time and resources allow. The highest rating that a crew or convoy may earn when refiring is *qualified*.

a. The crew or convoy will refire only the engagements in which it scored a *U*.

b. The crew or convoy will refire only the number of engagements required to obtain a *qualified* rating.

c. The highest score the crew or convoy may receive when refiring a *U* task is *P*.

d. If a crew or convoy refires a failed engagement before it fires all the engagements in CT VIII, it will receive a *qualified* rating at best.

#### **4-7. ALIBIS**

Battalion commanders are the decision authorities for alibis. The crew or convoy refires all alibi engagements. The commander will accept alibis only under the following conditions:

- a. Range equipment failure.
- b. Vehicle failure not caused by crew error.
- c. Unsafe conditions, but not caused by crew error.

#### **4-8. CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS**

The training unit's battalion commander is the decision authority for CT modifications. Modification refers to combining tables, altering standards or target types, or other deviations from the guidelines in this pamphlet.

a. CTs I through III, VII, VIII, XI, and XII must be completed.

b. The standards in the qualification tables (CTs VIII and XII) may not be modified.

### **CHAPTER 5**

#### **RISK MANAGEMENT AND SAFETY**

##### **5-1. GENERAL**

The unit chain of command is responsible for ensuring that the unit does not lose combat power because of training accidents. Commanders will conduct a risk assessment of potential hazards according to AR 385-10 before all training phases. Leaders should eliminate or mitigate potential hazards through controlled risk-reduction methods according to FM 100-14.

##### **5-2. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this chapter is to provide training units and rotational augmentee personnel a clear and concise understanding of the safety requirements and constraints for the CLFX at the MTA.

### **5-3. REFERENCES**

a. Training units will comply with the following references:

- (1) AR 385-10.
- (2) AR 385-63.
- (3) AR 385-64.
- (4) DA Pamphlet 385-63.
- (5) FM 100-14.
- (6) AE Pamphlet 385-15.
- (7) GTA SOPs #1 and #10.

b. In addition to the references in subparagraph a above, all leaders and unit trainers will be fully familiar with the safety guidelines outlined in the CMTC Live Fire Exercise Procedures (available at <http://www.cmtc.7atc.army.mil/Units/panthers/expro.htm> or from the Panther Observer Controller Team at DSN 474-4305). These procedures will be referred to for safety issues not addressed in this chapter.

### **5-4. RISK ASSESSMENT**

Commanders will conduct a daily risk assessment according to FM 100-14 and distribute it down to squad level in written format. A copy of the signed risk assessment must be on hand at all training sites.

### **5-5. GTA RANGE OPERATIONS**

Training units will coordinate all aspects of training conducted at the GTA, including dry-fire training and the STX, with the GTA Range Operations Branch according to this pamphlet, chapter 6; and GTA SOPs #1 and #5.

### **5-6. SAFETY BRIEFING REQUIREMENTS**

CLFX OICs will receive a safety briefing from the GTA Infantry Operations Branch before conducting CLFX training at the GTA. The CLFX OIC will ensure that all RSOs, unit leaders and trainers, and training unit personnel receive a safety briefing before conducting CLF training.



## 5-7. UNIT RESPONSIBILITY

The rotational unit commander and the entire unit chain of command share responsibility for safety. The CLFX OIC will ensure that enough RSOs are trained and positioned to best observe the exercise. As a minimum, one RSO will accompany each convoy element. The OIC will be positioned at the Range 301 tower to allow communications with all parties during the exercise.

## 5-8. UNIFORM

**a. Required Equipment.** As a minimum, all personnel will wear load-bearing equipment (LBE), body armor, Kevlar helmets, and hearing protection. Training units will equip themselves as they would in combat according to their unit SOP. Personnel riding exposed in vehicle hatches or in cargo areas will wear protective goggles.

**b. MILES.** All vehicles taking part will have operational MILES installed. RSOs and O/C-Ts will place their controller guns on universal kill so that they can trigger the Combat Vehicle Kill Indicator (CVKI) System if they observe a safety infraction or need to stop an unsafe action.

## 5-9. AMMUNITION

a. Training units will ensure that blank and live ammunition are not mixed during training. Units will ensure blank-fire adapters are removed before live fire. Convoy OICs will ensure that all weapons and magazines used during the “Red-Direct” (live ammunition/direct fire engagement) parts of training are inspected before clearing that part of the range and before each blank-fire iteration to ensure that no live ammunition is present.

b. High-explosive ammunition is not authorized for use during the CLFX. Training units must ensure that they have requested and are using only training ammunition.

c. Various types of pyrotechnic devices are used during the STX and live-fire parts of the training. Training units must ensure that only qualified individuals use these devices. Units are responsible for training their personnel.

## **5-10. WEAPON DISCIPLINE**

All personnel must maintain situational awareness at all times while driving on tank trails and ranges under Red-Direct conditions. At any one time, up to half of the weapon systems may be pointed off the installation during the convoy and therefore could present a hazard. Training units must stress the importance of and enforce weapon discipline at all times to avoid accidental discharges or inappropriate engagements of targets. In the event of an accidental discharge or suspected round exiting the installation, all training will stop until it is authorized to resume by the CG, 7ATC, according to the established practice for CMTC live-fire-level events. Units should follow procedures and reporting requirements according to GTA SOP #1, pages C25 through C27.

## **5-11. UNSAFE ACTS AND CONDITIONS**

Personnel will halt any action or report any condition they observe that, if allowed to continue, would result in damage to Government property or injury to personnel.

## **5-12. CONVOY SPEED**

a. The maximum speed limit during CLF is 15 miles per hour (25 kilometers per hour).

b. Higher speeds are authorized during STX lanes, but must not exceed posted speed limits or be in excess of what the conditions safely allow.

## **5-13. CONVOY SIZE**

Because of the route and engagement lengths, the total size of the convoy must not exceed eight vehicles. This does not include nonparticipating vehicles, such as the O/C-T vehicle, safety vehicles, or medical vehicles. The unit commander is responsible for determining the size of each convoy based on training requirements and a risk assessment.

# **CHAPTER 6**

## **RANGE OPERATIONS**

### **6-1. GENERAL**

This chapter is an event-specific supplement to GTA SOPs #1 and #5 for CLFX. Information here takes precedence over conflicting guidance in GTA SOPs, but does not replace GTA SOPs. Units must still read, understand, and follow the guidance in GTA SOPs. Examples of information covered in SOP #1 but not available in this chapter include but are not limited to accident and incident reporting, vehicle and road restrictions, and the daily range bulletin. SOP #1 provides more information on communications, medical support, OIC responsibilities, rounds out of impact (ROIs), and training restrictions.

## **6-2. OFFICER IN CHARGE AND RANGE SAFETY OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES**

Battalion commanders will designate an OIC who will be responsible for the safe conduct of the CLFX. During the certification process, the OIC and RSO must have read and demonstrated proficiency in material pertaining to the equipment, ammunition, and the training exercise to be conducted, especially this pamphlet and GTA SOP #1.

**a. Range OIC.** The OIC is a field-grade officer, certified by the battalion commander, who is responsible for the entire CLFX and all personnel participating in the training. The OIC—

- (1) Must read and comply with the guidance in this pamphlet and GTA SOP #1.
- (2) Must adequately brief the RSO, safety officers, safety NCOs, and all unit personnel on safety and applicable administrative instructions before training.
- (3) Must ensure all gates are closed and secured.
- (4) Will remain in the tower on Range 301 during the CLFX and maintain communications with the Range Control Branch, subordinate safety personnel, and training unit convoys and serials.
- (5) Is responsible for authorizing every entry and exit at Range 312 and is accountable for all personnel and vehicles at all times.

**b. RSO.** Each serial must have an RSO in the grade of staff sergeant or above and certified by the battalion commander. The RSO—

- (1) Will travel with the convoy and will not participate in the training.
- (2) Is responsible for maintaining communications with Range 301 and briefing the safeties traveling with the convoy.
- (3) Is directly responsible for all MEDEVACs.
- (4) Will ensure that only authorized targets are raised for each engagement.

**c. Safeties.** The OIC can develop specific requirements for safety NCOs (staff sergeant or above) traveling with the convoy based on the unit's proficiency and vehicle configurations. One safety for each vehicle is recommended; the minimum is one for every four vehicles. Safeties will ride in the convoy vehicle if space permits; otherwise, they will travel in a separate vehicle of the convoy. The unit commander is responsible for positioning safeties so that they can carry out their responsibilities. The safety NCO must be equipped with and in a position to use a MILES controller gun to stop unsafe actions or engagements. Safeties will not participate in the training.

### **6-3. OPERATIONS**

a. The training unit is responsible for providing all personnel and equipment to facilitate the safe operation of the range. This includes certified field-grade OICs, RSOs (staff sergeant or above), range and vehicle safeties (staff sergeant or above), O/C-Ts, barrier guards, and associated vehicles and communications equipment for these individuals.

b. The unit will provide a dedicated operator for the Saab target control box. This person must travel with the convoy and have communications with the OIC, RSO, and safety NCOs. This person will raise targets only for each respective engagement and only at the command of the safety NCO. O/C-Ts will act as operators.

c. All unit weapons must be unloaded and in a "green-and-clear" status until the convoy crosses the SP. Only positively identified, hostile targets will be engaged. Green stakes or poles at the RP of the convoy route indicate the point at which units must clear and unload weapons and go to a green-and-clear status.

d. Before requesting a wet time, the unit must receive notification that the barrier and ground sweep of Graf-West has been completed. This is to ensure that all unauthorized personnel are evacuated from the live-fire area. Any personnel discovered will be told to leave the live-fire area immediately using the Range 312 gate. The name of the individual and vehicle bumper or license number will be recorded and relayed to the range 312 barrier guard. The barrier guard will notify the OIC when each unauthorized individual leaves the live-fire area.

e. No firing is allowed during the evening downtime for range maintenance.

f. Before the OIC requests a wet time, the training unit must have 100-percent accountability of all of its personnel and vehicles, and must report that accountability to the Range Control Branch.

g. Main supply routes (MSRs) and alternate supply routes (ASRs) are marked with black-and-white signs. Convoys must follow the routes marked by these signs and accompanying arrows. All traffic must remain on marked MSRs and ASRs. Because of the danger of unexploded ordnance, no vehicles or personnel are allowed off the roads.

h. The night phase of CLF conducted at the GTA will be done using the service drive.

#### **6-4. INSPECTIONS**

Range Control patrols will inspect the live-fire area to ensure compliance with published standards. Range Control personnel may halt training if they deem it unsafe. The Chief of GTA Operations can decertify the OIC and halt training until corrections are made.

#### **6-5. COMMUNICATIONS**

The tower on Range 301 must maintain communications with the Range Control Firing Desk, subordinate safety NCOs, the RSO, and the convoy or serial commanders at all times. The tower must maintain landline communications and monitor radio frequencies 55.200 and 60.000. Immediately on arrival, the OIC should establish a base station on Range 301 by landline, and make a radio check on frequency 60.000. The OIC should then occupy the range by landline and make a radio check on radio frequency 55.200. Range 301 has a telephone in the tower. This telephone is for emergency, safety, and immediate operational use and must be kept available.

**NOTE:** OICs should refer to GTA SOP #1, pages C9 through C11, for information on mandatory communications with Range Control personnel.

#### **6-6. VEHICLE AND ROAD RESTRICTIONS**

Range Control is responsible for locking all live-fire area barriers. Range Control will issue two matching keys for these barriers to either the OIC or the RSO. The unit will provide a barrier guard for the Range 312 gate. This guard must have a vehicle and a means to communicate with the OIC. This is the only authorized entry and exit route during the exercise. The guard may be issued one of the two keys to allow personnel to exit the live-fire area and to open the barrier gate at the reservation boundary bordering the city of Eschenbach. This is the primary exit route in the event a ground ambulance must go to the Eschenbach hospital.

## **6-7. MEDICAL SUPPORT**

Units must meet the medical-support requirements prescribed by GTA SOP #1, page C28. A medical vehicle with a designated driver and medic will follow each convoy to provide medical support. The driver must conduct a reconnaissance of both the Eschenbach Hospital and the dispensary, and drive the convoy route before the start of training. The OIC is responsible for ensuring all medical requirements are met.

## **6-8. MEDICAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

Units will conduct MEDEVACs according to GTA SOP #1, pages C28 through C31. The RSO will immediately call a ceasefire in the event of injuries requiring ground evacuation.

## **6-9. FIREFIGHTING**

GTA SOP #1 provides firefighting procedures.

## **6-10. FACILITIES**

Units will use facilities at Range 301 during their convoy gunnery rotation. These facilities include AAR facilities, 5 barracks, 250 beds, a dining hall, men's and women's latrines and showers, potable water, a maintenance area, and a concrete motorpool.

## **APPENDIX A REFERENCES**

### **SECTION I PUBLICATIONS AND WEB SITES**

#### **A-1. ARMY REGULATIONS**

AR 350-1, Army Training and Education

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records

AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents

AR 385-63, Range Safety

AR 385-64, U.S. Army Explosives Safety Program

AR 600-55, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing)

#### **A-2. DA PAMPHLETS**

DA Pamphlet 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training

DA Pamphlet 385-63, Range Safety

DA Pamphlet 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

#### **A-3. FIELD MANUALS (FMs)**

FM 3-22.9, Rifle Marksmanship M16A1, M16A2/3, M16A4 and M4 Carbine

FM 3-22.68, Crew-Served Machine Guns, 5.56-mm and 7.62-mm

FM 4-01.45, Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Tactical Convoy Operations

FM 7-0, Training the Force

FM 7-1, Battle Focused Training

FM 17-12-8, Light Cavalry Gunnery

FM 55-30, Army Motor Transport Units and Operations

FM 100-14, Risk Management

#### **A-4. TECHNICAL MANUALS**

TM 9-1005-201-10, Operators Manual for Machine Gun, 5.56-mm, M249 W/Equip (NSN 1005-01-127-7510) (EIC: 4BG)

TM 9-1005-213-10, Operators Manual for Machine Guns, Caliber .50; M2, Heavy Barrel Flexible, W/E (NSN 1005-00-322-9715) (EIC: 4AG) M48 Turret Type (1005-00-957-3893) (EIC: 4BB) Soft Mount (1005-01-343-0747) (Navy) Fixed Type Right Hand Feed (1005-00-122-9339) (Navy) Fixed Type Left Hand Feed (1005-00-122-9368) (Navy)

TM 9-1005-313-10, Operators Manual for Machine Gun, 7.62mm, M240 (NSN 1005-01-025-8095); M240B (1005-01-412-3129); M240C (1005-01-085-4758); M240D (1005-01-418-6995); M240E1 (1005-01-252-4288); M240G (1005-01-359-2714); M240H (1005-01-518-2410); M240N (1005-01-493-1666)

TM 9-1005-319-10, Operators Manual for Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16A2 W/E (NSN 1005-01-128-9936) (EIC: 4GM); Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16A3 (1005-01-357-5112); Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16A4 (1005-01-383-2872) (EIC: 4F9); Carbine, 5.56 mm, M4 W/E (1005-01-231-0973) (EIC: 4FJ); Carbine, 5.56 mm, M4A1 (1005-01-382-0953) (EIC: 4GC)

TM 9-1010-221-10, Operators Manual for Grenade Launcher, 40-mm: M203 (NSN 1010-00-179-644 7); Grenade Launcher, 40-mm: M203A1 (1010-01-434-9028); Headquarters, Department of the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, And Navy

TM 11-5855-301-12, Operators and Unit Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Light, Aiming, Infrared AN/PAQ-4B (NSN 5855-01-361-1362) (EIC: N/A) AN/PAQ-4C (5855-01-398-4315) (EIC: N/A))

#### **A-5. TRAINING CIRCULARS**

TC 7-98-1, Stability and Support Operations Training Support Package, Chapter 7 Convoy Operations

TC 21-305-2, Training Program for Night Vision Goggle Driving Operations

TC 25-20, A Leader's Guide to After-Action Reviews

#### **A-6. TRAINING PUBLICATIONS**

ARTEP 7-5-MTP, Mission Training Plan for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad

Training Support Package (TSP) 55-Z-0001, Convoy Survivability



TSP 55-Z-0001-EX, Convoy Live Fire Exercise

## **A-7. ARMY IN EUROPE AND USAREUR PUBLICATIONS**

AE Regulation 10-5, HQ USAREUR/7A and Select Commands

AE Regulation 350-1, Training in the Army in Europe

AE Regulation 600-55, Driver- and Operator-Standardization Program

AE Pamphlet 165-3, Army in Europe Chaplaincy Training Strategy

AE Pamphlet 385-15, Leader's Operational Accident-Prevention Guide

AE Pamphlet 385-15-1, Commander's Convoy Checklist and Risk Assessment

USAREUR Regulation 350-220, Home Station Training Support

## **A-8. MISCELLANEOUS**

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) Web Site (<http://call.army.mil/>)

Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) #1  
(available on the Training Resource Management System (TRMS) Web site at  
<https://trms.7atc.army.mil>)

GTA SOP #5 (available on the TRMS Web site at <https://trms.7atc.army.mil>)

GTA SOP #10 (available on the TRMS Web site at <https://trms.7atc.army.mil>)

## **SECTION II FORMS**

DA Form 1155, Witness Statement on Individual

DA Form 1156, Casualty Feeder Report

DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officers Log

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 5983-E, Risk Management Worksheet

DA Form 5988-E, Equipment Inspection Maintenance Worksheet

## APPENDIX B

### CONVOY LIVE-FIRE REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST AND POC LIST

#### B-1. CHECKLIST

The timeline checklist shown below applies to units conducting long-range planning (para 2-5). “D” represents the date that the unit will begin training. Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) Standing Operating Procedure #1, annex B, provides more information on scheduling requirements (for example, for ammunition, troop billeting, required meetings).

|  | TIME                        | REQUIREMENT   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
|  | Not earlier than D-365 days | O/C-T training conducted.   |
|  | D-180 days                  | Unit submits land request to the Range Scheduling Office.   |
|  | No later than D-90 days     | Unit submits ammunition forecast.   |
|  | No later than D-60 days     | Unit submits request for required training aids, devices, and simulators (TADS).  |
|  | D-6 weeks                   | Unit conducts range reconnaissance and meets with the Inprocessing and Infantry Branches; picks up package from the Range Control Branch. |
|  | D-6 weeks                   | 6-week lock-in.   |
|  | D-4 weeks                   | Unit submits officer in charge and safety officer roster to the Range Operations Branch.  |
|  | No later than D-3 days      | Unit picks up D-day’s range bulletin to verify ranges scheduled.  |
|  | No later than D-1 day       | Unit inprocesses at the GTA.  |
|  | D-day                       | Unit begins convoy live-fire training.  |

## **B-2. POINTS OF CONTACT**

The chart below lists telephone numbers for GTA POCs.

| <b>GTA POCs</b>   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>GTA Range Operations</b>   | <b>DSN</b> |
| Land requests   | 475-8387   |
| Near-Term Scheduler   | 475-8324   |
| Range reconnaissance  | 475-7941   |
| Range 301 Crew  | 475-6386   |
| <b>TADS</b>   | <b>DSN</b> |
| Training Support Center Vilseck   | 476-2632   |
| Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) installation training | 466-2598   |
| Deployable Instrumentation System - Europe (DIS-E) requests               | 475-8509   |
| Seventh Army Training Command (7ATC) Sabot Academy                        | 475-7712   |
| 7ATC Safety Office  | 475-6162   |
| Combat Maneuver Training Center Operations Group S3                       | 466-4458   |

## APPENDIX C

### AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS

The chart below shows recommended ammunition requirements for each weapon for convoy tables V through XII.

|              | <b>Crew-Served</b> | <b>Crew-Served<br/>(blank)</b> | <b>Individual</b> | <b>Individual<br/>(blank)</b> |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Table V      |                    | 100                            |                   | 35                            |
| Table VI     | 100                |                                | 20                |                               |
| Table VII    | 200                |                                | 30                |                               |
| Table VIII   | 200                |                                | 60                |                               |
| Table X      |                    | 100                            |                   | 35                            |
| Table XI     |                    | 300                            |                   | 80                            |
| Table XII    | 500                |                                | 70                |                               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,000</b>       | <b>500</b>                     | <b>180</b>        | <b>150</b>                    |

# **APPENDIX D** **TRAINING AIDS, DEVICES, AND SIMULATORS**

## **D-1. MILES**

a. The following chart is a partial list of Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) equipment available for use from Training Support Center Vilseck (DSN 476-2632):

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| M16 kits   | 2,276 |
| Controller guns                                  | 156   |
| M90 squad automatic weapon (SAW)                 | 286   |
| M40 Mobile Independent Target System (MITS) kits | 256   |

b. The following is an example of what a company basic load of MILES might look like for convoy training:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| M16 kits        | 120 each |
| Controller guns | 3 each   |
| M90 SAW         | 18 each  |
| M40 MITS kits   | 20 each  |

## **D-2. DIS-E**

The following chart lists Deployable Instrumentation System - Europe (DIS-E) equipment available for use:

| <b>System</b>                         | <b>On Hand</b> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Personnel Detection Devices           | 880            |
| MILES Modification Kits               | 230            |
| M240 Small Arms Transmitters (SATs)   | 110            |
| M2 SATs                               | 100            |
| M16/M4 SATs                           | 700            |
| M249 SATs                             | 50             |
| Improvised Explosive Device Simulator | 4              |

## **APPENDIX E**

### **RANGE-USE CHECKLIST AND RANGE MAP**

#### **E-1. RANGE BULLETIN**

At least 3 days before training, units must pick up the range bulletin for the training day and ensure all facilities grouped under Graf-West are on the bulletin.

#### **E-2. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. Units will—

(1) Sign for the range and equipment they will use from the Range Support Team at Range 301.

(2) Record all activities on DA Form 1594.

b. Units must have the following on hand:

(1) This pamphlet.

(2) Current Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) Standing Operating Procedure #1 (Nov 04) (available at <https://trms.7atc.army.mil>).

(3) Current GTA map (GTA 1:25,000 special topographic map, series M84-TR-Z, version 25) (fig E-1).

(4) Current day's range bulletin.

(5) Medical support.

(a) Medics and ambulance drivers will have no additional duties. Medics must have a Geneva Convention medical ID card or have Geneva Convention Category II on the back of their military ID card. (Units may locally produce wallet-size medical cards.)

(b) Units must have a stripmap to the dispensary and the Eschenbach hospital, and a driver familiar with the route.

(c) Ambulance vehicles may not carry cargo (except for medical supplies). Ambulances must—

1. Have a red cross on all four sides. (Crosses may be temporary as long as they are firmly affixed and not affected by the weather.)

2. Have a medical litter.

3. Be covered and capable of safely transporting a medical litter completely internal to the vehicle.

c. OICs will—

(1) Ensure all gates and barriers are dropped and locked, and that Gate 312 is manned and has communications with both Range Control personnel and Range 301.

(2) Establish a landline with Range Control (primarily for direct-fire ranges) or radio contact (for nonfiring facilities). OICs will call the Range Control Firing Desk by landline to—

(a) Establish a base station and make a radio check on frequency 60.000.

(b) Occupy Range 301. OICs will also make a radio check on frequency 55.200 (“Last name of the OIC is \_\_\_\_\_, last four is \_\_\_\_.”).

(3) Get a tentative “wet time” from the Range Control Firing Desk.

(4) Ensure a range flag is up (during the day) or a beacon is flashing (at night) at the entrance of Range 301.

(5) Ensure barriers are in place, guards are posted, or both.

(6) Request to “go wet” and receive a wet time from the Range Control Firing Desk (“Range Control, this is (alpha call sign), range \_\_\_\_\_, request permission to go wet.”). Range Control will issue a net call for all direct-fire ranges to contact the Range Control Firing Desk by landline to receive a wet time and have Range Control initial the unit range card.

(7) Immediately call Range Control by landline to confirm the net call and wet status before beginning the movement.

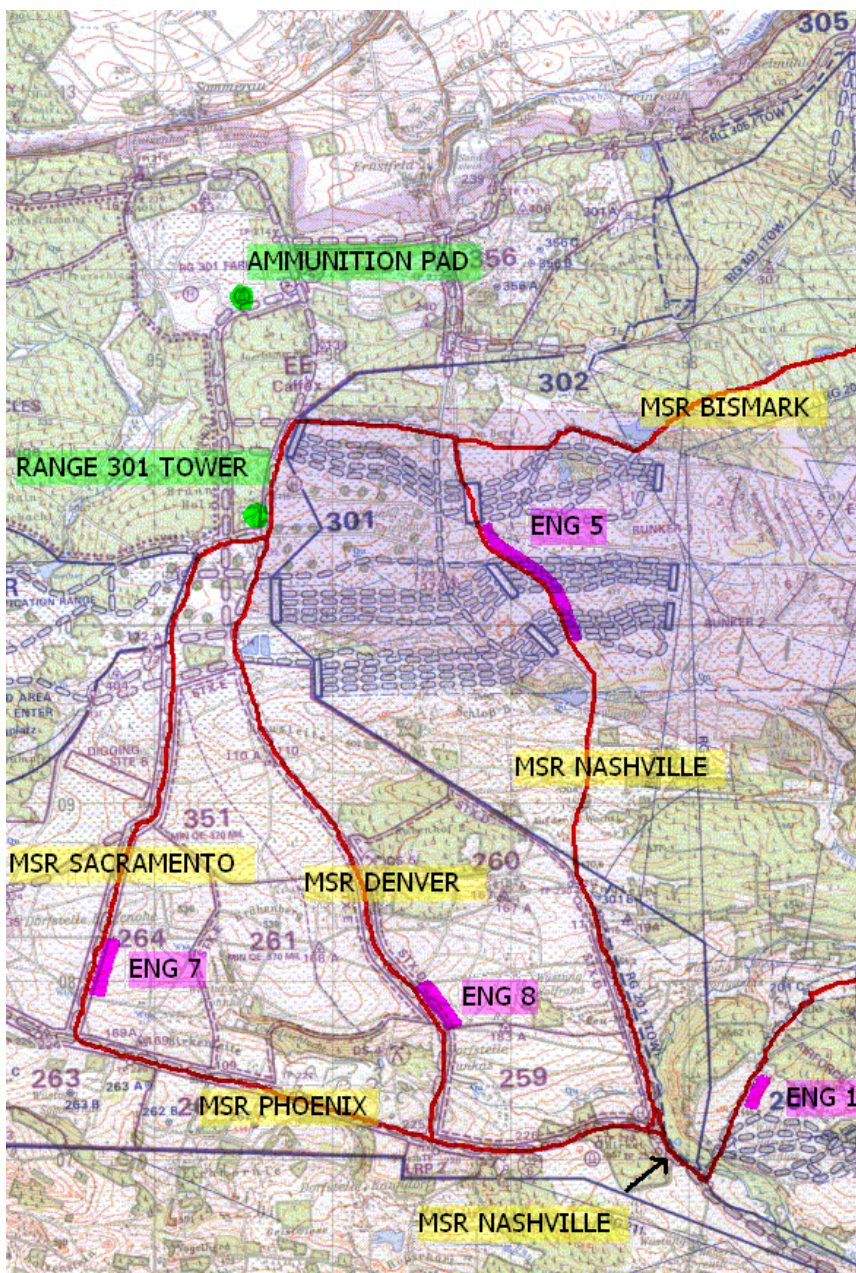
(8) Not leave the tower while the convoy is moving.

(9) Conduct training.

(10) Clear the range or place it in guard status with the Range Control Firing Desk. To do this, the OIC must—

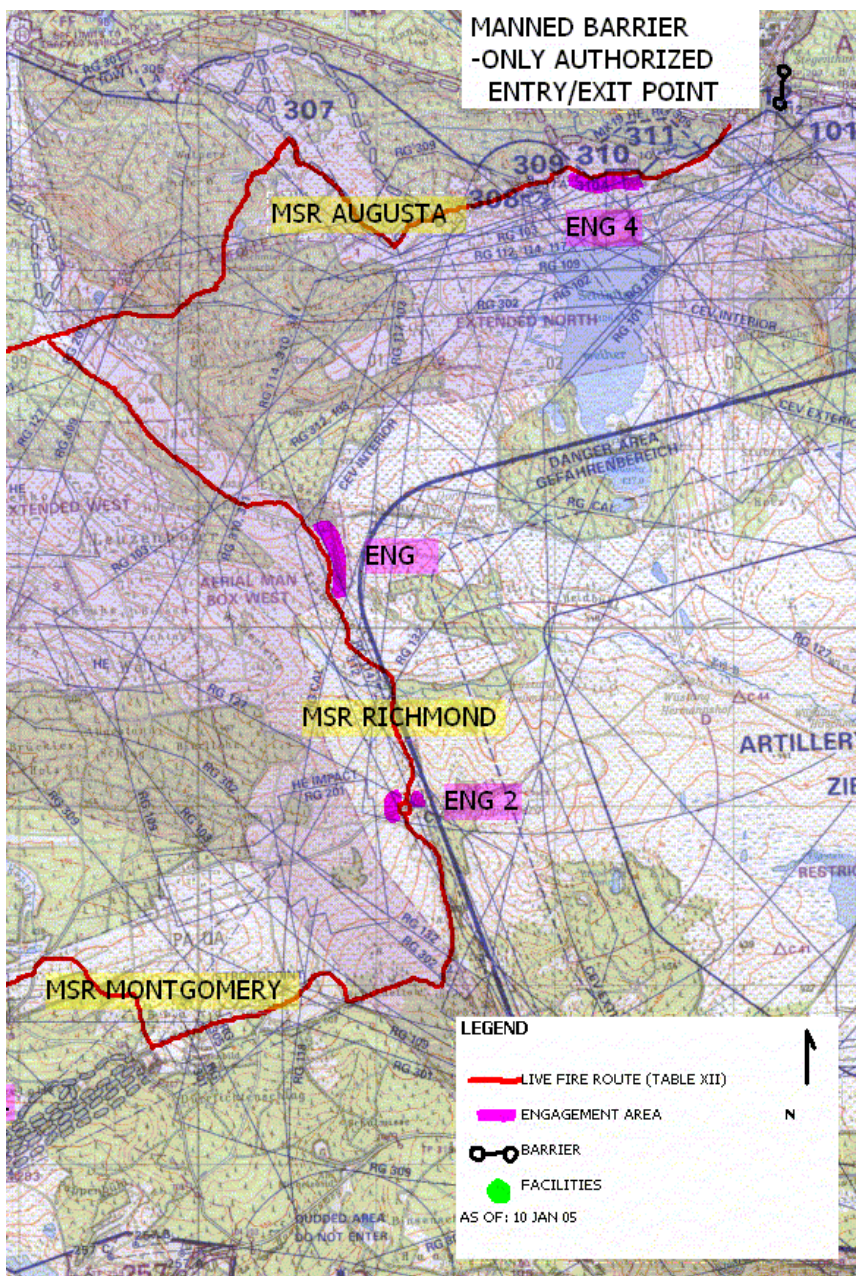
(a) “Go dry” with the Range Control Firing Desk and submit a range utilization report.

(b) Police the facility and have the range meister or foreman clear the range with the Range Control Firing Desk (final clearance in daytime only).



**Figure E-1. GTA Range Map**





**Figure E-1. GTA Range Map—Continued**

**APPENDIX F**  
**SAMPLE PRECOMBAT CHECKLISTS**

| <b>INDIVIDUAL CHECKLIST</b> |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
|                             | Ammunition and magazines serviceable and correctly loaded                   |
|                             | Checkbook and cash  |
|                             | Combat lifesaver (CLS) kit (with intravenous bags, expiration date checked) |
|                             | Convoy briefing attended  |
|                             | Drivers licenses  |
|                             | Eye protection goggles (correct lenses installed if needed)                 |
|                             | First-aid pouches with dressing (two)                                       |
|                             | Flak vest and body armor (plates properly installed and worn)               |
|                             | Flashlight with extra batteries and bulb                                    |
|                             | ID tags   |
|                             | Kevlar (chinstrap serviceable)  |
|                             | Load-bearing equipment with two canteens (full)                             |
|                             | Military ID cards   |
|                             | Night-vision goggles with batteries   |
|                             | Notebook and writing device   |
|                             | OPIMA Virtual Machine (OVM) keys  |
|                             | Rehearsals attended   |
|                             | Weapon cleaned and lubricated, and function test made                       |

| <b>VEHICLE CHECKLIST</b> |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          | Basic issue items complete  |
|                          | Cargo secured according to the standing operating procedure                         |
|                          | Class 1 basic load  |
|                          | Communication check with all available systems                                      |
|                          | DA Form 5988-E completed (before preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS)) |
|                          | Dispatch current (expiration date checked)  |
|                          | Emergency call signs and frequencies posted near each radio                         |
|                          | Execution matrix  |
|                          | Extra fuelcan “topped off” and secured  |
|                          | Fire extinguisher   |
|                          | Fuel and fluid levels “topped off”  |
|                          | Inventory of all required signal devices  |
|                          | Map and stripmaps   |
|                          | Medical evacuation nine-line format posted near each radio                          |
|                          | Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) products (additional)                         |
|                          | Roadguard belt  |
|                          | Towbar  |
|                          | Turn signals and lights serviceable   |
|                          | VS-17 panel   |
|                          | Warning triangles   |
|                          | Windows and mirrors cleaned   |

| <b>LEADER CHECKLIST</b> |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | Binoculars                             |
|                         | CLS with kit (expiration date checked) |
|                         | Convoy order and execution matrix      |
|                         | Current situation briefing             |
|                         | Global Positioning System              |
|                         | Map with current graphics              |
|                         | Radio check                            |
|                         | Risk assessment signed by commander    |
|                         | Sensitive items and personnel list     |
|                         | Stripmap and extra copies              |
|                         | Vehicle and personnel manifest         |

## **APPENDIX G**

### **OBSERVER/CONTROLLER-TRAINER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION**

#### **G-1. GENERAL**

This appendix covers the minimum training that each unit must provide for key leaders who will serve as observer/controller-trainers (O/C-Ts) when the unit conducts convoy live fire (CLF). Units conducting CLF are responsible for providing O/C-Ts for their training and must ensure O/C-Ts receive adequate training and preparation. O/C-Ts do not need to be from the training unit, but the training unit must provide the resources needed for O/C-T training.

#### **G-2. O/C-T CERTIFICATION INSTRUCTION**

O/C-T training comprises the following three blocks of instruction. Tier I and II training is mandatory, and Tier III highly recommended.

**a. Tier I.** Tier I instruction is distance-learning training. This training can be accessed at <http://www.mimic.org/wbt/OCCourse/> and will be completed by unit leaders. Compact disks with the training program have been distributed to all distance-learning centers. The training program requires the application RealPlayer, which is installed on library and distance-learning center computers. The three lessons taught in Tier I are as follows:

**(1) O/C-T Duties and Responsibilities.** This lesson will help the O/C-T candidate understand the duties and responsibilities of the position. O/C-Ts play a critical role in ensuring that realistic, doctrinal, and safe training is provided to Soldiers at all levels.

**(2) After-Action Review (AAR).** An AAR is a professional discussion of an event that concentrates on performance standards. This discussion enables Soldiers who participated in the event to learn what happened, why it happened, and how to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses, both individually and collectively. It is a tool that all leaders and units can use to get maximum benefits from every mission and task.

**(3) Safety and Risk Management.** This lesson will familiarize Soldiers with the Army's risk-management process to help Soldiers perform their duties as O/C-Ts at Army combat training centers.

**b. Tier II.** In Tier II, units must conduct “train-the-trainer” instruction with their unit O/C-Ts. O/C-Ts must be knowledgeable of each task the unit will train on during CLF training, along with associated conditions and standards. Thorough knowledge of these tasks is essential to O/C-Ts being able to effectively evaluate their unit’s performance, particularly during the unit AAR.

**c. Tier III.** In Tier III, unit O/C-Ts may conduct a “right-seat ride” with established O/C-Ts evaluating units on rotation at the Combat Maneuver Training Center (CMTC) in Hohenfels, if possible. This phase of instruction is not mandatory but will greatly increase the O/C-T’s confidence and ability. Right-seat rides allow a unit O/C-T to learn what “right looks like” by observing an experienced, full-time O/C-T conduct O/C-T duties. Right-side ride opportunities are very limited, but can be requested through the CMTC Operations Group S3 at DSN 466-4458.

### **G-3. CERTIFICATION**

O/C-Ts are required to be certified within 1 year before CLF training. Battalion commanders will certify O/C-Ts after training has been completed.

### **G-4. EVALUATION PACKETS**

Units must create evaluation packets for their O/C-Ts to use in evaluating convoys. These evaluation packets may include convoy-level training and evaluation outlines with O/C-T comments, a summary of the training event that lists strengths and areas that need improvement, notes from AARs, comments made to higher headquarters, AAR audio and video recordings, and other training observations.

### **G-5. O/C-T DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**a. Conduct.** Leaders selected as O/C-Ts will present themselves in a professional and military manner at all times. They must be subject-matter experts in all areas pertaining to their job. Leaders must understand the “dos and don’ts” of being an O/C-T while understanding and observing all Army regulations.

**b. AAR.** The O/C-T will be required to perform duties that will facilitate an AAR. These actions include controlling the battle, operating targets, adjudicating engagements, and enhancing the training experience of the training unit. As such, O/C-Ts must have a working knowledge on how to collect data for the AAR and on how to conduct an AAR. At various times during training and at the completion of training, the O/C-T must be prepared to conduct an informal or formal AAR in accordance with FM 7-1, FM 25-100, and Training Circular 25-20. O/C-Ts must also ensure there is active participation from their audience.

### **c. Safety.**

(1) Although the ultimate responsibility for safety lies with the training unit, O/C-Ts have the capability and responsibility to halt training if they observe safety infractions. O/C-Ts must understand the risk-management decision-making process and the effects those decisions have on the Soldiers.

(2) O/C-Ts must ensure the training unit chain of command is conducting realistic training that is consistent with safety and risk-assessment criteria, and be able to show safety deficiencies to the chain of command in accordance with the AAR format and the risk-assessment matrix.

(3) Throughout training, the O/C-T must be observant, proactive, conscious of surrounding activities, and ready to take immediate actions if necessary in the event of an identified risk or safety violation. O/C-Ts must identify hazards, risks, and safety issues (including fatigue, hunger, lack of mental alertness, stress, improper handling and treatment of equipment, and improper preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS)) and attempt to prevent accidents. O/C-Ts should use controller guns to help enforce safety standards by issuing “safety kills.”

## **APPENDIX H**

### **SAMPLE CONVOY OPERATION ORDER (OPORD) FORMAT**

TASK ORGANIZATION: (number of vehicles by nomenclature)

#### **1. SITUATION**

A. ENEMY (anything that will prevent the convoy from going from point A to point B)

- (1) Weather and light data
- (2) Road or route conditions or status
- (3) Enemy contact in zone within the last 48 hours (from intelligence summary)
- (4) Recent enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures
- (5) Areas along main supply route (MSR) or alternate supply route (ASR) of most probable contact

B. FRIENDLY

- (1) Controlling headquarters mission, commander's intent, and concept
- (2) Adjacent units (who we are supporting, where they are located, how we can communicate with them, with what we are supporting them, and why)
- (3) Location of friendly Iraqi forces along route
  - (a) Marking
  - (b) Uniform

#### **2. MISSION**

(who, what, when, where, why; clearly define the objectives of the mission)

#### **3. EXECUTION**

Convoy commander's intent (endstate, key tasks)

A. CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION (A broad, general outline of the operation that describes key actions of the convoy in sequence. A description of how we will integrate the efforts of all elements and supporting arms.)

- (1) The purpose of this mission is: \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) We will accomplish this by: \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) Decisive to this operation is: \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) (Describe what each independent section will do.)

B. MANEUVER OF CONVOY (everything that happens with the convoy between the start point (SP) and release point (RP))

C. FIRES

D. TASKS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS (Each section's task and purpose)

E. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS (information that applies to everyone)



- (1) Movement instructions
  - (a) Order of march
  - (b) Interval, speed, catch-up speed, waypoints, and actions on halts
- (2) Timeline
  - (a) OPORD
  - (b) Precombat inspections and rehearsals
  - (c) Line-up
  - (d) SP
  - (e) Link-ups
  - (f) Estimated times of arrival
  - (g) RP
- (3) Priority intelligence requirement, commander's critical information requirement
- (4) Actions on contact
- (5) Actions at danger areas
- (6) Actions at breakdowns
- (7) Actions on encountering improvised explosive devices
- (8) Rules of engagement
- (9) Uniform and equipment
- (10) Detainee transport
- (11) Location of the combat lifesaver or medic during the movement

#### 4. SERVICE SUPPORT

A. CONCEPT OF SUPPORT (before, during, and after the convoy operation)

##### B. MATERIALS AND SERVICES

- (1) Supply
  - (a) Logistics package (type)
  - (b) Classes 1, 3, 5, and 9
- (2) Transportation (ASR and MSR locations and status)
- (3) Services
  - (a) Field services (for example, billets, tentage)
  - (b) Maintenance (recovery plan)

##### C. MEDICAL EVACUATION

- (1) Methods and frequencies
- (2) Casualty collection point and landing zones
- (3) Ambulance exchange point

##### D. PLAN FOR TRANSPORTING ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR (EPWS)

- (1) Marking
- (2) EPW collection point and transport plan
- (3) Detainee sheets
- (4) Information cards
- (5) Tactical questioning guidance

## 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

### A. COMMAND

- (1) Location of troop and convoy commander
- (2) Succession of command

### B. SIGNAL

- (1) Signal operation instructions in effect
  - (a) Call signs
  - (b) Frequencies
- (2) Marking (vehicles, enemy, cleared buildings)
- (3) Pyrotechnics
- (4) Convoy signals (turn signals, horns, warning lights)

## 6. RISK REDUCTION AND MITIGATION

“Time is now\_\_\_\_\_, what are your questions?”

(Debrief Soldiers by asking specific questions from the OPORD)

## APPENDIX I

### COLLECTIVE TASKS

| <b>Conduct Troop Leading Procedures</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>TASK</b>                             | Conduct Troop Leading Procedures (17-3-0065.17-MNTP)   |
| <b>CONDITION</b>                        | The convoy has received an order with applicable operation graphics directing it to execute a mission. The order specifies the time of movement and describes the enemy situation. The convoy has conducted link-up with any attachments and the unit may be digitally equipped.   |
| <b>STANDARD</b>                         | The convoy is prepared to move by the time specified in the order with operational weapons, equipment, and the basic load of supplies as specified by the operation order (OPORD), fragmentary order (FRAGO), or convoy commander. All personnel are able to explain the convoy mission and their specific tasks and duties that support the mission. The convoy conducts backbriefings and rehearsals as time allows. |

| <b>Conduct a Tactical Road March</b> |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>TASK</b>                          | Conduct a Tactical Road March (17-3-0212.17-MNTP)   |
| <b>CONDITION</b>                     | The convoy has received an OPORD or FRAGO, complete with graphics, to conduct a tactical road march as part of a larger unit. The order specifies the arrival time at the start point (SP) as well as the march speed, interval, and order of march. All planning and preparation are complete, including the reconnaissance to determine the time-distance factor to the SP. |
| <b>STANDARD</b>                      | The convoy moves through and reports the SP, checkpoints, and release point (RP) at times specified by the OPORD or FRAGO. It maintains security at all times and completes movement to the location indicated by the order.  |

| <b>Establish and Maintain Communications</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>TASK</b>                                  | Establish and Maintain Communications (17-3-0011.17-MNTP)  |
| <b>CONDITION</b>                             | During tactical operations, the convoy must establish communications within the convoy and with adjacent and higher elements. The convoy commander specifies the types of communication that will be used.           |
| <b>STANDARD</b>                              | As a minimum, the convoy must establish the specified types of communications, check communications to make sure all information is being sent and received clearly, and enforce communications security procedures. |

| <b>Action Drill</b> |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>TASK</b>         | Action Drill (17-3-DRL4.17-MNTP)  |
| <b>CONDITION</b>    | The convoy is conducting a tactical movement. It observes a threat element; or the convoy commander identifies terrain or an obstacle, or receives a spot report (SPOTREP) from the commander that requires the convoy to change the direction of the movement. |
| <b>STANDARD</b>     | The convoy executes the action drill. As applicable, it returns fire and avoids threat fires or it moves in the new direction given by the convoy commander. In each situation, the convoy remains prepared to continue the unit's mission.                     |

| <b>Perform Personnel Consolidation and Reorganization</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>TASK</b>   | Perform Personnel Consolidation and Reorganization (17-3-2010.17-MNTP)  |
| <b>CONDITION</b>  | The threat has been defeated or has withdrawn. The convoy has been ordered to prepare to support the next phase of the operation by a specified time.   |
| <b>STANDARD</b>   | The convoy or element verifies local security and takes all necessary personnel- and equipment-related actions, including medical treatment and evacuation, maintenance, cross-leveling, and resupply, to prepare for follow-on operations. Appropriate reports are submitted to the next higher command, and convoy or element defenses are reorganized within the time prescribed by the commander. |

| <b>Contact Drill</b> |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>TASK</b>          | Contact Drill (17-3-DRL2.17-MNTP)   |
| <b>CONDITION</b>     | The convoy is conducting tactical operations. A convoy member makes contact with or detects a threat force without being detected. The convoy commander does not want to stop or slow the convoy's movement.  |
| <b>STANDARD</b>      | The Soldier or crew making first contact immediately alerts the rest of the convoy. Vehicles orient their weapons in the direction of the threat, taking precaution to avoid masking each other's fire, and continue movement in the original direction of travel. Personal weapons are aimed in the direction of the threat. The convoy commander sends contact reports and SPOTREPs to the commander. |

| <b>Report Casualties</b> |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>TASK</b>              | Report Casualties (17-3-2011.17-MNTP)  |
| <b>CONDITION</b>         | Several convoy members are wounded, killed, missing, or captured.  |
| <b>STANDARD</b>          | Higher headquarters is informed of the convoy strength and casualty every day as directed by the unit standing operating procedures and DA Form 1155 and 1156 as expeditiously as time permits in keeping with the tactical situation. Convoy leaders can account for all assigned and attached personnel. |

| <b>Defend Unit Area</b> |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>TASK</b>             | Defend Unit Area (63-3-1024.17-MNTP)  |
| <b>CONDITION</b>        | Tactical operations have begun. The controls and priorities have been established by the higher headquarters and staff based on the type of combat operation underway. A threat force is encountered and may engage the convoy. |
| <b>STANDARD</b>         | If engaged, the threat force is repelled or delayed until the convoy is relieved or augmented by the military police or task combat forces. Critical operations resume as soon as possible.                                     |

## GLOSSARY

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 7ATC           | Seventh Army Training Command                                       |
| A&L            | aid and litter  |
| AAR            | after-action review   |
| AE             | Army in Europe  |
| AEPUBS         | Army in Europe Publishing System                                    |
| AR             | Army regulation   |
| ARTEP          | Army Training and Evaluation Program                                |
| ASP            | ammunition supply point   |
| ASR            | alternate supply route  |
| CALL           | Center for Army Lessons Learned                                     |
| CD             | compact disk  |
| CG             | commanding general  |
| CG, USAREUR/7A | Commanding General, United States Army, Europe,<br>and Seventh Army |
| CLF            | convoy live fire  |
| CLFX           | convoy live-fire exercise   |
| CLS            | combat lifesaver  |
| CO             | convoy operations   |
| CSM            | command sergeant major  |
| CSW            | crew-served weapon  |
| CTT            | common task test  |
| CVI            | combat vehicle identification                                       |
| CVKI           | Combat Vehicle Kill Indicator                                       |
| DA             | Department of the Army  |
| DIS-E          | Deployable Instrumentation System - Europe                          |
| DVD            | digital video disk  |
| EPW            | enemy prisoner of war   |
| EST            | Engagement Skill Trainer  |
| FM             | field manual  |
| FRAGO          | fragmentary order   |
| GTA            | Grafenwöhr Training Area  |
| GWOT           | Global War on Terrorism   |
| ID             | identification  |
| IED            | improvised explosive device   |
| IWM            | induced weapon malfunction  |
| LBE            | load-bearing equipment  |
| L-CCATS        | Laser - Convoy Counter Ambush Training System                       |
| LFX            | live-fire exercise  |
| LMTS           | Laser Marksmanship Training System                                  |
| LTA            | local training area   |
| LTC            | lead truck commander  |
| LTID           | laser target interface device                                       |
| LZ             | landing zone  |
| MEDEVAC        | medical evacuation  |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| MILES   | Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System                       |
| MITTS   | Mobile Independent Target System                                  |
| MSR     | main supply route   |
| MTA     | major training area   |
| MTT     | mobile training team  |
| NCO     | noncommissioned officer   |
| NSN     | national stock number   |
| O/C-T   | observer/controller-trainer                                       |
| OEF     | Operation Enduring Freedom  |
| OIC     | officer in charge   |
| OIF     | Operation Iraqi Freedom   |
| OPFOR   | opposing force  |
| OPIMA   | Open Platform Initiative for Multimedia Access                    |
| OPORD   | operation order   |
| OVM     | OPIMA Virtual Machine   |
| P       | needs practice  |
| PMCS    | preventive maintenance checks and services                        |
| POC     | point of contact  |
| POL     | petroleum, oils, and lubricants                                   |
| PTDO    | prepare-to-deploy order   |
| ROI     | round out of impact   |
| RP      | release point   |
| RPG     | rocket-propelled grenade  |
| RSO     | range safety officer  |
| S2      | intelligence officer  |
| S3      | operations and training officer                                   |
| SAMM    | small arms master marksman  |
| SAT     | small arms transmitter  |
| SAW     | squad automatic weapon  |
| SOP     | standing operating procedure                                      |
| SP      | start point   |
| SPOTREP | spot report   |
| STP     | Soldier training publication                                      |
| STX     | situational training exercise                                     |
| T       | trained   |
| TADS    | training aids, devices, and simulators                            |
| TAMIS-R | Training Ammunition Management Information<br>System - Redesigned |
| TC      | training circular   |
| TM      | technical manual  |
| TRMS    | Training Resource Management System                               |
| TSC     | training support center   |
| TSP     | training support package  |
| U       | untrained   |
| USAREUR | United States Army, Europe  |