

DRAFT

**Joint Standard Operating
Procedures (JSOP) For Military
Training at the Savannah River
Site**



August 2011

U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations
Office, Savannah River Site

And

U.S. Department of The Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Chapter 1

General.

- 1.1 Purpose, *page 8*
- 1.2 Scope, *page 8*
- 1.3 Explanation of abbreviation and terms, *page 8*
- 1.4 Applicability, *page 8*
- 1.5 Deviations and Amendments, *page 8*

Chapter 2

Responsibilities

- 2.1 DOE–Savannah River Point of Contact (DOE-SR POC), *page 10*
- 2.2 DOE-Assistant Manager for Integration and Planning (AMIP), *page 10*
- 2.3 SRNS Interface Management Office, *page 10*
- 2.4 Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), *Page 10*
- 2.5 Chief-Training Division, DPTMS, *Page 10*
- 2.6 Fort Gordon Range Control Operations, *Page 10*
- 2.7 Fort Gordon Installation Range Manager, *Page 10*
- 2.8 Fort Gordon Range Control, Savannah River Site Training Facility Coordinator (TFC), *Page 10*
- 2.9 Battalion / Squadron Commanders, *Page 10*
- 2.10 Officers-In-Charge (OICs) and Range Safety Officers (RSOs), *Page 11*

Chapter 3

Training Event Planning and Approval Process

- 3.1 General, *page 11*
- 3.2 Site Use Approvals, *page 11*
- 3.3 Support Costs, *page 12*
- 3.4 Annual Training Forecast, *page 12*
Annual Training Flow Chart, *page 13*
- 3.5 SRS Training Area Planning Map, *page 12*
- 3.6 30, 60,90 Day Notifications Process, *page 14*
 - 3.6.1 90 Day Notification, *page 14*
 - 3.6.2 60 Day Scheduling and Coordination Meeting, *page 14*
 - 3.6.3 30 Unit Coordination Packet Submission, *page 14*
- 3.7 Short Notice Training Events, *page 15*
- 3.8 Safety Plan/Processes, *page 15*

Chapter 4

Access Control

- 4.1 Access / Egress, *page 16*
- 4.2 Tracked Vehicles, *page, 16*
- 4.3 Equipment List, *page, 16*
- 4.4 Prohibited Items, *page, 16*
- 4.5 SRS Unit Orientation Briefing, *page 17*
- 4.6 Non-badged Army Personnel Ground Access – Coordinating Instructions, *page 17*
 - 4.6.1. Personnel Access Roster, *page 17*
 - 4.6.2 Additions to the Personnel Roster, *page 17*
 - 4.6.3 Deletions to the Personnel Roster, *page 17*
 - 4.6.4 Denied Access to Army Personnel, *page 17*
- 4.7 Badging Procedures, *page 18*
 - 4.7.1 Temporary Site Badges, *page 18*
 - 4.7.2 Permanent Site Badges, *page 18*
- 4.8 Savannah River Site (SRS) Restricted Areas, *page 19*
- 4.9 Privately Owned Vehicles, *page 19*
- 4.10 Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) and Tactical Vehicle Access for Site Visits and Reconnaissance of Training Facilities, *page 19*
- 4.11 SRS Perimeter Gate Access for Army Wheeled Vehicles, *page 20*

- 4.12 Vehicle Staging, *page 20*
- 4.13 Military Veh. Access Control and Inspection Process during scheduled Training Events, *page 20*
- 4.14 Army Aviation Access – Coordinating Instructions. *page 20*
- 4.14.1 Air Access for Army Aviation, *page 20*
- 4.14.2 Army Flight Manifest, *page 21*
- 4.14.3 Aviation Communications with SRSOC, *page 21*
- 4.14.4 Use of Aviation for Site Visits, Tours, and Reconnaissance, *page 21*
- 4.15 Parachute Entry, *page 21*
- 4.16 Water Access – Coordinating Instructions (Surface and Sub-surface), *page 21*
- 4.17 Rail Access Control, *page 22*

Chapter 5

General Use, Control, and Coordination, and Use of Training Areas and Facilities

- 5.1 General, *page 23*
- 5.1.1 Maneuver Training Areas and Facilities, *page 23*
- 5.1.2 Composite Risk Assessment(CRM), *page 23*
- 5.1.3 Facility and Training Area Cancellations (DOE and Army), *page 23*
- 5.1.4 Interaction with DOE-SR Tenant Organizations, *page 23*
- 5.1.5 Facility and Training Area Reconnaissance, *page 23*
- 5.1.6 Pre-occupation Inspection of Facilities and Training Lands, *page 23*
- 5.1.7 Occupation of Facilities and Training Lands, *page 23*
- 5.1.8 Daily Inspection of Facilities and Training Lands, *page 24*
- 5.1.9 Maneuver Damage, *page 24*
- 5.1.10 Clearance of Facilities and Training Lands, *page 24*
- 5.1.11 Forward Arming and Refueling (FARP) Locations, *page 24*
- 5.1.12 Sanitary Waste Disposal, *page 24*
- 5.1.13 Field Sanitation and Latrines, *page 24*
- 5.1.14 Obstacles, *page 25*
- 5.1.15 Digging, *page 25*
- 5.1.16 Camouflage, *page 25*
- 5.1.17 Water Training Requirement, *page 25*
- 5.1.18 Potable Water Locations, *page 25*
- 5.1.19 Non-Potable Water, *page 25*
- 5.2 Dismounted Operations and Procedure, *page 25*
- 5.2.1 Tactical Training, *page 25*
- 5.2.2 Dismounted Night Operations, *page 26*
- 5.2.3 Facility and Building Usage (CQB / Room Clearing), *page 26*
- 5.3 Mounted Tactical Operations, *page 26*
- 5.3.1 Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Training, *page 26*
- 5.3.2 Vehicle Speed Limits, *page 26*
- 5.3.3 Vehicle Night Operations, *page 26*
- 5.3.4 Disabled Military Vehicles, *page 26*
- 5.3.5 Wheeled Vehicle Environmental Controls, *page 26*
- 5.3.6 Vehicle Accidents, *page 27*
- 5.3.7 Vehicle Refueling, *page 27*
- 5.3.8 Vehicle Fuel Spills, *page 27*
- 5.4 Waterborne Operations, *page 27*
- 5.4.1 Savannah River Use, *page 27*
- 5.4.2 Self-contained, Under Water, Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) Training , *page 27*
- 5.4.3 Army Water Craft, *page 27*
- 5.4.4 Night Operations, *Page 27*
- 5.5 Aviation Operations, *page 27*
- 5.5.1 Fixed and Rotary Wing, *page 27*
- 5.5.2 Aviation Communications, *page 27*
- 5.5.3 Aviation Air Corridors Coordination with Local Airfields, *page 28*
- 5.5.3.1 Fixed Wing, *page 28*

- 5.5.3.2 Rotary Wing (Helicopter), *page 28*
- 5.5.4 Specific Flight Operations Rules, Restrictions, and Training. Altitude Considerations – Routine Training and Operations, *page 28*
 - 5.5.4.1 Daylight Operations, *page 28*
 - 5.5.4.2 Night Operations, *page 28*
 - 5.5.4.3 Night-Vision Goggle (NVG) Operations, *page 29*
 - 5.5.4.4 Hazard Mapping, *page 29*
 - 5.5.4.5 Terrain Flight (Contour, Low-level, and Nap of the Earth), *page 29*
 - 5.5.4.6 Training Route(s) / Areas, *page 29*
- 5.5.5 Special Use Air (SUA) Space, *page 30*
- 5.5.6 Landing Zones (LZs), Drop Zones (DZs), Pickup Zones (PZs), *page 30*
- 5.5.7 Coordination with Local Airfields, *page 30*
- 5.5.8 Aerial Delivery Systems (Cargo), *page 30*

Chapter 6

Communications

- 6.1 Special Army Communications Training Events, *page 31*
- 6.2 External Communications, *page 31*
 - 6.2.1 FRGC HQ Communications, *page 31*
 - 6.2.2 Public Communications, *page 31*
- 6.3 Site Internal Communications, *page 31*
 - 6.3.1 General Site Notification of Army Activities, *page 31*
 - 6.3.2 Emergency Notifications and Communications, *page 31*
 - 6.3.3 Units in Training Status, *page 31*
 - 6.3.4 Officers-in Charge, Ft. Gordon, *page 32*
 - 6.3.5 FGRC-SRS Forward Operations, *page 32*
- 6.4 Communications Equipment, *page 32*
 - 6.4.1 Equipment Requirements, *page 32*
 - 6.4.2 SINGARS Radio Systems, *page 32*
 - 6.4.3 Quarterly Communications Test, *page 32*
 - 6.4.4 Radio Checks, *Page 32*
 - 6.4.5 Army Radio Frequencies and Settings (FGRC-SRS), *page 32*
 - 6.4.6 Handheld Radios Issued to Army Training Units, *page 33*
 - 6.4.7 Specific User Call Signs, *page 33*
 - 6.4.8 Radio Trouble Shooting, *page 33*
- 6.5 Remote Worker Communication, *page 33*
 - 6.5.1 Remote Worker Activation, *page 33*
 - 6.5.2 RW Communication Equipment, *page 33*
 - 6.5.3 Unit Pre-Training Notification for Remote Worker (RW) Program. *page 34*
 - 6.5.4 Unit Training Notification Process for Remote Worker (RW) Program, *page 34*

Chapter 7

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

- 7.1 Site Emergencies, *page 35*
- 7.2 Requests for Emergency Response Assistance to Military Units on SRS, *page 35*
- 7.3 Army response to Emergency Situations involving SRS Personnel, *page 35*
- 7.4 Accident Investigation, and Reporting, *page 39*
- 7.5 DOE Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS), *page 35*
- 7.6 Fire Fighting and Reporting, *page 35*
 - 7.6.1 Fire Danger Rating, *page 35*
 - 7.6.2 First Response Actions, *page 36*
 - 7.6.3 Fire Reporting, *page 36*
- 7.7 Law Enforcement, *page 36*
 - 7.7.1 Jurisdiction, *page 36*
 - 7.7.2 Crime Scene Investigation, *page 36*
- 7.8 Death of Military Personnel, *page 37*

- 7.9 Severe Weather, *page 37*
- 7.9.1 Severe Weather Alerts, *page 37*
- 7.9.2 Thunderstorms, *page 37*
- 7.9.3 Tornados, *page 37*
- 7.9.4 Flash Floods, *page 37*
- 7.9.5 Lightning, *page 38*
- 7.10 Lost Soldiers, *page 38*
- 7.11 Plant Vogtle Nuclear Power Generating Plant, Georgia, *page 39*
- 7.12 Downed Aircraft / Military Aircraft on SRS, *page 39*

Chapter 8

Environmental Compliance, Protection, and Consideration

- 8.1 Army Environmental Protection and Responsibilities, *page 40*
- 8.2 Rotation of Training Land, *page 40*
- 8.3 Digging, *page 40*
- 8.4 Sustainable Training Land Field Card, *page 40*
- 8.5 Training Coordination Meetings, *page 40*
- 8.6 Training Area Inspections, *page 40*
- 8.7 Refueling Operations, *page 40*
- 8.8 Hazardous Substance Spills, *page 40*
- 8.9 Refuse Disposal, *page 46*
- 8.10 Black and Grey Water Waste Disposal, *page 46*
- 8.11 United States Forest Service-Savannah River Site (USFS-SR) Timber Management, *page 41*
 - 8.11.1 Timber Harvest Operations, *page 41*
 - 8.11.2 Prescribed Burns, *page 41*
 - 8.11.3 Fire Towers and Equipment, Radio Towers, Wind Towers, *page 41*
- 8.12 Wild Life Management, *page 41*
 - 8.12.1 Scheduled Deer Capture, *page 41*
 - 8.12.2 Deer Spotlight Survey, *page 42*
 - 8.12.3 Deer Capture, *page 42*
 - 8.12.4 Hog Hunts, *page 42*
 - 8.12.5 Coyote Survey, *page 42*
 - 8.12.6 Turkey Hunts, *page 42*
- 8.13 Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) Populations, *page 42*
 - 8.13.1 Red Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) (Endangered) Management, *page 42*
 - 8.13.2 Pondberry(Endangered), *page 42*
 - 8.13.3 Smooth Purple Coneflower(endangered), *page 43*
 - 8.13.4 Gopher Tortoise(Endangered), *page 43*
 - 8.13.5 Short-nosed Sturgeon (Endangered), *page -43*
 - 8.13.6 Wood Stork (Endangered), *page 43*
 - 8.13.7 Alligators (Threatened by similarity of appearance), *page 44*
 - 8.13.8 Eagle Territory Management Zone (TMZ), *page 44*
 - 8.13.9 Long-eared Bat Roosts, *page 44*
- 8.14 Archeological Sites and Cemetery Locations, *page 44*
- 8.15 Department of Energy (DOE) Set-aside areas and Special Study Areas, *page 44*
- 8.16 Water Impoundments, Rivers, Streams, Wetlands, *page 44*
 - 8.16.1 Water Impoundments, *page 45*
 - 8.16.2 Streams and Stream Crossings, *page 45*
 - 8.16.3 Wetlands, *page 45*
 - 8.16.4 Savannah River, *page 45*
- 8.17 Waste Units/Remediation Sites, *page 45*
- 8.18 Rad Admin Buffer Areas, *Page 46*

Chapter 9

Ammunition Handling

- 9.1 Ball Ammunition and Lethal Ammunition, *page 47*
- 9.2 Training Ammunition, *page 47*
- 9.3 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS gas), *page 47*
- 9.4 Ammunition Declaration, *page 47*
- 9.5 Ammunition Holding Area, *page 47*
- 9.6 Daily Ammunition Report, *page 47*
- 9.7 Ammunition Laden Vehicles, *page 47*
- 9.8 DUDs, *page 48*
- 9.9 Simunition, *page 48*
- 9.10 Special Training Munitions and Simulations, *page 49*

Chapter 10

Medical Support

- 10.1 Ground Medical Evacuation; *page 50*
- 10.2 Request for Savannah River Fire Department (SRFD) Emergency Response; *page 50*
- 10.3 Air MEDEVAC; *page 50*
- 10.4 Required Medical Equipment; *page 50*
- 10.5 Non-participating Personnel; *page 50*
- 10.6 MOA with Local Hospitals; *page 51*

Appendixes

- A. SRS Unit Orientation Briefing; *Page 52*
- B. SRS Facility and Training Area Checklist, *Page 76*
- C. Fire Danger Ratings, *Page 80*
- D. SRS Over flight Request Form, *page 81*
- E. Ammunition Holding Area Checklist, *page 82*
- F. Unit Coordination Packet Memo, *page 83*
- G. SRS Aviation MEDEVAC Checklist, *page 85*
- H. Approved forms of Identification, *page 87*
- I. Policy and Procedure for Transfer of Funds from the Army to DOE-SR, *page 88*
- J. Distribution List for the U.S. Army and SRS, *page 96*
- K. Rotary Wing Aircraft Corridor, *page 98*
- L. Fixed Wing Corridor, *page 99*
- M. Domestic Water Flush Hydrant, *page 100*
- N. DA Form 7566-R Composite Risk Management, *page 101*
- O. DA Form 581 Request for Turn-in of Ammunition, *page 102*
- P. Memorandum of Understanding, *page 103*
- Q. Interagency Agreement, *page 108*
- R. DA Form 1594 Staff Journal, *page 114*
- S. Communications Plan, *page 115*

Glossary

Abbreviations and Definitions, *Page. Page 117*

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Chapter 1

General

1.1 Purpose

The purpose is to provide the details for implementing the commitments between the Army and the Department of Energy (DOE) as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated Sept., 7th 2007 relating to military training at the Savannah River Site (SRS) and to serve as the controlling document that establishes the parameters and guidance for any lower level policies and procedures as may be deemed necessary. As such, this document is an extension of, and is incorporated into, the Interagency Agreement (IAG) between the U.S. Army-Fort Gordon and Department of Energy – Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) dated Sept. 4, 2009. The MOU and IAG can be found in appendix P and Q. While the Environmental Assessment (EA) for Military Training at SRS analyzed the impacts for a range of potential Army activities for portions of the Site, it should not be considered as approval for any specific activity at any particular location. The stipulations in this JSOP describe the processes and conditions for approval for any activity at any location, all of which will be within the umbrella of the range of uses considered in the EA.

1.2 Scope

This JSOP specifies the overarching actions and responsibilities to be taken by all SRS Organizations and all military organizations relative to the coordination, scheduling and conducting of military training at SRS and the use of Site land and facilities. It is designed to facilitate combat realism in training, maximize use of facilities and training areas, eliminate/ minimize safety hazards and unsafe practices, and avoid/minimize interference with Department of Energy (DOE) operations on SRS. To minimize the impact on SRS organizations, the processes require the Army to carry out as much of the administrative and coordination efforts as reasonably achievable in accordance with the provisions stipulated herein.

1.3 Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this JSOP are explained in the glossary.

1.4 Applicability

The provisions of this JSOP apply to all organizations and individuals involved in any aspect of military training activities at SRS. This includes SRS organizations as well as military units. Military units include the Active Army, Army Reserves, Army National Guard, Department of the Army Civilians (DAC), sponsors and military contractors associated with and or attached to the Army for the purpose of training on SRS. This is also intended to be applicable to and inclusive of other military organizations such as the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and or joint operations of each branch of the Armed Forces utilizing SRS for training purposes. As such, references to the Army or military throughout the document may be interchangeable and intended convey this inclusion. Requests for training by these organizations would be submitted through the Fort Gordon Range Control – Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) and approved by DOE-SR as stipulated. Military personnel as well as military associated personnel shall be considered as SRS workers while on the site and receive training appropriate to this designation as stipulated herein.

1.5 Deviations and Amendments

No deviations may be granted for requests not covered in this JSOP, the MOU, IAG, or that are not considered within the scope of the approved Environmental Assessment. No lower level procedures or processes shall be developed that conflict with or deviate from the guidance provided herein. As necessary, amendments to the JSOP may be accomplished through mutual agreement of both parties. In the case of minor changes of an editorial or clarification nature, approval may be granted by the AMIP DOE-SR and the DPTMS-FG. Material changes must be approved by the Manager DOE-SR and the Garrison Commander, Fort Gordon.

Chapter 2 **Responsibilities**

2.1 Department of Energy Savannah River POC (DOE-SR POC)

The Federal employee at SRS designated as the central point of contact responsible for operational oversight, coordination and implementation of the JSOP for Army training activities on Site. All overall requests, distributions, and approvals will be through the DOE-SR POC. This does not preclude direct Army contact with other SRS organizations for implementation of approved activities and training plans. Responsibilities of other SRS organizations will be as provided for specific topics throughout the document.

2.2 DOE Assistant Manager for Integration and Planning (AMIP)

The AMIP is the Senior Manager at SRS responsible for the overall coordination, implementation, and oversight of the JSOP at SRS. Other SRS Assistant Managers and Office heads may be responsible for specific provisions of the JSOP,

2.3 SRNS Interface Management Office

SRNS Interface Management Office is the coordinating organization of the Site Management and Operating Contractor. As requested and in accordance with the process specified in this SOP, they may coordinate the delivery of specific services to support Army training activities.

2.4 Fort Gordon Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS)

DPTMS is responsible for providing the oversight of Army activities for the policies and procedures governing establishment and implementation of the SRS training mission. DPTMS will ensure adequate staffing of Installation Range Control personnel to support the SRS mission.

2.5 Chief-Training Division, Fort Gordon (DPTMS)

The chief provides guidance to the Fort Gordon Range Manager and Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) with reference to costs and long range goals in planning the SRS Training Mission. The chief receives and coordinates with other installation Major Commands (MACOMs) reference specific training requests for SRS.

2.6 Fort Gordon Range Control (FGRC) Operations

Range Control Operations supports Range Control personnel assigned to DOE-SR when scheduled training is being conducted.

2.7 Fort Gordon Installation Range Manager

The Army Installation Range Manager has overall responsibility for the safe conduct of Army training on SRS. The Range Manager provides guidance to the TFC for development of the SRS JSOP.

2.8 Fort Gordon Range Control - Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) for SRS

Under the oversight of DOE-SR, the Fort Gordon Range Control - TFC is the primary liaison for Army training activities and has overall responsibility for coordinating the Army training mission on SRS. The TFC will develop necessary requirements and logistical support structures for units to occupy and train safely on SRS. The FGRC-TFC will assist units in developing and implementing training plans that will help assure they are in compliance with the provisions of the JSOP with regard to environmental protection, natural resource management, and any other DOE mission requirements.

2.9 Battalion/Squadron Commanders

Battalion/Squadron Commanders (or their designated representatives with assumption of command orders) will, through the FGRC Training Facility Coordinator (TFC),:

- a. Provide a completed Unit Coordination Packet through the FGRC-TFC, NLT 30 working days from the first day of training. See Appendix G.
- b. Ensure all persons in their command receive an SRS Unit Orientation Briefing prior to access through the SRS boundary. See Appendix A.
- c. Ensure persons in their command who are detailed to perform Range OIC and RSO duties are thoroughly briefed on SRS Restricted Areas, Site Emergency Procedures, Communications, and are technically proficient on all weapon systems and training ammunition to be used on SRS.
- d. Ensure designated SRS facilities and training areas are scheduled a minimum of 60 days in advance. All approved SRS training facilities will be scheduled through TFC.
- e. If required, ensure aerial and ground reconnaissance is completed prior to unit occupation.
- f. At least 3 days prior to egress from SRS lands; ensure coordination has been initiated for clearance of Training Area and Facilities. This includes, trash, ammunition residue, clean-up, and damage repair.
- g. Designate Battalion POCs as needed for the TFC to coordinate unit training activities.
- h. At the end of each training day, provide roll-up of expended blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, and smoke. The roll-up will be provided to the FGRC-SRS Operations.
- i. Submit form DA 7566-R Composite Risk Assessment Form, prior to occupation.

2.10 Unit Officers-In-Charge (OICs) and Range Safety Officers (RSOs)

All soldiers or DOD personnel serving as Unit Officers-In-Charge (OICs) and Range Safety Officers (RSOs) will comply with all responsibilities as provided in this JSOP and as directed by the FGRC-TFC. The OIC is overall responsible for the conduct of safe training on SRS. Specific guidelines and requirements will be addressed in the SRS Orientation Briefing; see Appendix A. OICs will maintain positive communications with FGRC-SRS at all times. OICs and RSOs will not perform additional duties or participate in training. OICs and RSOs may change responsibilities upon approval with FGRC-SRS.

Chapter 3

Training Event Planning and Approval Process

3.1 General

The planning and approval process for individual training events will be as described in this chapter. The chief tools for use in planning a training event are this JSOP, the Environmental Assessment of Army training at SRS, and the Training Area Planning Map for Army Activities at SRS. While the Environmental Assessment (EA) for Military Training at SRS analyzed the impacts for a range of potential Army activities for portions of the Site, it should not be considered as approval for any specific activity at any particular location. The stipulations in this JSOP describe the processes and conditions for approval for any activity at any location, all of which will be within the umbrella of the range of uses considered in the EA.

The TFC will provide the units with the necessary elements from these tools and assist them in developing and submitting training proposals for approval. The combination of maps and data will allow the units to identify areas with the potential to accommodate training, understand limitations or restrictions (threatened and endangered species, etc.) that might affect the type or suitability of a location for a training activity, and provide steps they may take to mitigate conflicts or impacts. By using these tools when developing a proposal for a training event, the final package should have addressed or eliminated potential impacts and assure the training is conducted in a safe manner and does not negatively impact SRS missions and activities.

References to “DOE approval” throughout this document shall be construed to mean the approval has been granted in accordance with (IAW) the process and provisions of this chapter unless otherwise stipulated. The term “DOE” shall be construed to include or be interchangeable with hyphenated references such as DOE-SR, DOE-SRS, etc.

3.2 Site Use Approvals

The Environmental Assessment describes the land use activities and boundaries of the areas approved for training, including areas proposed for fixed facilities (e.g., Drop Zones, Forward Operating Bases, approved dig areas, etc.). It also includes the location of areas that are off limits to training as well as the location of sites/areas of potential interference which may require specific mitigating restrictions/requirements on training activities (i.e., cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, radiological hazards, etc.). These Joint Standard Operating Procedures, as stipulated throughout this document, provide guidance on mitigating actions to be taken according to specific potential interferences.

Based on the Environmental Assessment document together with the Joint Standard Operation Procedures (JSOP) a Site Use Permit is granted for conducting the types of training described in the EA for the areas identified as available for training.

With the overall Site Use Permit for Army training as the basis, the 30 Day Request For Approval package (see **Section 3.6.3**) for each individual training event will be reviewed as an Informally Approved Site Use Permit in accordance with the Site Real Property Configuration Control process. This will provide additional assurance that potential changes in site conditions are not overlooked. The approved Site Use Permit for Army Training will be reviewed annually to determine if it changing conditions make revisions and resubmission a prudent action.

In addition to Site Use considerations, individual training events also require pre-coordination and planning with multiple SRS organizations relative to Site services. Another purpose of the 90,60,30 day planning and approval process as established by this JSOP (see **Section 3.6.**) is to allow SRS to determine the level of Site support that will be required for each training event and to inform the Army of current or scheduled Site activities that should be considered in their training plans. This allows the Army

to propose training locations and develop training plans such that potential conflicts will be avoided and, as needed according to the training locations, include in their training plans any mitigating actions necessary as stipulated in the JSOP.

As described above, the 90, 60, 30, Day Approval Process is not a replacement for, or duplication of, the Site Use Process. Rather it a planning and coordinating process that assures conformance with the approved Site Use Permit.

3.3 Support Costs

Units deploying to SRS should plan and prepare their training event as if it were an actual deployment to a foreign nation. For the most part, the unit must plan to be self-sustaining throughout their training event. The Fort Gordon Range Control - Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) will facilitate and assist units in planning for basic health needs, i.e., port-a-lets, trash receptacles, and water locations. Such services may be secured on a reimbursable basis from SRS. Depending on the type of training activity and support requirements, additional reimbursable costs may be incurred for use of the Site. The identification and determination of reimbursable services and cost will be developed during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in this chapter. The process for reimbursement to SRS will be IAW the provisions as specified in Appendix I.

3.4 Annual Training Forecast

At the beginning of each fiscal year the (TFC) will provide the DOE-SR POC with a general forecast of the projected annual training requirements with updates on quarterly updates. The annual forecast breaks down the estimated rotation of all units expected to deploy to and train on SRS. This forecast will include an estimate of total numbers of aircraft, vehicles, and personnel as well as any anticipated support or services that may be requested. It should be noted that to the greatest degree possible the Army will be operating in a self sustaining manner and support should be minimal.

The DOE-SR POC will meet with the TFC to review the annual training forecast and finalize the forecast for distribution. Once finalized, the DOE-SR POC will distribute for review utilizing the list in Appendix J. Each recipient will further distribute for internal reviews and coordination as appropriate. It is recognized that many factors will affect training requirements and there will generally be adjustments in actual implementation.

Recipients will utilize the forecast for initial planning and provide estimated costs for services, as applicable. The DOE-SR POC will facilitate coordination and resolution of issues.

3.5 SRS Training Area Planning Map

The Training Area Planning Map (1:50,000 scale) is a basic tool for development of military training activities at the SRS. It was developed to be used in conjunction with the Joint Standard Operating Procedures and by reference is considered to be part of the JSOP. It provides a general reference of the location of areas available for training as well as an initial indicator of considerations and limitations for use of the site. Because of the scale, the location notations may appear to be much larger and limiting than actual ground conditions. Some areas may be too small to be accurately reflected as to size or configuration but are depicted to indicate a general location. Therefore, in some case, detailed planning may need to be drilled down to smaller scale maps to better reflect locations and actual size and include the identification of proposed areas for training, identify issues/considerations within the proposed training area that may affect the training; and identify any mitigating actions that may be required to ameliorate/avoid potential impacts or conflicts.

To facilitate effective planning for training activities for various areas of the Site, the map legend is cross walked to applicable sections of the JSOP.

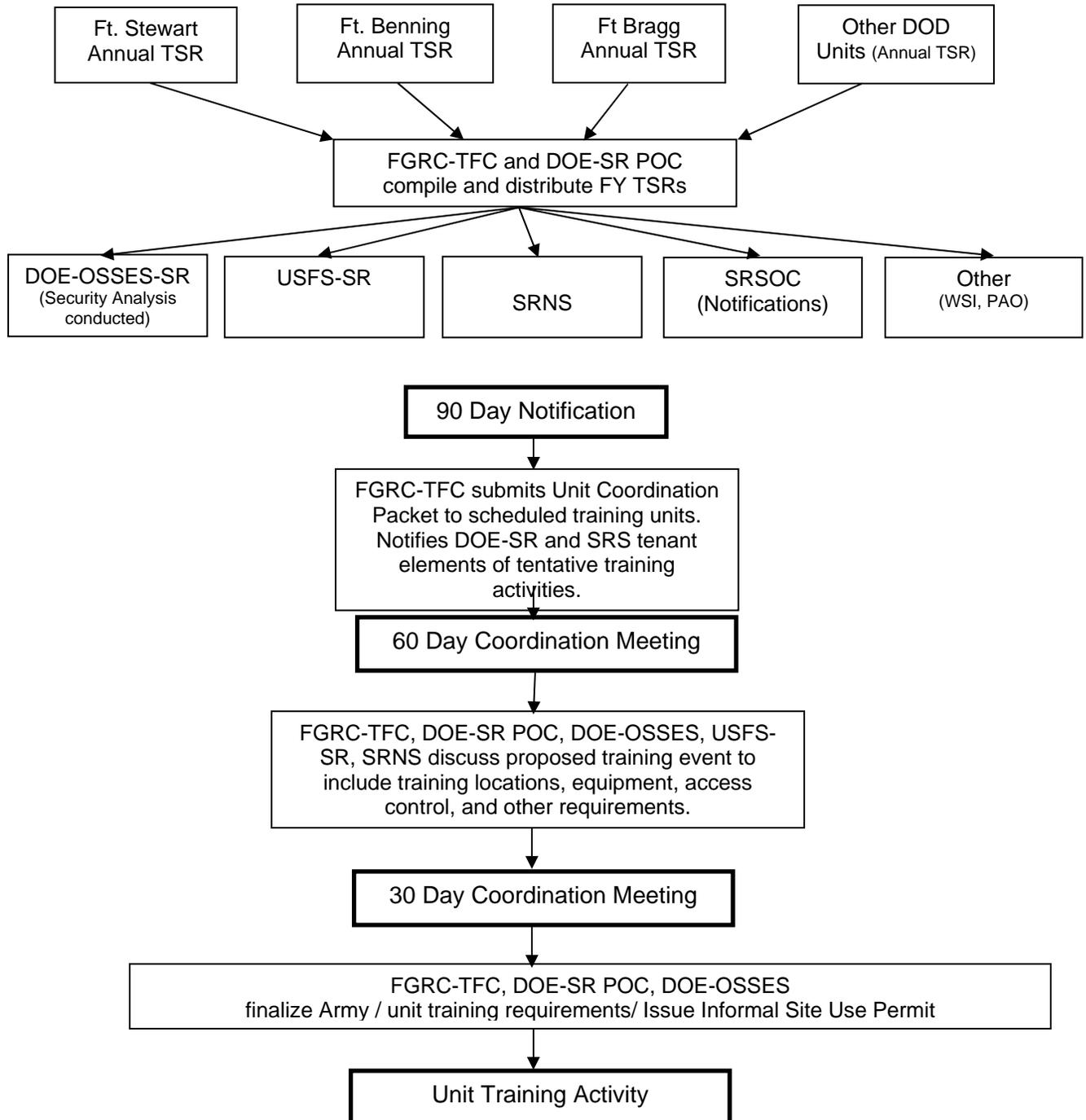
Exceptions or special considerations to the general provisions depicted on the Training Area Planning Map may be specifically spelled out in various sections of this JSOP. Requests for exceptions or special considerations will be evaluated during the detailed exercise-specific coordination that is conducted

during the planning and approval process described in Section 3.6 and, if approved, stipulated in the approved training plan.

Training units may request assistance from the Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) in utilizing the map and the JSOP in the development of training proposal packages.

Annual Training Forecast Flow Chart

TSR = Training Support Requirements



3.6 Notification Process - 90, 60, 30 Day

The TFC will provide a Unit Coordination Packet Memo (see appendix F) which includes the requisite training planning maps and associated data to units anticipating training activities at SRS. This packet will be completed by the Army Unit and returned to the TFC in sufficient time such that the TFC may provide the requisite information to the DOE-SR POC NLT 90 working days prior to the start of training.

Note: Special Operations Units requesting not to submit specific unit information they consider sensitive due to real world operational requirements must coordinate through the TFC.

3.6.1 90 Day Notification.

At least 90 days in advance of a proposed activity, the DOE-SR POC receives from the TFC a written draft of the training proposal including any services related to the exercise which may be requested from the Site.

The DOE-SR POC will provide for site distribution and review utilizing the distribution list in Appendix J. SRS organizations will provide responses to the DOE-POC, who then will provide consolidated comments to the TFC. Responses should provide estimates of the cost for any services requested by the Army.

Under the guidance of, and in coordination with, the DOE-SR POC, the TFC will work to coordinate comments and resolve issues in a timely manner to refine the training proposal in preparation for the 60 day submission.

3.6.2 60 Day Scheduling and Training Coordination Meeting

At least 60 days prior to each training event, a draft of the proposed training exercise will be provided to the DOE-POC. The DOE-POC will distribute the information utilizing the distribution list in Appendix J and initiate a coordination meeting as needed to discuss the specifics of the proposed training activity. Based on the training event, representatives of the Army training unit may attend the coordination meeting.

During this meeting, tentative scheduling of facilities and training areas will be discussed. Discussion may include but is not limited to the following:

- Access control requirements and agreements.
- Logistical support; port-a-lets and trash receptacles.
- Training land and facility usage.
- Draft Composite Risk Management/Safety Plan (Appendix N).
- Environmental Concerns including land use restrictions/limitations or unique hazardous substance considerations.

The TFC will work with the units in developing a final training plan and request for approval package to be used for the 30 day submission. The maps included in these packages will be at an appropriate scale for review and approval as well as for use by the units.

3.6.3 30 Day Unit Coordination Packet Submission

The final unit coordination packet will be completed by the Army Unit and returned to the TFC such that the TFC may provide a finalized proposed training exercise to the DOE-SR POC NLT 30 days prior to the first day of training. In most cases it is expected that the final proposal will not be substantially changed from the 60 day proposal other than to reflect any adjustments made after the final resolution of the 60 day review comments. Data in the submission includes:

- a. Personnel Roster and or Flight Manifest.
- b. Equipment List.
- c. Training Ammunition List.
- d. Access and Egress points.
- e. SRS Aviation Over flight Approval Request.
- f. Facility and Training Area Occupation Checklist.
- g. Approved, unmarked 1:50,000 SRS Site Map(s).
- h. Mission Essential Tasks List.

- i. Orientation Briefing.
- j. DA-Form 7566-R Composite Risk Management/Safety Plan (Appendix N)..
- k. Remote worker program compliance strategy.
- l. Exact training locations and facilities proposed for training.
- m. Identification and location of areas of special consideration (such as endangered species) and the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts. These should be included in the orientation briefing.
- n. List of services to be provided by SRS and the estimates of the cost as provided by Site Organizations

The DOE-SR POC will distribute the 30 day submission package, via e-mail, to the SRS Organizations specified in appendix J as well as submitting it through the Site Real Property Configuration Control process for distribution as an informally approved Site Use Permit. Site organizations will be given three working days for a final review and concurrence after which the DOE-SR POC will provide approval, or approval with conditions, to the TFC and furnish to the DOE –SR Contracts Management Division the scope and cost of all service to be provided by SRNS.

The Army will transmit funding to DOE for services to be provided IAW appendix I.

3.7 Short Notice Training events

DOE-SR recognized that there may be some cases in which ongoing real world missions for the Army may create training exigencies. In such cases the Army may request DOE-SR grant an expedited approval process of shorter duration. DOE-SR will accommodate such requests when reasonably possible.

3.8 Safety Plans/Processes

Each training plan will include a safety plan/process to provide reasonable safety protocols commensurate with the exercise. Features common to a safety plan/process would include identification of hazards, safety briefings, and designation of responsibility for implementation/observation of conformance to the safety plan/process. The safety plan/process for military activities is composed of several aspects for each exercise. They are as follows:

- Each unit will review the SRS Orientation briefing (Section 4.6) which includes information on Site safety considerations.
- A Composite Risk Management Process (CRM) will be utilized (see Section 4.5)
- The CRM starts with a risk analysis which identifies possible hazards that may be encountered during a training event.
- For each hazard, a control is developed to reduce the residual risk level.
- Officials responsible for implementation/monitoring hazard controls are identified.
- A Composite Risk Management Worksheet is prepared to outline risks, controls, and responsibilities (Appendix N).
- The Composite Risk Management Worksheet is accomplished through:
 - Safety Briefings
 - Rehearsals
 - Supervision
 - Training
 - After action reviews
- Compliance is the responsibility of the first-line supervisors during the event.
- Should additional risk or hazards be identified during the event, the supervisor will modify the event to ensure safety.

When approving a training plan, the DOE role for oversight relative to safety is to review the proposed safety approach for sufficiency and consideration of known hazards. The military is responsible for implementing their safety processes during the conduct of the exercise and assume full liability for all training related activities and the personnel participating in the activity.

Chapter 4

Access Control

4.1 Access / Egress

Units may access and egress the SRS boundary at approved locations by land, air, and water. Site access and egress will be coordinated through the TFC.

4.2 Tracked vehicles

Tracked vehicle access is not authorized on SRS.

4.3 Equipment List

All equipment accompanying Army units will be listed as part of the Unit Coordination Packet, see Appendix F. The TFC will process the Equipment List as part of the 90-60-30 day training approval process. The equipment list will include, but is not limited to the following:

- a. All Weapons by type.
- b. Training ammunition by DODIC.
- c. Communications equipment.
- d. Surveillance equipment.
- e. Range finding equipment.
- f. All Wheeled Vehicles.
- g. Trailers. Examples are field kitchens, generators, portable generators, etc.
- h. Waterborne vessels.
- i. All Aircraft (Helicopter and Fixed Wing).

Equipment which is worn by the soldier will not be included.

4.4 Prohibited Items

Other than those items approved by DOE-Office of Safeguards and Security and Emergency Services (DOE-OSSSES), **strictly for the purpose of military training and support**; the items listed below are prohibited from entry onto SRS by land, air, and, water; and are considered contraband.

- a. Weapons and Simulated Weapons: A Weapon is defined as any article or devise that is usually used for the infliction of serious bodily injury or harm. Weapons include firearms, bows, cross-bows, axes, machetes, and martial arts weapons.
- b. Ammunition and/or Devices: Examples are shotgun shells, blasting caps, grenades, or any item or configuration of items that could cause an explosion.
- c. Alcoholic Beverages: Examples are beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, or other beverages containing alcohol intended for human consumption.
- d. Chemical Irritants: Examples are tear gas, chemical mace, or any devise containing agents CN, CS, or other chemical irritants.
- e. Controlled Substances: Controlled substances in the possession of a person without a valid prescription are considered contraband.
- f. Drug Paraphernalia: Examples are hypodermic needles and syringes, cocaine spoons and vials, roach clips and pipes designed or intended for use with marijuana hashish, hashish oil, or cocaine.
- g. Flammable Items: Examples are portable containers of gasoline, kerosene, diesel, or similar items.
- h. Stun Guns, Explosive tools and/Ammunition: Stun guns are small devises that generate an electrical shock.

Army units will not bring contraband items on to SRS during site visits, tours, or coordination meetings.

4.5 SRS Unit Orientation Briefing

All Army personnel participating in training on SRS must receive an SRS Orientation Briefing prior to each training event. The SRS Orientation Briefing will be used to certify unit Officers-in-Charge (OICs) and Range Safety Officers (RSOs). See Appendix A. The briefing will include the following:

- a. In processing Checklist
- b. SRS 1:50,000 Scale Map
- c. Radiological and Site Warning Signs and Markers
- d. Site security, Emergencies, and Evacuation Procedures
- e. Site Access and Egress Procedures
- f. Communication Protocols
- g. Dangerous Wildlife and Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Species
- h. Interaction with SRS Site Personnel and Operations
- i. Occupation Procedure
- j. Accident Reporting
- k. Ammunition
- l. MEDEVAC Procedures

4.6 Non-badged Army Personnel Ground Access – Coordinating Instructions

4.6.1 Personnel Access Roster

Large numbers of soldiers will be impractical to badge through the Badge Office. The purpose of non-badge access for these soldiers is to gain access on a “one time basis” for the purpose of the training event. Therefore, the training unit will provide the TFC a personnel roster or manifest NLT 5 days from the first day of training. The roster will include the following:

- Name
- Rank
- Citizenship
- Last 4 numbers of the Social Security Number (SSN)
- Clearance of each soldier. Note: Some soldiers may not have clearances.

The Personnel Roster will be screened by DOE-SR prior to Site access. Once the Roster is approved, as directed by the DOE-Office of Safeguards and Security and Emergency Services (DOE-OSSSES), the TFC and/or a designated DOE-OSSSES representative will verify all unit personnel wishing to access SRS. Verification of each soldier's identification and vehicle inspection will be conducted at the overflow parking lot located in 700-A Area or DOE-OSSSES approved inspection location(s). Directions to 700-A Overflow Parking Lot or other approved inspection location will be provided by the TFC to the unit. The soldiers identification will be verified using the soldiers military ID Card, (or other form of SRS approved ID), compared to the Unit Personnel Roster. Soldiers that access SRS using a personnel roster will not be allowed to exit an SRS Site access gate unless it is an emergency or the soldier has completed training and is exiting SRS. Some newer versions of the standard military ID cards have been issued without SSNs. In this case, the soldier may be asked to verbally state the last 4 numbers of their SSN. Additionally, the soldier's photo will be compared as an additional means of identification.

4.6.2 Additions to the Personnel Roster

Army Units may add personnel to their rosters or flight manifests up to 3 working days prior to the training date. No additions can be made within 3 working days (M-F) of the first day of training.

4.6.3 Deletions to the Personnel Roster

Deletions to the personnel roster can be made at any time. Soldiers not present at the time of initial access, may be allowed access at a future date, under direct coordination of DOE-SR and the TFC.

4.6.4 Denied Access to Army Personnel

Personnel denied access to SRS, for whatever reason, become the responsibility of the parent unit for transportation back to home station.

4.7 Badging Procedures

4.7.1 Temporary Site Badges

Temporary badges may be issued for up to 10 days to unit supply representatives or command elements requiring daily entry and exit through an approved site barricade for the purpose of requisitioning supplies, trash disposal, water replenishment, or other logistical support function to maintain unit life support requirements. All Temporary Badge requests will be submitted through the TFC and approved by DOE-SR. The following information must be provided to process temporary site badges.

- Full name
- SSN
- Army unit to include component; reserve or national guard
- Security Clearance if applicable
- Citizenship
- Contractors provide the name of their employer.

Personnel approved for a Temporary Badge will report to the Badge office in building 703-46A at the designated time. Two forms of picture identification are required to complete the badge process. Acceptable forms of Identification can be found in Appendix H. The process includes watching a 17 minute orientation video.

Badges are to be worn in the chest area at all times while on SRS. If challenged, soldiers shall immediately present their site badge for inspection.

Badges shall be returned to a site barricade upon completion of the training event or expiration of the badge, whichever comes first.

Personnel with temporary site badges will enter through a site barricade, or locations approved during the screening process and proceed directly to their designated training location. Initially, FRGC-SRS may escort Army personnel to their designated locations until Army personnel are familiar with the route from the site barricade, to and from their designated training locations

4.7.2 Permanent Site Badges

FGRC, Army Personnel, and military contractors working on SRS for more than 10 consecutive days will apply for a permanent site badge through the TFC. DOE-SR is the approving authority of all requests for permanent site badges. The following information shall be provided for processing permanent site badges (some information may not apply to all).

- Full name
- SSN
- Army unit to include component; Active, Reserve or National Guard
- Security Clearance if applicable
- Citizenship
- Date of Birth (DOB)
- Place of Birth (POB)
- The following additional information is required for Contractors
- Contracting Company Name
- Contract number
- Contract expiration date
- Employment Start Date

Once approved for a permanent site badge, a one day General Site Training (GET) course must be completed (including passing the GET test) to receive the badge. GET Training may be scheduled through the FTC. Badges are available for pickup at the badge office in Building 703-46A the day following the GET training.

4.8 Savannah River Site (SRS) Restricted Areas

The Training Area Planning Map (see section 3.5) provides overall reference to the location of areas with restrictions on training. The restricted areas depicted on the map will fall into one of two categories, Restricted-Off Limits and Restricted-Special Considerations.

As the name implies, Restricted-Off Limits indicates areas that are off limits for the conduct of military maneuver training. It is intended for general and reasonable application for planning purposes rather than “letter of the law” exclusion. As examples, the vehicle staging area referenced in **Sections 4.3 and 4.15** falls within the Restricted-Off Limits zone as does a section of Highway 125 (from the Jackson Barricade to D-Area) which will be utilized as a main access route by the military. Also, it is not intended to preclude the Site from making special or unique facilities (such as a classroom in the training facility or some other unique facility within the zone) available to military groups.

Restricted-Special Considerations are those areas that are not necessarily off limits but do have additional or special considerations that must be factored into the planning and conduct of training activities. The appropriate sections of the JSOP addressing the special considerations are cross walked on the map legend. Access on main and secondary SRS roads utilized by the general site population in these areas are also available for Army vehicular and/or foot traffic for movement to, and between, training locations.

These categories are depicted on the map through various colors and/or patterns. Because of the scale of the map and complexity of the land use factors, the map cannot reflect all special considerations and some areas may be too small to be accurately reflected as to size or configuration. During the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in Section 3, on a case by case basis, consideration may be given for transit between training locations through otherwise restricted areas or buffer zones, as well as other exceptions as necessary for the reasonable accommodation of training. If an exception is approved, it will be stipulated in the approved Training Plan.

4.9 Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs)

POVs are authorized on SRS for the purpose of coordination meetings, site visits, and reconnaissance of training sites and facilities. POVs are not authorized by Army Units when in a training status at training locations on SRS. FGRC-SRS operations personnel are authorized POVs at any time. As requested by DOE-SR security personnel, operator(s) of POVs must present the following when attempting ingress or egress at SRS Perimeter Barricades:

- Permanent or temporary SRS Badge.
- Valid State Driver’s License.
- Current State Vehicle Registration.
- Current proof of insurance for that vehicle.
- or
- Rental Agreement from Lease Company.

When directed by DOE-SR security personnel, drivers will open all vehicle compartments, trunks, hoods, and doors for inspection to ensure no prohibited items are brought on to SRS. All bags and cases will be inspected. See paragraph 4.4 for list of prohibited items.

4.10 Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) and Tactical Vehicle Access for Site Visits and Reconnaissance of Training Facilities

Ground Access to SRS through perimeter gates is authorized for military units to conduct site visits and reconnaissance. Military vehicles are limited to approved Tactical Vehicles, Government Transportation Motor Pool (TMP) vans, sedans, or similar GOVs. There is a mandatory inspection policy for all tactical vehicles and GOVs accessing SRS for events other than scheduled training. All GOV operators must present the following when attempting to access Savannah River Site Perimeter Barricades:

- Permanent or temporary SRS Badge.
- Valid State Driver’s License from the driver of each vehicle driven.

Prior to arrival at the Site, the units should assure tactical vehicles are in an adequately clean condition such that the transportation of noxious weeds and seeds onto the Site is avoided.

4.11 SRS Perimeter Gate Access for Army Wheeled Vehicles

Once approved by DOE-SR, authorized wheeled tactical vehicles, GOVs, and Army Convoys will access SRS under escort to the designated training area by FGRC-SRS.

Unless specifically approved by DOE-SR and documented in an approved Training Plan, access by vehicle and foot traffic onto SRS through locations (wood lines, off-road), other than Site Perimeter Barricades is prohibited.

Personnel with temporary site badges will enter through an approved site barricade and proceed directly to their designated training location. Initially, FGRC-SRS may escort Army units or personnel to their designated locations until Army personnel are familiar with the route from the site barricade to and from their designated training locations.

Vehicle access onto SRS through gates other than site barricades may be approved by DOE-SR. Example of such locations are Hwy 125 side gates into Gun Site 51, L-Lake gate, or Road 9. Units will be inspected by a DOE-SR representative prior to access at these side gates.

Unless specifically approved, personnel with temporary site badges will not enter industrial areas for any reason.

4.12 Vehicle Staging

Prior to a training event, Army Tactical wheeled vehicles and GOVs may temporarily stage in the 700 A-Area overflow parking lot. Any tactical vehicles or GOVs denied access to SRS, for whatever reason, are the responsibility of the parent unit to ensure it returns to home station. Vehicles denied access may temporarily park in A-Area overflow parking lot until access is approved or the vehicle leaves SRS property. Army units will not leave sensitive items, classified media, or communications equipment in vehicles at the overflow parking lot. The TFC will notify the Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC) if vehicles will be left overnight in the overflow parking lot. Vehicles left overnight in the staging area(s) are the responsibility of the Army.

4.13 Military Vehicle Access Control and Inspection Process during scheduled Training Events

Unit tactical vehicles, GOVs, and personnel will be inspected in the 700 A-Area Overflow Vehicle Parking Lot or approved designated location(s), by a designated DOE representative (OSSES, WSI, etc). This includes the Nuclear Solution facility for rail off loading of Army equipment. Once the inspection process is complete, the Army unit will be escorted through site barricades to the unit training location(s) by FGRC-SR. Army units with temporary site badges are authorized access and egress for supply deliveries through authorized site barricades.

4.14 Army Aviation Access - Coordinating Instructions

The following coordinating instructions provide guidance to Army aviation for fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.

4.14.1 Air Access for Army Aviation

NLT 60 days out, Army aviation units will request permission to enter SRS airspace for the purpose of military training, through the FGRC-TFC to DOE-SR.

Army aircraft (fixed and rotor wing) will enter SRS airspace through approved air corridors provided by the unit commander. Aircraft will avoid all restricted areas as marked on the 1:50,000 site military map. Army aircraft will only land on designated Landing Zones (LZs) and Drop Zones (DZs), or those areas agreed upon and approved by the TFC and DOE-SR. All roads meeting the safety requirements as a fixed or rotary LZ, in unrestricted areas, may be used for take-off and landing upon approval from DOE-SR.

Army aviation units will provide type of aircraft along with all aircraft mounted weapons on board at the time of access. See Appendix F., Unit Coordination Packet; for an example of Equipment List and Aviation Ammunition Clearance Form – Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and SRS Overflight Request Form.

Total number of all Army personnel and aircraft that has accessed and landed on SRS, through approved flight corridors will be verified by the OIC. The TFC will conduct a random check of names each day using the flight manifest. The names of the soldiers will be used to log personnel into the Remote Worker system. Appendix K and L provide air corridors and routes for fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

4.14.2 Army Flight Manifests

Flight manifests of unit Personnel will be submitted through the TFC NLT 30 days prior to the start date of training. The Flight Manifest will contain the following information.

- a. Full name
- b. Last 4 of the SSN
- c. Army unit to include component; Active, Reserve or National Guard
- d. Security Clearance if applicable
- e. Citizenship
- f. Contractors provide name of contract they are employed by.

Under certain circumstances, such as aerial reconnaissance or site visits by Army helicopters, aircraft will land at pre-approved LZ locations on SRS to have names verified by a DOE representative as designated by Site security. Aircraft entering SRS on simulated tactical / combat insertion exercises will have direct access, once DOE-SR approves flight manifests.

4.14.3 Aviation Communications with SRSOC

The lead inbound Pilot / aircraft of the Army Aviation Unit(s) will contact the SRSOC on the following frequency and call sign:



The lead pilot will inform SRSOC with the total number and type of aircraft prior to accessing SRS. All Pilots are required to render position reports to the SRSOC every fifteen (15) minutes while in flight over SRS.

4.14.4 Use of Aviation for Site Visits, Tours, and Reconnaissance

Army Aviation units are authorized use of aircraft for the purpose of Site Visits and will be coordinated through the TFC and DOE-SR POC. Prior to all site visits, tours, and reconnaissance missions, an Aircraft Over-flight Request Form must be submitted.

4.15 Parachute Entry

Utilizing approved flight corridors and designated Drop Zones (DZs), or other areas as approved and agreed upon by the TFC and DOE-SR, soldiers may exit from military aircraft by parachute over SRS. This includes High Altitude Low Opening and Low Altitude Low Opening Jumps (HALO/LALO).

Prior to access by parachute, the OIC will provide the TFC a manifest with the total number of personnel that will land on SRS. Once parachutists have landed, the OIC or RSO will verify to the TFC the accuracy of the manifest. These numbers will be used for Remote Worker purposes by the Army. Military Free-Fall Operations (MFF) operations include High Altitude High Opening Training (HAHO) and High Altitude Low Opening (HALO) operations on small drop zones, no larger than 350 meters in diameter.

4.16 Water Access – Coordinating Instructions (Surface and Sub-surface)

Army units may access SRS lands by water from the Savannah River at any pre-approved location including the Boat Ramp in D-Area. Army units will schedule and document water access and egress

locations and the specific means of access, i.e., Self-contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) or type of military water craft through the 90, 60, 30 day coordination process.

Prior to ingress by water, the OIC will provide the TFC a manifest with the total number of personnel that will access the Site. Once the personnel have accessed SRS, the OIC or RSO will verify to the TFC the accuracy of the manifest. These numbers will be used for Remote Worker purposes by the Army.

Security of watercraft and other equipment left at the initial access location is the responsibility of the unit. The TFC will ensure Army SCUBA units have a FGRC Motorola Radio provided to the OIC, prior to the unit OIC accessing SRS.

4.17 Rail Access Control

It is anticipated that at times the Military will transport vehicles and equipment to SRS utilizing the public railroad running through the Site. This equipment will be off-loaded at the Energy Solutions facility in Snelling, S.C. The equipment and rail cars may be temporarily staged on Site until offload can commence. This section of rail is managed by Energy Solutions. Once offloaded, the Army's equipment will be inspected for contraband by a DOE-SR Security representative and Army personnel accessing SRS by rail will be verified at this time. Once all personnel and equipment is cleared, the Army unit will conduct a vehicle convoy from the Energy Solutions facility through an SRS perimeter gate. The FGRC-TFC will coordinate access to Energy Solutions for DOE-SR employees (OSSES / WSI / etc.) as required.

If off-loading is conducted on SRS, the offloading would be conducted at the Dunbarton Railroad Yard. Any special conditions for the use of this area will be assessed during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in Section 3.

Chapter 5

General Use, Control, and Coordination of Training Areas and Facilities

5.1 General

5.1.1 Maneuver Training Areas and Facilities

The term "Maneuver" includes Army ground, water, and aircraft operations. This chapter identifies specific control measures to reduce interference with SRS operations. These controls will allow the Army to conduct training in a realistic combat environment.

5.1.2 Composite Risk Management (CRM)

Army Units will submit a DA-Form 7566-R, Composite Risk Assessment Form (Appendix N) when scheduling any facilities or training area. Training events with a low assessment may be signed by the company/troop commander (O-3). Training events assessed as moderate or using training ammunition ("HOT" status) must be signed by the Battalion Commander (O-5) or authorized representative. High Risk training will be signed by the Brigade / Regimental Commander or their designated representative.

5.1.3 Facility and Training Area Cancellations (DOE and Army)

The TFC will be contacted immediately of all facility and training area cancellations initiated either by DOE-SR or by the training unit. The TFC, through DOE-SR POC, will notify all Savannah River tenant organizations immediately. Refunds of support costs to the unit will be initiated by the DOE-SR Contracts Management Division IAW the provisions specified in Appendix I.

5.1.4 Interaction with SRS Tenant Organizations

While DOE-SR may periodically approve specific exceptions for safety and operational security reasons, for the most part SRS will continue their normal schedules and activities during military training exercises and will not be excluded from training areas. As a result of this intended co-utilization of SRS lands there will likely be inadvertent interaction between Army and SRS personnel (ie., road maintenance, security, and forestry operations, etc.). In the course of such contacts, Army units will provide the right-of-way for SRS vehicles and pedestrian traffic. Army units will not impede or interfere with normal SRS operations. In addition to the coordination requirements in section 3, the TFC will provide information on training locations and potential interactions from the scheduled Army activities as appropriate. If Army personnel are stopped and challenged by any SRS employee, the senior ranking soldier will render appropriate military identification and contact their OIC or RSO immediately. The OIC will then contact FGRC-SRS using the Land Motorola Radio (LMR) or cell phone explaining the situation. All training will stop until the situation is cleared.

5.1.5 Facility and Training Area Reconnaissance

Army units will coordinate reconnaissance of facilities and training areas through the Fort Gordon Range Control-Training Facility Coordinator (TFC). Units will be escorted on all scheduled reconnaissance of facilities by the TFC. Refer to Chapters 3 and 4 for additional information on badge and access requirements. Further questions on access control and badge requirements will be addressed through the TFC.

5.1.6 Pre-Occupation Inspection of Facilities and Training Lands

Prior to the military occupying facilities/areas scheduled for training, the TFC will inspect all them for pre-existing conditions of potential concern and notify the DOE-SR POC to verify/resolve issues as needed.

5.1.7 Occupation of Facilities and Training Lands

To ensure accountability of all Army personnel for remote worker purposes, the OIC and or the RSO of each Army unit must occupy each facility or training area daily through Fort Gordon Range Control – Savannah River Site (FGRC-SRS) Operations using the FGRC-SRS Facility and Training Area Occupation Checklist (Appendix B). One week prior to occupation of training areas, the TFC will coordinate with the Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC) to verify: training locations / quadrants are understood; appropriate site notifications are developed; and the training plan is

understood. While a unit is in a training status, the TFC will provide daily notification to the DOE-POC of any significant changes.

5.1.8 Daily Inspection of Facilities and Training Lands

Training lands and facilities that are occupied by Army units shall be inspected by the FGRC-SRS on a daily basis. The Training Area and Facility Occupation Checklist (Appendix B) serves as the basis for the inspection process. If time and circumstance permit, the OIC or RSO will accompany FGRC-SRS during the inspection.

5.1.9 Maneuver Damage

Maneuver damage caused by the using Army unit to the terrain or natural environment as well as man made structures or facilities such as highways, road surfaces, buildings, etc., will be reported to the FGRC-SRS Operations immediately. The FGRC-SRS Operations will, in turn, report it to the DOE-SR POC. Ruts, tire trenches, and other maneuver damage will be fixed by the unit prior to final clearance. Dirt and debris left on road surfaces after road crossing operations will be swept immediately by the unit. Units will be prepared to provide the cost of repairs that may require heavy equipment or that were not properly corrected. Units will be granted the opportunity to repair damage, or provide for its repair, as the first course of action prior to any charges being assessed.

5.1.10 Clearance of Facilities and Training Lands

Three (3) days prior to a units last day of training, the FGRC-SRS will initiate clearance processes. Clearance involves inspection of training areas and facilities for the presence of maneuver damage and/or approval of completed remediation actions. The FGRC-SRS will coordinate the inspection schedule with the DOE-SR POC. The DOE-SR POC will determine if DOE-SR representatives will participate in the inspections or if follow-up spot checks will be performed by DOE-SR personnel. The TFC will notify the DOE-SR POC each day of any damage or concerns. The DOE-SR POC will coordinate the guidance and approval of proposed remediation actions as needed with DOE-SR organizations. Army Units shall remediate any damages identified prior to departure and/or be prepared to return to SRS after their departure if additional policing or repair of training lands is needed. DOE-SR makes the final determination that mitigation of any damage is complete and adequate.

IAW the JSOP, training will not be conducted on remediated CERCLA Units. If by chance there is some inadvertent damage to a CERCLA remediation or monitoring system, the TFC will notify the DOE-SR POC. DOE-SR will contact the EPA and SCDHEC to alert them of the nature and extent of the damage as well as the remedial action to be taken.

5.1.11 Forward Arming and Refueling (FARP) Locations

Units will request FARP locations for their training events through the 90,60,30 day planning and approval process.

5.1.12 Sanitary Waste Disposal

All sanitary waste, to include card board, paper, mess hall waste, etc., will be disposed of daily in designated dumpsters at approved locations or as otherwise stipulated in the approved training plan. Soldiers in a tactical environment will not bury, burn, or dispose of trash in any other way.

All trash will be secured in plastic bags and given to unit supply technicians for disposal. Trash bags will not be left unattended because of the abundance of wildlife. Battalion and brigade size units may coordinate for disposal of sanitary waste with SRNS, with the Three Rivers Land Fill off Highway 125 near D-Area, or other sources. Army units will not store trash overnight in tactical vehicles. See chapter 8, for additional information.

5.1.13 Field Sanitation and Latrines

Units will utilize Port-a-lets at each Training Area and facility. Units will not dig field latrines or use the open woods and forests for latrine purposes. Black water (port-a-lets) would be collected and transported either off site or to the SRS Sanitary Waste Water Treatment Facility (SWWTF) for treatment and disposition.

Field kitchens and hand washing stations may be established by the unit. The resultant grey water (Hand Washing Stations, Kitchen Water) will be disposed of as stipulated in an approved training plan as developed during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process. See section 8.36 for information on grey water disposal policies.

5.1.14 Obstacles

Emplacement of obstacles such concertina wire, barbed wire, and surface inert minefields is authorized. Specific obstacle plans (OPLANS) should be included in the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process. Obstacles shall be retrieved at the conclusion of training.

5.1.15 Digging

Digging of obstacles is unauthorized, unless specifically approved by DOE-SR at designated dig sites specified in the training plan developed through the 90, 60, 30 day approval process. Also reference **section 8.34**

5.1.16 Camouflage

Units will not use natural vegetation for the purpose of camouflage. Units are authorized the use of camouflage nets and other man-made systems for camouflage.

5.1.17 Water Requirements

The Army will have access to potable water locations as required for basic life support functions.

5.1.18 Potable Water Locations

Potable water locations are in N-Area, B-Area, D-Area, and Forestry.

N-Area: The TFC will initially escort the unit S-4 (Logistics Coordinator), unit supply technician, or designated unit representative on the most direct route to the N-Area potable water point. Once the unit understands the route into N-Area, the unit will have unrestricted access to the potable water point. The TFC will provide notification through the 60 and 30 day coordination process of units anticipating potable water support. B-Area: This potable water location will only be used for emergency purposes for units to re-supply water. The FGRC-SR will escort units into and out of B-Area.

Domestic Water Flush Hydrants: Units will be issued a Hydrant Spanner Wrench and 2.5 Inch, fire hose thread hose in order to access a domestic water flush hydrant. The TFC and or FGRC-SR personnel will provide instruction on proper use the wrench and hose. Blue hydrants locations will be provided as required prior to each training event. See attached aerial strip map in Appendix M, Domestic Water Flush Hydrants.

5.1.19 Non-Potable Water

Other than potable water locations stated above, all other external water points are classified as non-potable water locations and will not be used by Army units for human consumption. Non-potable water points may be used as provided in the approved training plan.

5.2 Dismounted Operations and Procedure

5.2.1 Tactical Training

Tactical dismounted operations using blank ammunition and pyrotechnics is authorized in approved training areas and facilities, day and night. Examples include Reconnaissance, Land Navigation, Force-on-Force Exercises using Multiple Integrated Laser Engagements Systems (MILES), etc. Specific details of the dismounted operations and training for an exercise will be developed between DOE-SR and the FGRC-TFC through the 90,60,30 day process. Units may cross uncontaminated streams to navigate to other training areas subject to the stipulations in the approved training plan.

5.2.2 Dismounted Night Operations

Soldiers conducting dismounted night operations and tactical training will have sufficient capability to provide illumination for emergency situations. At a minimum, units will supplement night operations with sufficient Combat Life Saver (CLS). Night vision goggles will be used to the fullest extent possible.

5.2.3 Facility and Building Usage (CQB / Room Clearing)

Units will request facilities and buildings designated for use by the Army during the 90,60,30 day process.

5.3 Mounted Tactical Operations

5.3.1 Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Training

Tactical wheeled vehicle training is limited to those areas approved by DOE-SR and the TFC during the 90,60,30 day process. Examples of Tactical wheeled vehicle training may include but is not limited to:

- Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Training.
- Convoy Operations.
- MILES training.
- Tactical Operations Center (TOC) Operations.

Tactical wheeled vehicles may conduct off road training as stipulated in an approved training plan. Stream crossings by wheeled vehicles will only take place on bridges.

5.3.2 Vehicle Speed limits

Off Road: Speed is limited to 15 MPH unless dictated by terrain, troop presence, weather, or other speed limiting conditions. Highways and Secondary Roads: TMP Vans and Sedans will obey posted speed limit signs. The tactical vehicle speed limit is 45 MPH Highways and 35 MPH on Secondary Roads. Convoys will adjust speed accordingly to maintain unit integrity. Tactical vehicles will not increase speed to close the distance with front vehicles in the convoy. The convoy commander is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the convoy, to include straggler control, on SRS.

5.3.3 Vehicle Night Operations

Blackout Drive and or Markers may be used in conjunction with night operations, off road only. At a minimum, operators / drivers of tactical vehicles in blackout drive or blackout marker conditions must wear Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) at all times. NVGs will not be worn when momentarily crossing roads from one training area to another, or to cross major SRS public roads. Head lights (White Light) will be turned on when crossing roads at night. Unit SOPs for the use of NVGs is authorized when conducting night operations, as long as they do not interfere with SRS operations and public safety.

5.3.4 Disabled Military Vehicles

If a Military Vehicles becomes disabled on a SRS highway or secondary road, it will be moved safely off to the side of the road with vehicle warning flashers activated. Appropriate vehicle warning signs should be placed front and rear of the disabled vehicle if available. If safe to do so, road guides will be posted in safe locations to alert oncoming traffic. FGRC-SRS Operations will be notified immediately of all disabled vehicles. FGRC-SRS will notify SRSOC if DOE-SR Fire Department or other emergency services is requested. If possible, the vehicle should be moved to the 700-A overflow parking lot if repair or removal from the Site is expected to involve an extended period.

5.3.5 Wheeled Vehicle Environmental Controls

All Army tactical vehicles, to include generators and air conditioning units, will use drips pans and wheel chocks as required. Government vans and sedans are exempt. Unit Maintenance Collection Points (UMCPs) and Logistics Collection Points (LCPs) are authorized upon approval from the FGRC-TFC and DOE-SR. Units will implement controls to prohibit the unauthorized release of hazardous material, POL products (Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants) into the environment.

5.3.6 Vehicle Accidents

See Chapter 7; Emergency Services reference to accidents involving military vehicles.

5.3.7 Vehicle Refueling

Vehicle refueling is authorized from vehicle fuel trucks or similar fuel dispensing equipment. Army units will attempt to consolidate refueling operations at designated locations. Tactical Refuel on the Move (ROM) operations is authorized upon approval by DOE-SR and the TFC. Military fuel trucks and blivets will use catch basins, grounding rods, PPE, and fire extinguishers when refueling. Refueling operations will not take place within 200 feet of Wetlands, Groundwater wells, Monitoring wells, Production Wells, Protected Species, or environmentally controlled areas and locations.

5.3.8 Vehicle Fuel Spills

See Chapter 8, Environmental Compliance, Protection, and Consideration reference to vehicle fuel spills.

5.4 Waterborne Operations

5.4.1 Savannah River Use

Tactical waterborne operations are limited to areas of the Savannah River as specified on the Training Area Planning Map or as stipulated in an approved training plan. Also see Access Controls for waterborne units in Chapter 4. The TFC will coordinate with DOE-SR, the Georgia and South Carolina Departments of Natural Resources, the United States Forest Service-SR (USFS-SR), and Plant Vogtle prior to commencement of Army training utilizing the Savannah River. Unless specifically provided in an approved training plan, tactical waterborne operations are not authorized on SRS lakes.

5.4.2 Self-contained, Under Water, Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) Training

SCUBA access/egress and training is authorized on areas of the Savannah River under the provisions in **section 5.4.1** above.

5.4.3 Army Water Craft

Under the provisions in **section 5.4.1** above, Army Water Craft may utilize the Savannah River for training and the Site boat doc/ramp for access and egress. Army Water Craft will comply with all United States Coast Guard safety procedures while navigating on the Savannah River. All Army water craft will have sufficient personal floatation devices, appropriate navigational lighting, first aid kits, and fire extinguishers.

5.4.4 Night Operations

Army Military Water Craft will display and illuminate appropriate navigational devices while training on the Savannah River. Blackout operations shall be approved through the TFC and DOE-SR. Military water craft will not interfere with SRS, Local, State, and Federal activities while navigating on the Savannah River. Military water craft and soldiers training on these locations will not interfere with civilian or commercial vessels navigating on the river.

5.5 Aviation Operations

5.5.1 Fixed and Rotary Wing

Military Aircraft, both fixed wing and rotary wing, are authorized to fly through SRS airspace in specific air corridors as approved by the FGRC-TFC through DOE-SR.

5.5.2 Aviation Communications with SRSOC

Prior to accessing SRS boundaries, the lead pilot of the Army Aviation Unit will contact the Savannah

board. All Pilots are required to render position reports to the SRSOC every fifteen (15) minutes while in flight. In addition, Army Helicopter Aviation units physically located on SRS will conduct radio checks with WSI-SRSOC during the 0600 and 1830 hour shift change as well. The TFC will telephonically contact SRSOC prior to initiating aviation radio checks to ensure the net is clear.

5.5.3 Aviation Air Corridors

5.5.3.1 Fixed Wing

The current fixed wing Drop Zone for SRS is located [REDACTED]. This DZ is situated well away from populated areas and SRS industrial areas. The Primary approach is from the south east to the northwest. However, aircraft may approach from the northwest to south east if conditions warrant. Recommend Aircraft maintain a minimum altitude of 4000 feet, AGL, until at least 6 miles from the DZ. [REDACTED]

Fixed wing aircraft may access other areas of SRS upon approval of DOE-SR. See Appendix L., Fixed Wing Air Corridors.

5.5.3.2 Rotary Wing (Helicopter)

Army Heliborne units will only use approved air corridors when accessing SRS. See attached helicopter corridors map in Appendix K. Heliborne units accessing SRS will follow the approved routes to ingress and egress SRS. During access of SRS, aircraft will followed the approved route in a approved formation until the aircraft formation reaches a location along the route near their proposed landing zone at which time the formation of aircraft may exit the route and land on their approved LZ(s). Once the mission is complete the formation of aircraft will take off and follow the approved air corridor to the next LZ, or, egress SRS.

The following are the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) and EOC Grid Coordinates for each of the three routes.

[REDACTED]

Heliborne units may access each route in either direction. Inbound aircraft will maintain an altitude of at least 3500 feet above ground level (AGL) until they have crossed the SRS boundary. Once aircraft enter SRS, they will follow their proposed route as outlined in the Aircraft Overflight Request Form in accordance with the unit training mission.

The Army unit is responsible for filing a flight path with the FAA and local airports.

Army units will submit a SRS Aircraft Overflight Request form (Appendix D) as part of their request.

5.5.4 Specific Flight Operations Rules, Restrictions, and Training. Altitude Considerations – Routine Training and Operations

5.5.4.1 Daylight Operations

Army aircraft shall maintain a minimum altitude of 200 feet above any known obstacle within 500 feet either side of the planned route of flight and 300 feet above ground level at all times during daylight operations except for takeoff, approach, and landing.

5.5.4.2 Night Operations

Except for takeoff, approach, and landing, Army aircraft shall maintain a minimum altitude of 500 feet above ground level or 200 feet above the highest obstacle within 1,000 feet either side of the planned flight route, whichever is higher.

5.5.4.3 Night-Vision Goggle Operations (extract from the Savannah River Site Aviation Management and Safety Program Manual; SRM 440.2.1E) Modified for Army Aviation

When using night-vision goggles, Army aircraft shall maintain a minimum altitude of 300 feet above ground level or 200 feet above the highest obstacle within 1,000 feet of the planned route of flight, whichever is higher. The current revision is E.

Night-Vision Goggle operation, maintenance, testing, and calibration of night vision goggles used by Army flight crews and designated aircrew members shall conform to FAA and/or U.S. Army procedures and specifications.

In all stages of night-vision goggle training and use, two Army pilots are required. Army pilots using night-vision goggles shall be FAA instrument rated in their current position.

Army Pilots are required to follow specified procedures in using night-vision goggles, including procedures contained in the manufacturer's operations manual.

Night-vision goggle Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) shall be accomplished prior to official sunset. These checks shall be verified by the Commander of the unit, lead pilot, and pilot of each aircraft.

Each Army pilot is responsible for ensuring their aircrew's night-vision goggles are checked in accordance with the provided checklist. Crew use of night-vision goggles shall optimize 360° observation from the aircraft.

Army aircraft that are used for night-vision goggle flights shall have, at a minimum, the following standard night-vision goggle equipment:

- (1) Night-vision goggle-compatible cockpit, and
- (2) Night-vision goggle compatible digital/analog radar altimeter with visual and audible warnings.

5.5.4.4 Hazard Mapping

Each Army aircraft shall be equipped with a map displaying all identifiable hazards for flight within the operating area. A map displaying all identifiable hazards to flight and depicting elevation above ground level will be conspicuously posted in the Unit TOC / Command Post.

Army aircraft maps and mission planning area maps shall be reviewed for currency at least every 30 days and marked with the current date.

5.5.4.5 Terrain Flight (Contour, Low-Level and Nap of the Earth)

There are three modes of terrain flight: contour, low level, and nap of the earth. Terrain flight is flight at 200 feet or less above the highest obstacle on the intended flight path. Low-level or contour flight may provide a tactical advantage for aircraft. Nap-of-the-earth training must be approved by the DOE-SR.

Contour flight conforms to the contours of the earth and is characterized by varying airspeeds and altitudes. Contour flight altitudes are not less than 25 feet above the highest obstacle.

Low-level flight is not less than 100 feet above the highest obstacle. It is conducted at a selected altitude and generally conforms to a predetermined course with constant airspeed.

Nap-of-the-earth flight, which shall be approved by the DOE-SR, is characterized by maneuvers as close to the earth's surface as vegetation, obstacles, or ambient light will permit.

5.5.4.6 Training Route(s)/Areas

Low-level and contour flight for training will be conducted only over approved training routes, in designated training areas approved by the DOE-SR.

A low-level flight route/area for training will be approved by the DOE-SR. The training route(s)/area shall be clear of hazardous obstacles.

All training route(s)/area(s) shall be clearly marked on each aircraft map and mission-planning map. A master map showing all hazards to flight shall be conspicuously displayed for the flight crew's use.

5.5.5 Special Use Air (SUA) Space

Special Use Air (SUA) for SRS may include but is not limited to unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), special communications systems, and airborne operations. All flight corridors for each training event will be approved 30 days in advance by the DOE-SR, through the TFC.

5.5.6 Landing Zones (LZs), Drop Zones (DZs), Pickup Zones (PZs)

Rotary-wing aircraft may land at approved LZ/DZs/PZs throughout SRS as designated on the military training map. Units requesting to use LZs/DZs/PZs other than specifically approved sites must receive approval from the Fort Gordon Range Control – Training Facility Coordinator and DOE-SR. All flight routes and corridors will be addressed during the 90,60,30 day process. Routes and corridors should be locked in at 30 days. No changes to routes or corridors will be made within 15 days prior to the beginning of the Army training event. (Exception: Aviation operations may be cancelled due to weather conditions.)

5.5.7 Coordination with Local Airfields

It will be the unit's responsibility to coordinate all flight plans with any agency or organization outside of SRS.

5.5.8 Aerial Delivery Systems (Cargo)

Aerial delivery of cargo on specified drop zones (DZs) is authorized upon approval of DOE-SR. These training requirements must meet the 90, 60, and 30 day scheduling requirements. Units shall submit a DOE Overflight request form for approval (Appendix D). Fixed and rotary aircraft are authorized delivery platforms.

Chapter 6 **Communications**

6.1 Special Army Communications Training Events

Electronic Jamming Operations are not authorized on SRS. However, upon approval by DOE-SR through the 90, 60, 30 day process, Army units may conduct special communications training events. Special Army communications training events will not interfere with SRS air, ground, or water operations. The Army will provide information on any hazards associated with the special communication event to DOE-SR including safety zones that would restrict access of SRS personnel during the communication hazard. DOE-SR would take responsibility to restrict access of its aircraft over Army Communication Hazards. The Army will cease Special Communication events if notified that they are interfering with SRS communications, aircraft, and or operations of SRS.

6.2 External Communications

6.2.1 FGRC HQ Communications

Primary communication with FGRC HQs, FRGC-SRS, and SRSOC is the cell phone. FGRC HQs, Ft. Gordon, will not contact SRSOC unless there is an emergency. FGRC-SRS will maintain two radios on SRSOC frequency at all times to ensure Site Emergency "All Call" radio transmissions are received in a timely manner.

6.2.2 Public Communications

FGRC-SRS will coordinate with DOE-SR Office of External Affairs (OEA) all external communications about Army units training at SRS. FGRC-SRS will utilize the Communication Plan as stipulated in Appendix S for notifying elected officials, community leaders, the general public and the media for training events at SRS.

In the event there is an emergency that pertains to Army training activities on SRS, the TFC will contact the DOE-POC at the first available moment. The DOE-POC will contact OEA to determine if the emergency warrants media notification. If so, the OEA, the DOE-POC, and the TFC will develop the best course of action and message to provide to the media.

6.3 Site Internal Communications

6.3.1 General Site Notification of Army Activities

SRSOC will provide daily public address (PA) announcements for on site Army training exercises, including grid coordinates, so site personal are aware of potential interactions. As SRS remote workers call into the SRSOC, they will be informed of Army activities and the specific coordinates.

6.3.2 Emergency Notifications and Communications

SRSOC will communicate with FGRC-SRS only in situations involving Site Emergencies and for the purpose of daily radio checks. SRSOC will alert FGRC-SRS and Army Units of all Site Emergencies by activating the "All Call" System from SRSOC by radio and activation of the Remote Worker Paging system. The "All Call" system will provide the FGRC-SRS with evacuation instructions. The FGRC-SRS will contact units in remote areas to confirm notification and evacuation requirements have been received. The FGRC-SRS is responsible for ensuring units account for their personnel and follow required evacuation and accountability instructions from SRSOC. The OIC is responsible for notifying all soldiers when an Emergency Notification is initiated by SRSOC. The OIC will immediately cease all training events and follow all emergency procedures as prescribed by SRSOC.

6.3.3 Units in Training Status

Units in a training status shall maintain communication capability at all times with SRSOC and/or FGRC utilizing hand held Land Motorola Radios (LMR). Army units will not use the LMR to conduct personal business. Rather they will use them only to conduct radio checks and emergency response. FGRC-SRS and Army Unit radios will not have SRS security response frequencies. The FGRC-SRS will maintain

mobile radio capability at all times during training exercises but will only staff personnel at night when units are physically conducting night operations.

6.3.4 Officers-in-Charge (OICs)

While in a training status on Site, OICs must have required radio and alpha/numeric pager in their possession at all times. OICs are required to conduct daily radio checks with the SRSOC and FGRC-SRS at 0600 hours and 1800 hours. Other than the two authorized radio checks, the OIC is not authorized to communicate with SRSOC unless an emergency arises and FGRC-SRS cannot be contact. The OIC is responsible for ensuring he receives a test message on his Remote Worker Pager daily. If a test page is not received, the OIC will contact FGRC-SRS immediately.

6.3.5 FGRC-SRS Forward Operations

FGRC-SRS forward operations will be operated from FGRC vehicles.

6.4 Communication Equipment

6.4.1 Equipment Requirements

All units conducting training at SRS are required to have a communication package consisting of a Remote Worker (RW) alpha/numeric pager, a cell phone, and a Handheld Radio (LMR). The TFC is responsible for issuing training units with a RW alpha/numeric pager, a Handheld Radio (LMR), spare batteries, and a charger prior to occupation of SRS training facilities. The TFC will change out batteries for those units unable to charge their own radios. The TFC is responsible for ensuring FGRC-SRS staff and Army Unit Officers in Charge (OICs) are thoroughly familiar with the operation of the issued LMR, associated frequencies, and Site Emergency procedures. The unit is responsible for the cell phone requirements.

6.4.2 SINGARS Radio Systems

Handheld types of SINGARS Radios (or similar radio net) may be used by Army units on Site for internal communication during military training events. Internal SINGAR radio frequencies, SOPs, brevity codes, and classified secure radio systems are authorized only in training areas and facilities. Loss of Army classified media or radio systems will be reported to FGRC-SRS immediately.

6.4.3 Quarterly Communications Test

SRSOC will conduct a quarterly communications test with the Army to validate the RW equipment (site radio, RW alpha/numeric pager, and cell phones).

6.4.4 Radio Checks

FGRC-SRS will conduct daily Radio Checks with the Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC) during their morning and evening shift change at 0600 hours and 1830 hours on the SRSOC channel. FGRC-SRS will contact SRSOC by telephone prior to initiating any Radio Checks to ensure the Radio net is clear. FGRC-SRS will not interrupt SRSOC or other SRS tenant radio traffic unless there is an emergency requiring SRSOC support. FGRC-SRS is responsible for monitoring the SRSOC frequency at all times while Army units are physically located on SRS in a training status. Army Aviation radio checks will be as stipulated in section 5.5.2.

6.4.5 Army Radio Frequencies and Settings (FGRC-SRS)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6.4.6 Handheld Radios Issued to Army Training Units

[REDACTED]

6.4.7 Specific User Call Signs

User

User Call Signs

[REDACTED]

Unit Call Signs will be provided to SRSOC during initial coordination by the TFC.

6.4.8 Radio Trouble Shooting

The LMR provides specific tones and sounds to alert the user of potential malfunction and transmission problems. Provided are two of the most common tones encountered by users.

- a. Constant Tone: A constant tone may be encountered when push-to-talk is pressed. This is caused by loss of radio reception in remote areas or radio is deep inside a large facility.
How to Correct: If outside, move radio to higher terrain or elevation. If inside a facility, go outside.
- b. Two chirps: Battery Low.
How to Correct: Replace battery with a fully charged battery. Immediately place low charge battery on an authorized charger.
- c. Radio will not turn on: The most likely problem is the battery is dead.
How to correct: Replace battery. If this does not correct the problem, replace the radio.

6.5 Remote Worker Communication

6.5.1 Remote Worker Activation

All Army personnel (including FGRC personnel) conducting activities in remote areas of SRS shall be activated into the SRS Remote Worker (RW) Program prior to arriving at a remote location and for the duration of their time in the remote location. Activation is triggered by notifying the SRSOC Remote Worker office. Information to be provided during the notification includes the specific location, personnel strength, and radio call signs. Army RWs will notify their dispatcher anytime the remote work grid location changes, and upon completion of work and return from the field. Driving through the site does not require being logged into the Remote Worker Program.

6.5.2 RW Communication Equipment

Remote workers (or groups of workers) must have the required communication package (section 6.4.1) in their possession at all times. Only one communication package is required for grouped workers as long as all in the group can hear and respond to instructions issued by the individual carrying the RW pager, phone, and radio. Once emergency information is received, all advisories or warnings shall be relayed to all personnel within the group. Remote Workers may receive text messages on the pager for the following reasons:

- United States Forest Service, Prescribed Burns.
- Scheduled Deer Hunts.
- Severe Weather Advisories.
- Site Emergency Announcements.
- Road Closures.

6.5.3 Unit Pre Training Notification for Remote Worker (RW) Program:

At least one week prior to military training, the TFC will provide SRSOC and the Remote Worker office a list of following:

- SRS Grid locations for military training locations per each day.
- Aircraft frequencies.
- Unit call signs.
- OIC / RSO Name and location.
- Total number of Army personnel, aircraft, and vehicles on SRS.
- Primary and Alternate Cell phone contact numbers.

This information is provided to SRSOC and the Remote Worker Program to provide a general overview of each Army training event and is not to be used to activate Army personnel into the Remote Worker Program. SRSOC may use this information for internal coordination purposes.

6.5.4 Unit Training Notification Process for Remote Worker (RW) Program:

At the beginning of each training exercise to be conducted in a remote location, the TFC will ensure that the OIC of the unit and all associated personnel, to include FRGC-SRS staff, are activated into the Remote Worker System for the training period by providing the following information to their dispatcher:

1. Name (team lead) and number of personnel deployed with the group.
2. Supervising organization.
3. EOC grid location of remote work.
4. Estimated duration of time at that grid number location.
5. Means of communication (i.e., radio frequency available, alpha/numeric pager and cellular telephone number).
6. Number of vehicles.
7. End user (alternate contact person) to be called if Army RWs fail to report leaving the remote worksite for the day or there is no response from Army RWs.

The OIC is responsible to account for additions and deletions of RWs in their party after the team is dispatched to the remote area. The OIC will notify the TFC: anytime the remote work grid location changes; there are additions or deletions of RWs in their party; of completion of work and return from the field for the day. The TFC will in turn, notify the Remote Worker Office. For each day of the training exercise thereafter, the TFC will continue to update the Remote Worker Office accordingly.

The TFC will provide radios and pagers to the unit as required to facilitate proper RW procedures. Remote Worker pagers will be in the possession of the OIC and appropriate FGRC-SRS Staff at all times. The OIC is responsible for monitoring the Remote Worker Pager at all times. OICs will not delegate responsibility to monitor the Pager. Once emergency information is received by FRGC-SRS or the OIC, all advisories or warnings shall be relayed to all personnel within the group.

Chapter 7 **Site Emergencies and Emergency Services**

7.1 Site Emergencies

Site emergencies may involve industrial, security, fire, weather, or other events requiring immediate notification to military units. In the case of a Site Emergency, SRSOC will activate the “All Call” system with detailed instructions by radio and also by activating the Remote Worker Paging System (also see chapter 6). All Army Units will immediately cease training and standby for instructions. It is the responsibility of FGRC-SRS to account for all FGRC-SRS personnel and soldiers to ensure emergency instructions and or evacuation instructions have been met. The FGRC-TFC will notify SRSOC once all instructions have been met. Training will not continue until an “all clear” has been given by SRSOC.

7.2 Requests for Emergency Response Assistance to Military Units on SRS

Military units in emergency situations involving saving lives or property belonging to the Army may request support from the Savannah River Site’s Fire Department (SRSFD), Law Enforcement (LE), or Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Such requests shall be made by the FGRC-SRS through the SRSOC. FGRC-SRS Operations personnel may respond to the scene and act as First Responders if safe to do so until the SRS responder arrives. At that point the FGRC-SRS shall cease actions other than those specifically requested by SRS on scene emergency personnel. The FGRC-SRS may assist in guiding SRSFD, EMS, and LE to remote training locations upon request. The DOE-POC will be notified as soon as reasonably practical.

7.3 Army response to Emergency Situations involving SRS Personnel

Army units are authorized to provide first responder aid in situations where soldiers come across situations involving SRS employees who require immediate assistance in fire or medical emergencies in order to save lives, property, or to prevent injury. In all cases, the unit will contact FGRC-SRS personnel by radio or telephone to report the emergency. Units unable to contact FGRC-SRS may contact SRSOC on [REDACTED]

7.4 Accident Investigation and Reporting

In the case of an accident that is associated with military training on the Site, including those that also involve Site personnel and property, the military shall be responsible for the accident investigation and reporting activities utilizing military protocols and procedures. The Army shall provide timely notification to the DOE POC and the SRSOC of any accidents to ensure the Site remains informed as to the nature and extent of such incidents. Upon completion of the investigation the Army shall furnish DOE with the results, to include any written reports. Utilization of the DOE Occurrence Report and Processing System (ORPS) will not be required unless the facts, as described in the Army’s report, indicate there is reason to inquire further with regard to any possible DOE action/inaction related to the incident.

7.5 DOE Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS)

Since the ARMY will perform a similar and very rigorous process, ORPS reporting is not required for incidences associated with military training activities on the Site, including those in which Site personnel may be affected, other than as specified in section 7.4. Rather, the military shall be responsible for investigation and reporting activities utilizing military protocols and procedures. As stipulated in section 7.4, upon completion of the investigation, the Army shall furnish DOE with the results. Should the facts as described by the Army indicate that there is reason to inquire further with regard to possible DOE action/inaction and an ORPS report would be appropriate under the circumstances, the DOE POC, in consultation with the Office of Safety and Quality Assurance as well as the Office of the Chief Counsel, will be responsible for initiating the ORPS reporting protocol by contacting the appropriate SRNS POC.

7.6 Fire Prevention and Reporting

7.6.1 Fire Danger Ratings

Army units will adhere to daily South Carolina Fire / Burn Categories. See Appendix C Fire Danger Ratings as it pertains to blank, pyro, and smoke use. Fort Gordon Range Control – Savannah River Site Staff (FGRC-SRS) will contact the United States Forest Service – Savannah River (USFS-SR) Fire

Dispatch desk for the daily Burn Category. [REDACTED]

7.6.2 First Response Actions

Units will provide pioneer tools consisting of at least 2 each of Shovels, Pick/Mattox, and Axe while in an occupied status on SRS. These pioneer tools are used to extinguish small manageable fires that may be encountered or caused due to use of blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, or other factors. Army units and FGRC-SRS will provide first response and attempt to extinguish fires, if safe to do so, until the fire is out or Savannah River Site fire response personnel arrive on the scene. Once SRS emergency responders are on the scene, the FGRC and training units will respond to all instructions from the SRS fire response personnel.

7.6.3 Fire Reporting

Units will immediately report all fires, regardless of size, to FGRC-SRS by Motorola Radio. The FGRC-SRS will immediately contact the Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC) by Motorola Radio (LMR). Army Units unable to make contact with FGRC-SRS will immediately contact SRSOC by setting the handheld Motorola radio to channel 16, which is the pre-programmed SRSOC frequency. The OIC or Army leader may also call SRSOC with general information at [REDACTED] with the following general information:

1. SRS grid location or, military grid location of fire. (Wild Land, structure, vehicle).
2. Your name, rank, and position title.
3. If units cannot contact SRSOC, they will immediately report the fire to USFS-SRS Fire Dispatch at [REDACTED].

7.7 Law Enforcement

7.7.1 Jurisdiction

DOE-SR Law Enforcement (LE), (to include appropriate civilian law enforcement agencies) will exercise jurisdiction over the enforcement, and prosecution of criminal activity involving DOE-SR personnel and/ or property and Army units on any portion of SRS land. Military law enforcement may assist DOE-SR LE upon direct request from the DOE-Office of Safeguards, Security, and Emergency Services (DOE-OSSSES). Military Law Enforcement is not authorized to patrol SRS lands other than those areas approved for training as shown on the 1:50,000 Scale SRS Training Areas Planning Map. DOE-SR will not become involved with internal unit criminal offenses that do not involve SRS employees or property. Army units observing criminal activity in progress will not attempt to apprehend suspects. Army units will contact the TFC or SRSOC to report all criminal activity.

7.7.2 Crime Scene Investigation

DOE-SR law enforcement will act as the lead investigative agency for crimes involving Army units and DOE-SR personnel and or property. Army units and military law enforcement (if applicable), will cooperate with DOE-SR law enforcement to investigate, issue appropriate citations, and prosecute criminal activity.

Military law enforcement will act as the lead investigative agency for crimes that occur on SRS land involving only the Army and not SRS personnel or property. As a matter of courtesy, the Army will notify the DOE-POC of all Military specific criminal activity that has occurred on SRS.

Military Law Enforcement / Investigators are prohibited from entering SRS Restricted Areas or Industrial Complexes for investigative purposes without first meeting the following criteria:

- Access specifically requested and approved by DOE-OSSSES.
- Military Law Enforcement shall be escorted at all times by a designated DOE-OSSSES representative.
- Weapons will not be allowed in restricted areas or industrial complexes at any time.

7.8 Death of Military Personnel

The FGRC-SRS will immediately notify the DOE POC in the event of a death of a soldier(s). Most Army units have sufficient, qualified personnel that can determine if a soldier is positively deceased. In most situations, the Army would evacuate a soldier to the nearest hospital regardless of situation or circumstance. The Army may request SRSOC assistance in obtaining the services of a coroner to come to the scene to pronounce the soldier deceased. Whatever the cause of death, the Army will cease all training activities until the soldier has been pronounced deceased by qualified personnel and evacuated from the training location. The unit will not resume training until the senior Army/military commander on SRS has accomplished the following:

- The DOE POC has been notified of the death. The Army will follow direction and guidance from the DOE POC.
- Evacuated the deceased soldier(s) off SRS.
- The scene where the death occurred is secure and evidence of cause of death is preserved.
- An investigation is initiated by the Army.
- Probable cause of death is determined.
- If DOE-SR becomes involved, all questions have been answered satisfactorily.
- The senior Army commander feels confident his unit can begin training.

7.9 Severe Weather

7.9.1 Severe Weather Alerts

SRSOC will notify FGRC-SRS of severe weather conditions using the "All Call" system and Remote Worker Pager for Severe Weather Announcements (see chapter 6). FGRC-SRS will follow all emergency instructions issued by SRSOC and ensure units have been alerted and have taken appropriate safety precautions.

7.9.2 Thunderstorms

Unpredicted pop-up thunderstorms are possible. In this event, units will take immediate action to ensure the safety of their soldiers and notify FGRC-SRS immediately.

7.9.3 Tornadoes

Should Army units find themselves in the direct path of a Tornado(s); soldiers will immediately lay face down in a ditch or depression; Kevlar helmets will be worn if available. Once tornadoes have passed, units will immediately report the Tornado and conduct accountability of all soldiers to the OIC, the OIC will report accountability immediately to FRC-SR personnel.

If units are warned of imminent tornadoes, the OIC and leaders will move soldiers to safe, low-lying areas. Lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a military vehicle. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safe shelter. Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

7.9.4 Flash Floods

Flash floods occur when large amounts of rain saturate the earth causing swift torrents of fast moving water in a short period of time.

Army units encountering flash flood conditions will ensure the safety of soldiers first; then, report the flood conditions to FGRC-SRS. Units are forbidden to cross flooded streams, creeks, valleys, roads, or submerged bridges by foot or vehicle.

If a flood is likely in your area, the OIC will follow all emergency instructions from FGRC-SRS or SRSOC. All leaders must be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move. Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following. Ensure tents, trailers, and other vehicles are empty of all personnel prior to evacuation. If possible, secure sensitive items if time is available. Shut down generators or other electrical equipment if you find yourself standing in water. Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical equipment. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your training area or facility, do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you. Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions. Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most vehicles causing loss of control and possible stalling. A foot of water will float many vehicles. Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including HWMMVs.

7.9.5 Lightning

The OIC or Army leaders will take the following actions should Army units encounter lightning. If possible go into a hard structure. Tents and portable shelters do not provide protection against lightning. If in a hard shelter and you hear thunder, don't go outside unless absolutely necessary. Remember, by counting the seconds between the flash and the thunder and dividing by 5, you can estimate your distance from the strike (in miles).

Stay away from anything that could conduct electricity. This includes metal tent frames and portable structures. Don't use any plug-in electrical devices. If lightning strikes an electrical device they can conduct the charge to you. Don't use the telephone during the storm. Lightning may strike telephone lines outside.

Stay in your military vehicles or sedan if you are traveling. Automobiles give you excellent lightning protection. Don't use metal objects outside, like shovels, axes, and mattocks. Get out of the water. This includes getting off small boats and rafts during rivers operations.

If you're outdoors, seek shelter from lightning. Buildings are best for shelter, but if no buildings are available, you can find protection in a cave, ditch, or a canyon. Trees are not good cover. Tall trees attract lightning.

If you can't find shelter, avoid the tallest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high. When you feel the electrical charge -- if your hair stands on end or your skin tingles -- lightning may be about to strike you. Drop to the ground immediately.

7.10 Lost Soldiers

Soldiers should not walk into the woods alone, day or night. SRS has vast, expansive lands with deep lakes, streams, and valleys. It is very easy to become lost. Soldiers in field training environments should work or move in pairs when navigating through the forest.

Soldiers who find themselves lost will immediately stop where they are, and remain calm. Soldiers will accept the situation and realize they are lost. Next, soldiers will assess the situation and available supplies you have. Use communications to report your location immediately if available. Remain calm at all times. Once calm, you can start making decisions. Soldiers will decide if they should hunker down or move. Depending on the situation, you have to take a lot into account. If you know for sure that the highway is due east and you have your compass, then it would probably be a safe decision to move east. If you're badly injured and someone will be looking for you, you should most likely stay put. Consider all of the factors and make your decision from there.

If you decide to hunker down, your two concerns are shelter and warmth. Don't trust that you'll have a dry night—set up shelter, and do it before it gets dark. You should ideally start getting ready an hour or two before the sun sets to give yourself plenty of time.

If you're going to be able to make a fire, gather as much firewood as possible. Once you've done that, look at your pile and get five times more than what you have. That's how much you'll need. Fashion a tent or lean-to. If you can, set up somewhere you can get out of the wind, that's ideal—wind is the biggest killer, so do what you can to get out of it.

All leaders will contact the OIC or RSO immediately when you first realize a soldier is missing in the woods. Do not wait in hopes the soldier(s) will return. FGRC-SRS will contact SRSOC immediately. Mutual coordination between SRSOC, FGRC-SRS, and the Unit OIC will be made until the lost soldier is found.

7.11 Plant Vogtle Nuclear Power Generating Plant, Georgia

Plant Vogtle Nuclear Power Generating Plant is located south of SRS in Georgia. The Savannah River separates Plant Vogtle property from SRS. The TFC will notify Plant Vogtle 30 days in advance of all aircraft and training that will be in close proximity of Plant Vogtle. Unless an emergency arises, all Army training is restricted from landing watercraft on Plant Vogtle Property.

Plant Vogtle Security Forces conduct routine patrols of its property line on the Savannah River. If Army watercraft or personnel must land on Plant Vogtle shores, the OIC will contact FGRC-SRS personnel immediately. FGRC-SRS personnel will immediately contact Plant Vogtle Center Alarm Station with notification that Army Personnel are on their property. The FGRC-SRS will provide notification to the SRSOC and the Plant Vogtle Center Alarm Station of any incidents on the Savannah River adjacent to SRS or Plant Vogtle Property.

7.12 Downed Army / Military Aircraft on SRS

Upon notification of missing Army aircraft on SRS, the Army will cease all training activities and notify the DOE-SR POC and the SRSOC immediately. The Army will respond to the last known location of the military aircraft with all available air and ground assets. The Army may request the SRSOC to activate SRS downed aircraft procedures and provide command and control for the aircraft search and rescue until such time as the Army can establish its own response structure.

The Army may request that the DOE-SR Emergency Operations Center (EOC) provide operational control throughout the downed aircraft search, rescue, and recovery mission. In such cases the Army will assist DOE-SR EMS until the aircraft is found, all injured soldiers are accounted for, and the crash scene is secured. The crash scene will remain under control of SRS until such time that it has completed all steps in its downed aircraft procedure or the Army notifies the EOC that it is ready to assume control of the recovery of the aircraft and crash scene. As noted in section 7.4, the investigation and reporting remain the responsibility of the Army.

Chapter 8

Environmental Compliance, Protection, and Considerations

8.1 Army Environmental Protection Responsibilities

Fort Gordon Range Control – Savannah River Site (FGRC-SRS) and the Army unit training on SRS are responsible for ensuring all training is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. The verification activities, and the level of effort, will vary based upon the type of training. The DOE-SR POC will coordinate with appropriate Site organizations during the 90,60,30 day approval process to develop monitoring plans and schedules commensurate with the intensity and potential for impact of the activity.

8.2 Rotation of Training Land

In working with multiple Army units to develop and coordinate training plans, the TFC will rotate the use of training areas, when feasible, to reduce the potential for cumulative impact.

8.3 Digging

No digging, including shallow hasty defense positions, is allowed on the Site except locations which have undergone an archeological survey and are designated on the Training Area Planning Map. These are generally areas that have been previously disturbed. At the request of the Army, additional areas may be considered to allow digging. Such requests may require an archeological survey prior to approval.

8.4 Sustainable Training Field Cards

Sustainable Training Field Cards will be provided to each training unit. These are quick reference cards that will address pertinent topics such as threatened and endangered species, off-limits areas, cultural resource sites, policing of training areas, vehicles use, field sanitation, POL handling, fuel spills, wetland protection, fire, medical emergencies, and unexploded ordnance.

8.5 Training Coordination Meetings

On an as-needed-basis to eliminate interference and conflict between the Army, the USFS-SR, and SREL field activities, the Fort Gordon Range Control Training Facility Coordinator (FGRC-TFC) will schedule meetings to supplement the 90-60-30 day planning and approval process.

8.6 Training Area Inspections

Prior to, during, and after an Army unit occupies a training area, the TFC will inspect the location to identify and address environmental concerns related to the training activities (see guidance in chapter 5).

8.7 Refueling Operations

Refueling operations are authorized on SRS. Refueling is prohibited within 200 feet of protected species sites or wetlands. See Chapter 5 for specific refueling procedures.

8.8 Hazardous Substance Spills

Units will immediately report all hazardous substance spills regardless of size (such as fuel, engine oils, radiator coolant, and hydraulic fluid) to the FGRC-SRS. The FGRC-SRS will notify the DOE-POC and the SRSOC immediately of all hazardous spills and, if needed, request assistance for hazardous material recovery. The DOE-POC will contact the Environmental Quality Management Division to determine if HQ notification is required. Units should have Dry Fuel spill kits or Dry Sweep on hand to remove hazardous spills from hard surfaced roads. Spills in training areas will be dug up, triple bagged, and removed from SRS by the using unit. SRSOC will contact the Site Environmental Protection Coordinator (SEPC) who will coordinate spill notification to appropriate organizations and agencies and provide confirmation to DOE that offsite reporting has been completed as required.

8.9 Refuse Disposal

The Army will dispose of trash as stipulated in chapter 5.

8.10 Black and Grey Water Disposal

Waste water streams generated by selected training activities would include sanitary waste water from portable toilets (black water) and water from field kitchens and hand washing type stations (grey water).

Black water would be collected and transported either off site for disposal or to the SRS Sanitary Waste Water Treatment Facility (SWWTF) for treatment and disposition.

Grey water may be released to the environment as stipulated in an approved training plan (see guidance in Chapter 5). Approval for release to the environment will give consideration to such factors as the number of personnel involved in an exercise, the length of the exercise, and the proposed management of the water. While grey water is not hazardous, the general intent is proper management to prevent a vector borne nuisance problem. For example, pots, pans, plates and dishes must first be scraped to remove the food residue before washing. The pre-washing residue would be treated as waste to be disposed of as described in the **Disposal of Sanitary Waste** section of chapter 5. The grey water could then be broadcast or channeled into sumps or surface locations. Grey water will not be deposited into streams, lakes or wetlands. Grey water broadcast would be rotated to reduce soil saturation. The TFC would consider past training locations and the potential for cumulative effects in working with units on the selection of sites for training activities that would include field kitchens and washing facilities.

If not approved for release to the environment as indicated above, grey water must be collected and transported off site or disposed through the SRS Sanitary Waste Water Treatment Facility (SWWTF).

8.11 United States Forest Service-Savannah River Site (USFS-SRS) Timber Management

8.11.1 Timber Harvest Operations

The USFS-SR manages the Site's timber resources for harvest year around. Trees are harvested and removed using large trucks and trailers. Main roads, improved roads, unimproved roads, and fire breaks are used during harvesting operations. During harvesting operations, the harvest boundaries will be off limits to Army Training units. USFS-SR and the Army may mutually utilize the roads for the purpose of moving from one location to another. The TFC will be provided harvest locations by the USFS-SR as required during the 90-60-30 day planning and approval process.

8.11.2 Prescribed Burns

Prescribed burns are primarily conducted January through March however occasional burns are also conducted in the summer. For the most part these are unscheduled events that may be conducted at anytime as conditions merit. Tentative controlled burn locations will be identified during the 90-60-30 day planning and approval process. If the USFS-SR needs to initiate a controlled burn in an area being actively used by the Army for training, they will notify the TFC and the DOE-POC as soon as practical. Actions will be initiated to modify the approved training plan as necessary so the Army unit can move to another training location to facilitate the controlled burn. The USFS-SR will not burn while the Army occupies proposed burn locations.

8.11.3 Fire Towers and Equipment, Radio Towers, Wind Towers

There are various towers located on the Site including USFS-SR Fire Towers and associated heavy equipment. All such structures and equipment are restricted from access and use by the Army.

8.12 Wild Life Management

8.12.1 Scheduled Deer Hunts

Deer hunts occur every Wednesday and Saturday between the 3rd Week of October and the middle of December. Hunts are also scheduled in May. Hunters use shotguns with buckshot and dogs drive the deer. The dogs wear location tracking devices for the purpose of recovering lost dogs at the end of each hunt. Up to three (3) compartments are designated to accommodate approximately 150-200 hunters during each specific hunt.

The FGRC-TFC will request the Deer Hunt schedules on the last day in May. Army training will be scheduled so as to not interfere with hunts and hunting dogs that may inadvertently wander into approved Army training locations will not be interfered with or detained in any way.

8.12.2 Deer Spotlight Survey

Deer Spotlight Surveys are conducted over a 10 night period in February. Survey workers cover approximately 25 miles in the northern and southern portions of SRS for a total of 50 combined miles 50 each night. The estimated schedule for the survey is from 1700 hours (5:00 PM) until 2400 hours (Midnight). The FGRC-TFC will request the Deer Spotlight Survey Schedule in May along with a Map from the USFS-SR. The FGRC-TFC will coordinate training around deer survey periods and locations.

8.12.3 Deer Capture

Deer capture is conducted January through July to monitor the deer population. After capture, deer are tranquilized, fitted with tracking devices and released. The FGRC-TFC will receive schedules and locations of Deer Capture from USFS-SR. Mutual coordination between USFS-SR and the Army must be initiated to work around Capture projects.

8.12.4 Hog Hunts

Hog hunts are conducted on Fridays and Saturdays year around but are most prevalent in the fall and spring. The schedule and location varies and is generally dependant on need and urgency after hogs have been reported as a nuisance. Removal is done by trapping and sniper shooting at night from highways and tree stand locations. Hunters may walk into the woods to survey trap locations. The USFS-SRS will notify the TFC to coordinate Hog Hunts in, or adjacent to, Army training locations.

8.12.5 Coyote Survey

The USFS-SR conducts 6 surveys per year to count coyotes. There are 43 point-count stations across the SRS. Surveys are conducted between mid January and mid March, commencing at sunset and lasting until about 1AM. Call boxes are attached to fixed locations that emit a simulated howl of a coyote. The call box records the amount of responses from live Coyotes. The USFS will provide locations of point-count stations across SRS to the TFC. A quarter mile buffer will be placed around call stations during Army training events.

8.12.6 Turkey Hunts

Two days in April are set aside for 26 hunters. Most of these hunters are mobility impaired. The USFS-SR will provide turkey hunt locations to the TFC. The Army will not train in turkey hunt locations when these areas are active.

8.13 Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) Populations

TES plant and animal populations are found across SRS. The location will be identified during the 30,60, 90 day planning process and evaluated to avoid or minimize negative impacts from training activities. Threatened and endangered plant populations are marked by signs and yellow chains. Units that encounter these populations are prohibited from entering these locations.

8.13.1 Red Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) Management

RCW cluster populations are designated on the Training Area Planning Map. Cluster populated trees are marked on the ground with a single white or yellow band. Army dismounted training and vehicles may transit through RCW active clusters but should not loiter nor conduct training activities. Vehicle traffic will be limited to SRS roads within RCW Clusters. Blank ammunition training and pyrotechnic will not be used within 200 feet of RCW active clusters. The TFC will coordinate with the USFS-SR prior to each training event to ensure RCW work is not taking place at proposed Army training locations.

8.13.2 Pondberry (Endangered)

Pondberry occurs in shallow depressions in wetland habitats, along margins of cypress ponds and in seasonally wet, low areas among bottomland hardwoods. Pondberry grows in dense thickets with erect or ascending shoots up to 2 m tall with few branches. Stems are connected underground by stolons. Thickets of female plants tend to be shorter lived and smaller than those of males and are sometimes

absent from populations. Die-back of stems is a fairly common occurrence. Units may train adjacent to wetlands which are prime habitats of the Pondberry plant. Pondberry locations may be marked using yellow chains which surround the plot. These locations will be identified to all soldiers during the SRS Site Orientation briefing. Foot traffic will not come within 50 meters of marked Pondberry locations. Wheeled vehicles may travel on existing roads that traverse the Pondberry habitat.

When feasible, the Fort Gordon Range Control (FGRC) will plan training activities away from this protected plant. FGRC will spot check daily Pondberry habitat should training activities come within 100 meters of protected Pondberry Locations. FGRC will verify through the USFS-SR, that the population locations have not been affected by Army activities. Three days prior to any training activity, FGRC will inspect the Pondberry locations for pre-existing damage. A photo of the Pondberry and the locations of the plant will be presented to all soldiers during the unit orientation briefing.

8.13.3 Smooth Purple Coneflower (Endangered)

The Smooth Purple Coneflower found in sunny sites associated with woodlands and prairie-like settings. These sites include open woods, barrens, roadsides, clear-cuts, dry limestone bluffs, and power line rights-of-way. Periodic disturbance is necessary for the maintenance of open conditions. A photo of the Smooth Purple Coneflower will be shown to all soldiers during the SRS Site Orientation Briefing. Most federally protected plant locations are marked using yellow chain which surrounds the plot. Soldiers will go around Coneflower plots and will not cross Coneflower locations. Wheeled vehicles may travel on existing roads that traverse through Coneflower habitat. Since there are only a few Coneflower locations, Fort Gordon Range Control (FGRC) will plan training ground activities away from these protected areas. FGRC will spot check daily Coneflower habitat should training activities come within 100 meters of their location. The FGRC will verify, through the USFS-SR, that specific locations have not been affected by Army activities. Sand Box road, which parallels road 9, is a known Smooth Purple Coneflower plot and will be restricted to access by Army tactical convoys.

8.13.4 Gopher Tortoise

The USFS-SR will provide known Gopher Tortoise locations to Fort Gordon. These locations are marked with rebar and orange ball caps. The TFC will use the Fort Gordon policy towards tortoises and burrows. A 25 foot radius will be placed around each tortoise burrow. Army training will not be conducted within the 25 foot radius.

8.13.5 Short- Nosed Sturgeon (Endangered)

Sturgeon spawn February through April. Locations north of the Savannah River are known as Short-nosed Sturgeon spawning grounds. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are projected to use approximately 11 miles of river and shore line on the Savannah River Site boundary to conduct training. While the spawning locations are away from the proposed water access and infiltration locations near D-Area, military training activities are prohibited in the proposed training location on the Savannah River from February to April.

The largest training activity on the Savannah River would [REDACTED]. Usually, no more than 2 boats are deployed at any one time. Watercraft would tactically infiltrate SRS property to conduct training. Training explosives will not be deployed subsurface on the Savannah River. Blank ammunition and pyrotechnics may be used on tactical military water craft.

Photos of the Short-nosed sturgeon will be shown to every soldier during the unit orientation briefing for SRS. Soldiers are prohibited from harassing the Short-nosed Sturgeon if sighted while conducting military training.

8.13.6 Wood Stork (Endangered)

The wood stork forages locally in temporary ponds, shorelines, bottomlands, and swamps on SRS. This species has not been found nesting on SRS. Wood storks are large, long-legged wading birds, about 45 inches tall, with a wingspan of 60 to 65 inches. The plumage is primarily white with a short black tail. The head and neck are largely un-feathered and dark gray in color. Immature birds have dingy gray feathers

on their head and a yellowish bill. Feeding often occurs in water 6 to 10 inches deep. As a result of the training limitations imposed in section **8.13**, the Wood Stork should not be impacted by Army training activities. Never the less, a photo of the Wood Stork will be shown to all soldiers, as well as recent sighting locations, during the SRS Unit Orientation Briefing.

8.13.7 Alligators

Alligators live in swampy areas, rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds on SRS. Once a federally listed endangered species, alligators have recovered in many areas. The species is still federally listed as threatened because it looks like the American crocodile, which is endangered.

All military units training on SRS are strictly forbidden from feeding, disturbing, or harming any alligator. Soldiers will be made aware of Alligator presence near the Savannah River, and SRS lakes and ponds during the unit orientation briefing prior to the commencement of any training activity, with special emphasis if the training is to be conducted near alligator habitat. However, tactical training as discussed throughout this JSOP should not impact Alligator habitat due to the training limitations imposed in section **8.13**.

8.13.8 Eagle Territory Management Zone (TMZ)

At the locations shown on the Training Area Planning Map, there are two eagle TMZs located on SRS. Military units will not train in Bald Eagle TMZs. Units may convoy on, or foot-march on the side of, Road B to and from training areas. Aircraft must maintain a minimum altitude of 1000 ft. over the TMZ area when flying over SRS.

8.13.9 Long-eared Bat Roosts

Currently, the Long-eared Bat is not on the Threatened Endangered Species (TES) list. However, trees have been identified as roost locations for the bat. Roost locations will be identified by FGRC-SRS prior to an Army unit occupying SRS lands for training. Soldiers may train near these roost locations but must not physically disturb the roost tree.

8.14 Archeological Sites and Cemetery Locations

There are 1000's of known Archeological sites and cemeteries on SRS. Some are well preserved and marked. The Army is prohibited from entering or disturbing these Archeological Sites and Cemeteries. Found archeological artifacts such as pottery, arrow heads, and old home sites will be reported to the TFC immediately. Found artifacts will not be removed from SRS by training units.

8.15 Department of Energy (DOE) Set-aside Areas and Special Study Areas

The University of Georgia's Savannah River Ecology Lab (SREL) and the United States Forest Service-SRS (USFS-SRS) conduct a multitude of ecological studies at SRS. The terms "Set-Aside" and "Special Study Area" reference the physical location and boundaries of the individual study sites. The study areas vary widely in size and purpose. Depending on the purpose of the studies, these areas may or may not be off limits to training.

Unless specifically designated as off limits, these areas are approved for dismounted training activities. In cases where roads transect such locations, wheeled vehicles and foot traffic on the road is allowed. The TFC will work with the Units and appropriate Site personnel during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process (see Chapter 3) to identify Set-asides that may be encountered. As a general rule, Set-aside locations would not be selected for training if alternate locations equally suitable are available.

Set asides that are specifically off limits are generally smaller in size. Those that are off limits will be designated as such on the Planning Training Map and/or identified on the ground by signs or boundary makers. Identifying "off limits" set asides will be addressed in the Unit Orientation Briefing.

8.16 Water Impoundments, Rivers, Streams, Wetlands

8.16.1 Water Impoundments

Water impoundments refer to the lakes and ponds of the Site. This includes L-Lake, PAR Pond, etc. The water in the impoundments do not pose problems related to potential use for training but there is potential for segments of some impoundments to have radiological contamination contained in the sediment of the lake bed. For this reason, as a general rule the impoundments will be considered off limits to military training activities. Cases by case requests may be considered for activities which would not have the potential for disturbing the sediment.

8.16.2 Streams and Stream Crossings

Sections of some SRS streams contain low levels of radiological contaminants in the sediment. These locations are generally designated on the Training Planning Map. These areas are off limits to Army foot and vehicle traffic. In all cases units must use **existing** bridges to cross contaminated streams or use alternate routes. Sections of streams known to be uncontaminated may be available for Army training activities. However, unless specifically allowed otherwise in a training plan approved through the 90,60,30 Day approval process, even for uncontaminated streams, whether by foot or vehicle, units will cross streams to transit from one training location to another on **existing** bridges only.

8.16.3 Wetlands

In accordance with the Regulatory Program of the US Army Corps of Engineers Part 328 - Definition of Waters of the United States, "wetlands" are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Army training will not be conducted in wetland locations as defined above. During the unit orientation briefing, specific restrictions on training near wetlands will be provided to each training unit based on the location of specific training activities. The Army may train adjacent to wetlands. Army wheeled vehicles may travel through wetlands on established roads, fire breaks, bridges or improved trails. Foot traffic may negotiate on high ground through Wetlands. Wetland crossing areas will be identified during the screening process and mapped to provide exact routes to each training unit. For FARP and ROM operations, a 200 buffer will separate fueling activities from Wetlands.

8.16.4 Savannah River

[REDACTED] are projected to use approximately 11 miles of river and shore line on the Savannah River Site boundary near D-Area. This area includes the D- Area boat ramp and the 681-1G Pump House, otherwise known as 1G Pump House. Prior to use of the Savannah River, the need for possible restrictions will be considered due to the potential for contamination of the sediment in some areas. Approval for use of the river will be as stipulated through the 90,60,30 Day review process

8.17 Waste Units/Remediation Sites

There are many RCRA/CERCLA waste units and Decommissioning and Deactivation (D&D) facilities on SRS that are managed by DOE in accordance with a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with the US EPA and SCDHEC. These waste units and D&D facilities have been, or will be, cleaned up as approved in a Site Evaluation Report or CERCLA Record of Decision. The majority of these waste units and D&D facilities are located within the boundaries of Site industrial areas designated as off limits for Army activities. Any RCRA/CERCLA waste units and D&D facilities located outside of the industrial areas are also off limits unless specifically designated otherwise according to the provisions of this section. The locations of the RCRA/CERCLA waste units and Decommissioning and Deactivation (D&D) facilities are identified on the Training Area Planning Map as referenced in Chapter 3.

Waste units are also identified on the ground with visible boundary markers and access control warning signs to clearly delineate the area of contamination. The SRS Military Training Orientation Briefings contains information and visual aids so that Army personnel are aware of and can clearly identify the

waste units and D&D facilities should they be encountered. Unless specifically designated otherwise according to the provisions of this section, waste units and facilities that have not been evaluated or released for use will be off limits to Army activities. The Army is responsible for prohibiting encroachment into these areas and may be required to place temporary warning markings (i.e., signage, flagging, cone markers, etc.) during training exercises should additional markings be necessary. Waste units and facilities that have been evaluated and released for unrestricted use are available for Army training exercises. Waste units where Land Use Controls (barring residential/unrestricted use) are in effect via a Record of Decision will be off-limits unless subject to the exception below:

Exceptions to the off limit restrictions for waste units and D&D facilities include the following:

- D&D facilities that have not been fully assessed may be approved for Army training exercises if sufficient information is known about the facility to determine that there are no contamination concerns. Any special conditions for the use of these facilities will be assessed during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in Section 3.
- The Dunbarton Railroad Yard is a FFA waste unit identified as off limits on the Training Planning map. However, the railroad and railroad yard is presently being actively used and will not be fully investigated for environmental impacts while it remains in service. An exception has been made to allow the Army to use the Dunbarton Railroad Yard for offloading of military vehicles and equipment. If any special conditions for the use of this area are required, they will be identified during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in Chapter 3.
- The SRS has six Integrator Operable Units (IOUs) defined as surface water bodies (e.g., site streams and associated wetlands). Sufficient information is known about the IOUs to determine that there are some IOU sections with no contamination concerns that may be available for Army training activities. Contaminated IOU sections are located within the "rad admin buffer" designation as shown on the Training Area Planning Map. Refer to Sections 8.13.2 and 8.15 of this chapter for further information about radiological contamination buffers and stream crossing restrictions. Any special conditions for the use of uncontaminated IOU sections will be assessed during the 90, 60, 30 day planning and approval process described in Section 3.
- Waste units where Land Use Controls are in effect through a Record of Decision may be used on a case-by-case basis only with explicit DOE approval. DOE must obtain EPA and SCDHEC approval for any such use, to ensure that the use is consistent with the applicable land use/exposure restrictions (typically industrial) in effect.

8.18 Rad Admin Buffer Areas

Segments of some SRS water bodies (streams and lakes) on the Site contain, or are suspected of containing, radiological contamination in the sediment. This is the sediment of the stream bed, not the water itself. These contaminants are the result of seepage from past industrial processes and facilities. This is also true for sections of the Savannah River. Such areas have been identified and entry for all Site users is regulated accordingly to avoid exposure through disturbance of the sediment.

The "rad admin buffer" designation, as shown on the Training Area Planning Map (See section **3.5 SRS Training Area Planning Map**) by the thin pink stripes, represents an extremely conservative buffer area around entire Site water bodies if any segment of the water body is suspected of having contaminated sediment.

This approach places the buffer area boundaries well beyond known or suspected contamination segments as an additional protection measure to prevent a military training unit from even coming into close proximity of a suspected radiological source.

When planning for training activities, the military is to consider entry into the rad admin buffer areas as prohibited for training purposes unless specified otherwise according to limits and conditions spelled out in the JSOP (see section **4.8 Savannah River Site (SRS) Restricted Areas**) or as specifically authorized in an approved training plan that has been finalized through the 90, 60, 30 day review and approval process.

Chapter 9 **Ammunition Handling**

9.1 Ball Ammunition and Lethal Ammunition

Ball and other lethal types of ammunition are prohibited from entering SRS.

9.2 Training Ammunition

9.3 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS Gas)

CS Gas is prohibited on SRS lands for Army training purposes. Colored smoke (including white) is authorized. Colored smoke may be used for signaling, marking, and to simulate battlefield effects.

9.4 Ammunition Declaration

All ammunition will be declared NLT 30 days prior to the first day of training by submitting a DA Form 581 or official memorandum signed by the Battalion S-3 through the Training Facility Coordinator (TFC). Ammunition on the DA Form 581 or memorandum will be listed by type and DODIC and provided to DOE-SR as part of the Unit Coordination Packet.

9.5 Ammunition Holding Area

Army units will establish an AHA to secure training ammunition. AHAs will be located at least 100 feet from fuel supply points. If an Ammunition Holding Area (AHA) has been established, units will provide at least one Shovel, Pick/Mattox, Axe, and 2 each 10 Lb. (or greater) ABC Rated, dry chemical fire extinguishers for the purpose of fighting fire. Firefighting equipment will be located near, but not on, the AHA. Tents may be used to shelter the guard force inside the AHA location.

Units will not centrally locate ammunition of military vehicles for the purpose of establishing an AHA. Ammunition may be carried on military vehicles if secured to weapons, personnel, or vehicle load plan as part of the training event.

Other minimum AHA requirements:

1. Triple Strand Concertina Wire perimeter must be established around the AHA
2. 6" clearance / separation from the ground
3. Guard
4. No smoking within 50 Feet signs posted
5. All ammunition must be separated by type and DODIC
6. Dry foliage removed from around AHA
7. Trash and excess dunnage removed as required
8. Covered with water proof tarp

9.6 Daily Ammunition Report

An ammunition expenditure report will be submitted to Fort Gordon Range Control – SRS (FGRC-SRS) at the end of each training day by the OIC or RSO. Ammunition will be reported by type and DODIC.

9.7 Ammunition Laden Vehicles

Military vehicles transporting ammunition must be properly marked using Hazardous Material Explosive Signs and Fire Extinguishers must be on board. A copy of the DA Form 581 must be in the presence of the vehicle operator, TC, or Convoy Commander.

9.8 DUDs

DUDs are classified as those munitions that fail to ignite, explode, or flash as designed for the training event. All DUDs will be reported to FGRC-SRS immediately by the using unit. DUDs are the responsibility of the using unit to dispose of. All DUDs will be removed from SRS by the unit if safe to do so. DUDs will be handled in accordance with established Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). The Army unit is responsible for following standard procedures in handling DUDs per each specific ammunition MSDS, safety data sheets, or individual unit SOP. If required, FGRC-SRS will coordinate for appropriate Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support. If a DUD is located after a training event, FGRC-SRS control will be responsible for safely removing the dud munition.

9.9 Simunition

Units are authorized to use non-lethal Dye Marking Cartridges (DMC) and Ultimate Training Munitions (UTM).

Dye Marker Cartridges (DMC): DMC training ammunition, also known as marking cartridges come in many sizes for pistol, rifle, and submachine gun training. The cartridges usually come in six colors for force-on-force training events offering the most realistic close-range combat training system.

These reduced-energy, non-lethal cartridges leave a detergent-based, water-soluble color-marking compound. The visible impacts allow accurate assessment of simulated lethality. The cartridges are available in .38 cal. and 9 mm caliber and feature tactical accuracy up to 25 feet (7.6 meters). The 5.56 mm caliber is tactically accurate with ball cartridges to 100 feet (30 meters). No special ballistic facilities are required. They meet the need for a force-on-force and man-to-man training system that is realistic, effective, inexpensive, adaptable and fully portable.

DMC Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE): DMC PPE comes in various forms. Most DMC PPE protects the entire head, hands, groin, and other sensitive areas of the body.

Ultimate Training Munitions: All UTM Conversions have a Live Round Lockout as a Fail-Safe feature. The integrated UTM Fail-Safe makes certain a "Live" round cannot be fired in a UTM converted weapon. UTM pistol and rifle conversions are uniquely designed to prevent the firing of traditional "Live" ammunition in the host weapons caliber.

Live Round Lockout is achieved by using a chamber design that has insufficient head space for the weapons standard caliber "Live" round to fully chamber. In the event there is an attempt to chamber a traditional "Live" round in a UTM converted pistol or rifle, the Slide/Bolt will be unable to close because of the "Live" rounds inability to fit in the uniquely shaped UTM chamber. This eliminates the possibility of the converted pistol or rifle to go into battery. When a weapon is out of battery the Firing Pin cannot strike the primer, eliminating the possibility of detonating the "Live" round.

Unlike conventional training ammunition the UTM patented system does not require any propellant other than the two primers. UTM cartridges use only the energy provided by the front primer to propel the projectile for a safe low, controlled velocity (400fps), providing consistent safe impact energies. The isolated and contained rear primer expands the UTM cartridge, which functions the UTM blowback system. This realistically and reliably cycles the converted weapon, ensuring that weapon to weapon differences have no effect on velocities. One source of energy responsible for the function of the weapon and one source of energy responsible for propelling the projectile.

UTM Protective Equipment: Unlike other products, the UTM's Training System allows scripted, scenario based Force-on-Force training using issued uniforms (minimum of two full layers) without having to wear restrictive and expensive body padding. The UTM Training System only requires the user and participants to wear approved safety goggles, face mask and protective gloves. Hearing protection is required when training conditions warrant. All UTM Personal Protective Equipment has been rigorously tested with UTM Man-Marker Ammunition for its ability to provide the user and participants the appropriate level of protection while engaged in Force-on-Force Training.

9.10 Special Training Munitions and Simulations:

The Army uses many types of special training munitions and simulations to enhance training scenarios for its soldiers and equipment. In a typical Army training environment, some training munitions are considered non-lethal based upon their design and purpose for the training, but may be considered otherwise by DOE-SR unless they are fully understood. The Army may request use of special training munitions and simulations through the TFC during coordination for a particular training event. Special training munitions will be coordinated with the DOE-SR Office of Safeguards, Security and Emergency Services (OSSES) on a case-by-case basis and will be documented in the approved Training Plan.

Examples of special munitions used in training include, but are not limited to:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Chapter 10

Medical Support

Units will provide their own first responder medical support and medical transport capabilities for all training activities on SRS. Combat medics, combat lifesavers, Army surgeons, flight surgeons, and Army doctors may be used as medical support.

10.1 Ground Medical Evacuation

Units may evacuate injured soldiers to local Hospitals. Units will utilize internal patient vehicles for transport. The Fort Gordon Range Control - Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) will provide strip maps to the nearest hospital prior to a training event. OICs will notify the TFC immediately of all injuries and ground MEDEVAC operations. Units will cease all training activity until the patient is safely transported off SRS. Units will not resume training until medical support has been reestablished. The TFC will provide informational notification of the situation to the DOE POC and SRSOC in an expeditious manner.

10.2 Request for Savannah River Fire Department (SRFD) Emergency Response

If needed, Units may request additional Medical Support from the SRFD by contacting the Ft. Gordon Range Control-SRS (FGRC-SRS) utilizing their issued Land Motorola Radio (LMR) or by calling the FGRC-SRS cell phone as a secondary means of communication. FGRC will contact SRSOC with location, number of patients and type of injuries. The unit will post road guides at strategic road intersections to guide SRFD to the patient location. If needed, units may provide tactical vehicle support to the SRFD to assist in extracting patients from remote locations.

10.3 Air MEDEVAC

Units wishing to pre-position an aviation MEDEVAC Helicopter must receive approval from the TFC and DOE-SR.

On an emergency basis, Army units may request use of the DOE-SR Helicopter for Air MEDEVAC by contacting the FGRC-SRS IAW the DOE MEDEVAC Checklist in Appendix G. The FGRC-SRS will then contact SRSOC with the Air MEDEVAC request. The DOE-SR helicopter will be deployed once they have assembled the appropriate SRSFD-SRS Medic. FGRC-SRS will coordinate LZs for patient delivery and pickup. Once on-scene, the SRSFD Medic will further evaluate the patient prior to transport to a local hospital. Unit OICs and RSOs will be briefed on proper air MEDEVAC procedure and provided the DOE MEDEVAC Checklist for reference. Units will use issued SRS Site Map and Grid reference to report and request MEDEVAC support.

10.4 Required Medical Equipment

Unit must bring the following medical equipment when deploying to SRS.

- a. Patient transport vehicle.
- b. Sufficient Litters.
- c. Aid Kits or CLS Bags.
- d. Equipment for communication with OIC and RSO as stipulated in Chapter 6..
- e. Strip maps to local hospitals.
- f. SRS Map.
- g. DOE MEDEVAC Request Checklist.

10.5 Non-Participating Personnel

If SRS employees are involved in an accident with Army personnel, vehicles, or equipment in which injuries are involved, whether or not related to military training, the Army will immediately contact FGRC-SRS operations and provide as much information as possible as to the nature of the injury and the exact location of the accident. The SRSFD will have the first response. However, any available on-scene Army soldiers may render medical assistance until SRSFD medical support arrives.

10.6 Memorandum of Agreement with Local Hospitals

The TFC will coordinate with local hospitals for MEDEVAC Support.

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing

United States Army Training at the
Department of Energy Savannah River Site



Unit Orientation Briefing

1

AGENDA

- SRS Overview
- SRS Training Map
- Administration
- Access Control
- Training Area and Facility Use
- Remote Worker Program and Communications
- Emergency Services
- Federally Protected Species
- Ammunition Handling
- Medical Support

2

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

SRS Overview

SRS was constructed during the early 1950s to produce the basic materials used in the fabrication of nuclear weapons, primarily Tritium and Plutonium-239, in support of our nation's defense programs.

Currently, there are various industrial complexes throughout SRS which provide a wide range of industrial processes. These are restricted areas and off-limits to the U.S. Army.

SRS covers 312,000 square acres.

120,000 square acres of approved training lands available for use by the Army.

For more information on SRS, go to.....
<http://www.srs.gov/general/about/history1.htm>



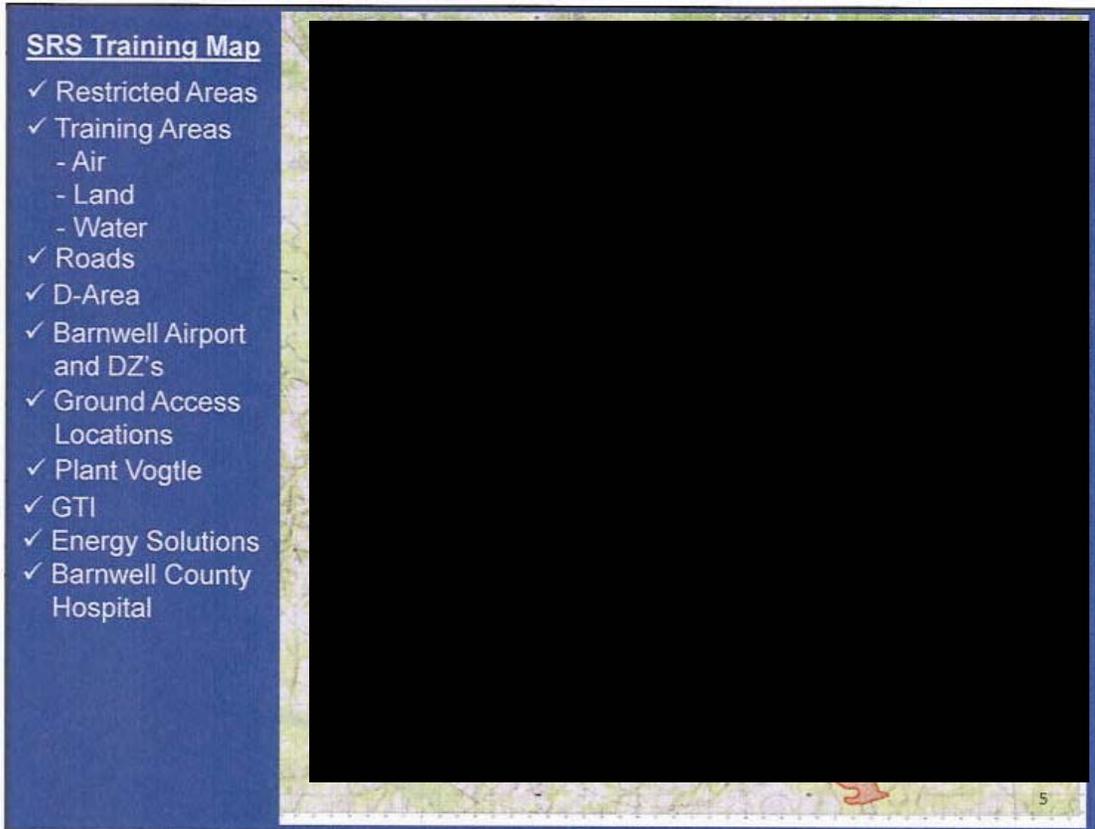
3

Deployment to SRS should be treated like a foreign nation deployment.

Other than water, trash, and port-a-let support; units "must" provide all classes of supply for the duration of their deployment .



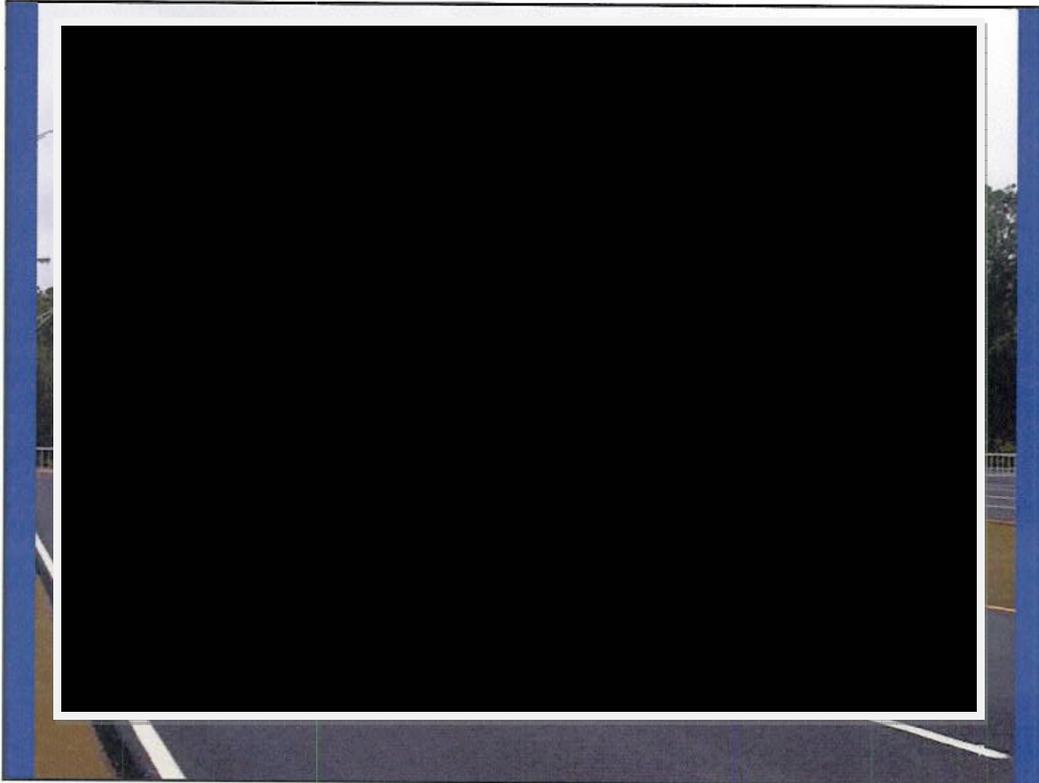
APPENDIX – A Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)



Administration

- DOE – SR Provides overall oversight for all activities on SRS, to include all Army and DOD training activities.
- Training Units Not authorized direct coordination with DOE-SR or their tenant organizations.
- Fort Gordon Range Control – Training Facility Coordinator (TFC)
Provides direct coordination between the each training unit and DOE-SR.
- Fort Gordon Range Control (FGRC) provides some direct support to the unit.
- Officers in Charge (OICs) and Range Safety Officers (RSOs)
 - Designated for each training unit. Will not participate in the training event.
 - Maintains radio communications with FGRC at all times.

APPENDIX – A Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)



Access Control – Prohibited Items

- **Weapons and Simulated Weapons:** A Weapon is defined as any article or devise that is usually used for the infliction of serious bodily injury or harm. Weapons include firearms, bows, cross-bows, axes, machetes, and martial arts weapons.
- **Ammunition and/or Devices:** Examples are shotgun shells, blasting caps, grenades, or any item or configuration of items that could cause an explosion.
- **Alcoholic Beverages:** Examples are beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, or other beverages containing alcohol intended for human consumption.
- **Chemical Irritants:** Examples are tear gas, chemical mace, or any devise containing agents CN, CS, or other chemical irritants.
- **Controlled Substances:** Controlled substances in the possession of a person without a valid prescription are considered contraband.
- **Drug Paraphernalia:** Examples are hypodermic needles and syringes, cocaine spoons and vials, roach clips and pipes designed or intended for use with marijuana hashish, hashish oil, or cocaine.

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Access Control – Prohibited Items

- **Flammable Items**: Examples are portable containers of gasoline, kerosene, diesel, or similar items.
- **Stun Guns, Explosive tools and/Ammunition**: Stun guns are small devices that generate an electrical shock.

Exceptions: Army units using real weapons, training ammo, simulated explosives, pyrotechnics, flammables such as JP-8, diesel, axes, knives, etc., will be screened and approved for use by DOE Security prior to entry on SRS.

All vehicles and personnel will be inspected for unauthorized contraband prior to access of SRS. Open all trunks, compartments, bags, and doors.

9

Access Control – Personnel Access

Badging: Some critical unit personnel may require a DOE-SR site badge.

Group / Unit Access: All unit personnel will access DOE-SR using an access roster with the following information:

- Full name
- Social Security Number
- Rank
- Unit
- Current Clearance

All personnel must receive an SRS Orientation briefing before each exercise.

No additions can be added to the access roster 3 days prior to the training event. Deletions to the list can be made at any time.

Personnel denied access become the responsibility of the unit.

10

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Access Control – WSI



11

Access Control – WSI



- At SRS Barricades, follow the instructions of security police officers.
- Do not argue with security officers.
- Minimize discussion, barricades are busy locations.
- If you encounter security police officers in training areas, follow their instructions and contact the OIC or RSO immediately.

12

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Access Control – Vehicles

Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs)

POVs are authorized access on DOE-SR for the purpose of meetings, site visits, and reconnaissance of training sites and facilities. The operator(s) of POVs must present the following when attempting to access SRS Perimeter Barricades:

- Permanent or temporary SRS Badge. (If Applicable)
 - Valid State Driver's License.
 - Current State Vehicle Registration.
 - Proof of insurance for that vehicle.
- or
- Rental Agreement from Lease Company.

POVs not authorized during training unless specifically approved.

Military Vehicles

Each driver must have a valid state drivers licenses.

13

Access Control – Equipment Lists

The Fort Gordon TFC will submit lists of equipment to DOE Security for screening and approval.

- All Weapons by type.
- Training ammunition by DODIC.
- Communications equipment.
- Surveillance equipment.
- Range finding equipment.
- All Wheeled Vehicles.
- Trailers. Examples are field kitchens, generators, portable generators.
- Waterborne vessels.
- All Aircraft (Helicopter and Fixed Wing).
- NBC detection and decontamination systems.
- Ammunitions by type and DODIC

14

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Access Control - Aircraft

- Aircraft will submit a DOE Flight Request through the Fort Gordon TFC 60 days prior to the training event.
- Manifests listing total numbers of aircraft and personnel will be submitted to the Fort Gordon TFC.
- Aircraft must follow approved flight corridors into and out of SRS airspace.
- UAV operations authorized on SRS.
- Aircraft are strictly prohibited from flying over restricted areas as shown on the 1:50,000 scale military map.

15



APPENDIX – A Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)



Air Corridors – Rotary Wing Access

Aviation Communications with SRSOC

The lead inbound Pilot / aircraft of the Army Aviation Unit(s) will contact the SRSOC on the following frequency and call sign:



The lead pilot will inform SRSOC with the total number of aircraft prior to accessing DOE-SR. All Pilots are required to render position reports to the SRSOC every fifteen (15) minutes while in flight over SRS.

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

**Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC)
and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

SRSOC – 24 hour operations center which monitors and provides site emergency response for:

- Fires.
- Wild land forest fires.
- Law Enforcement and public safety.
- Operational Emergencies (Radiological and Chemical).
- Severe Weather

Maintains communications with all remote workers.

Remote Worker Program: All Army units training on SRS will be activated daily into the remote worker program.

EOC – Provides command and control of SRS emergency response assets for all site emergencies. The EOC Coordinates actions with other site tenant organizations during the emergency.

19

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Training Area and Facility Use

Daily Administrative Activities

- OIC / RSO and FGRC occupy training areas daily with total numbers of troops and vehicles provided to SRSOC.
- Morning and evening communications checks with SRSOC and FGRC completed.
- Army training units activated into the Remote Worker Program.
- Army training units will monitor terrain for signs of maneuver damage. As soon as possible, units will repair ruts, turns, and other damage.
- Drip pans will be placed under all tactical vehicles when parked; wheels will be chalked with parking brake set.
- Trash will be collected and disposed of daily.

21

Training Area and Facility Use

Daily Administrative Activities continued....

- Units will use port-a-lets for latrine purposes.
- Gray water usage approved per training activity.
- Army training units will not interfere with DOE-SR field operations.
- Army training units will not deliberately contact DOE-SR personnel unless situations arise involving emergency response.
- Report all hazardous spills immediately. Fuel and oil spills will be dug up immediately and removed from the site by the training unit.
- Do not disturb wild life or cut foliage for camouflage.
- Do not disturb found artifacts, leave them where you found them. Report found artifacts to the OIC / RSO immediately.

22

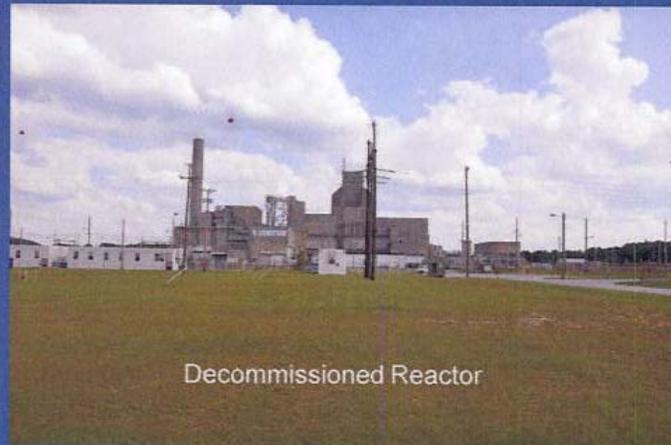
APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Training Area and Facility Use

Daily Administrative Activities continued....

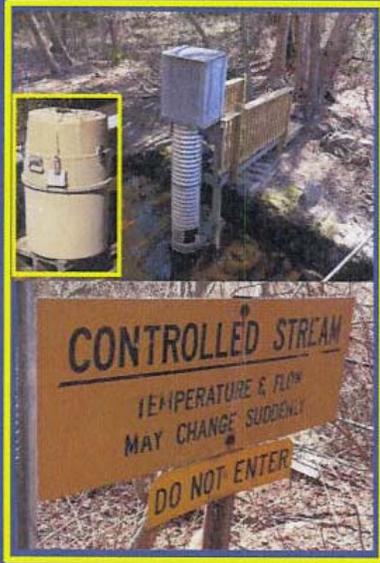
- Do not refuel vehicles within 200 feet of wetlands, streams, lakes, or bodies of water.
- Training within wetlands, swamps, and streams is prohibited.
- Cross streams on bridges or designated crossing points.
- Stay out of restricted areas and posted contaminated areas.
- Do not disturb DOE-SR field monitoring stations or forestry study areas.
- Digging operations only in approved locations. Must be approved prior commencement of digging.
- Cell phones are authorized. Use of cell phone cameras is prohibited.
- Cameras authorized on SRS. You are not authorized to take pictures.

23



24

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)



25



Thermo Luminescent Detector (TLD)



26

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

Fire Prevention

Army units will adhere to daily South Carolina Fire / Burn Categories, as it pertains to blank, pyro, and smoke use.

When using blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, or spark initiating devices. Units will provide pioneer tools, at least 2 each Shovels, Pick/Mattox, and Axe while in an occupied status on SRS.



, regardless of size, to FGRC-SRS by

contact SRSOC immediately by turning the
or calling SRSOC by phone.

27

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

Law Enforcement

DOE-SR Law Enforcement (LE), (to include appropriate civilian law enforcement agencies) will exercise jurisdiction over the enforcement, investigation, and prosecution of criminal activity involving DOE-SR personnel / property and Army units on any portion of DOE-SR land.

DOE-SR will not become involved with internal unit criminal offenses that occur specifically in training areas set aside for the military that do not involve DOE-SR employees or property.

Accident and Crime Scene Investigation

Army units and DOE-SR will act cooperatively to investigate, issue appropriate citations, and prosecute criminal activity committed by the Army and involving DOE-SR on any DOE-SR land.

DOE-SR law enforcement will act as the lead enforcement and investigative agency for all misdemeanor level offenses committed by the military on any DOE-SR lands which involve Site property and/or employees.

28

APPENDIX – A Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

Army requests for DOE-SR Fire Department or Law Enforcement Support



All Emergency Response requests will go through SRSOC

Army units will contact FGRC-SRS, first, to report fires and law enforcement issues if time permits.

Army units may request immediate DOE-SR fire department or LE support to report fires or law enforcement issues.



29

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

Army requests for DOE-SR Fire Department or Law Enforcement Support

FGRC-SRS Operations personnel (and Army Units) may respond to the scene and act as First Responders if safe to do so until DOE-SR EMS arrives.

Do not interfere with DOE-SR emergency response personnel.

All training activities cease until the emergency event has been successfully mitigated by emergency response personnel.

30

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Emergency Services and Site Emergencies

Army training units response to site emergencies

For Site Emergencies, Fort Gordon Range Control and all training units fall under control of DOE-SR SRSOC until the "All Clear" is given.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operational emergencies<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chemical / Radiological• Severe Weather<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lightning- Tornados- Floods• Security emergencies• Lost Soldiers• Downed Aircraft• Plant Vogtle | <p><u>Army Actions and Response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cease all training activities.✓ Units acknowledge emergency.✓ Account for all personnel.✓ Follow all emergency instructions from SRSOC.✓ Evacuation response by Army units are critical for operation emergencies. |
|--|---|

31

Environmental Protection of SRS

Army Environmental Protection and Responsibilities

Fort Gordon Range Control – Savannah River Site (FGRC-SRS) and the Army unit training on SRS is responsible for ensuring all training is conducted so as not to damage, pollute, or contaminate DOE-SR natural habitats and environments.

1:50,000 Scale Military Map

Will identify endangered and protected species of plants and animals at SRS.

As well as the following:

- Refueling operations
- Off limits areas
- Restricted Areas
- Contaminated Areas

Environmental Field Data Card which is a hip pocket version of military map.

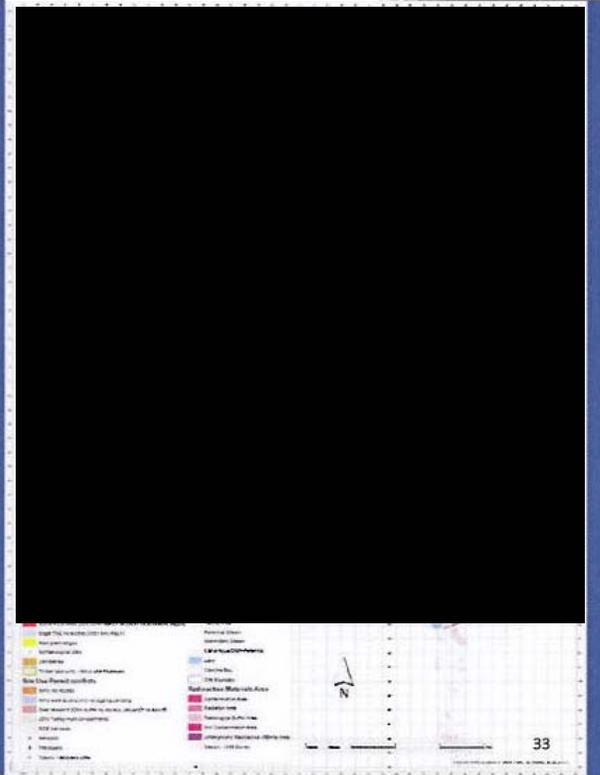
32

APPENDIX – A Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Environmental Protection of SRS

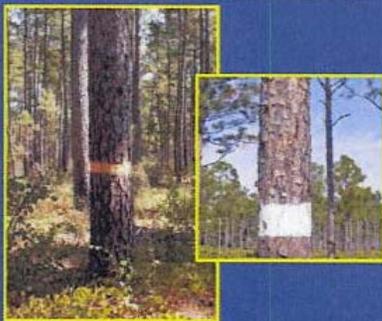
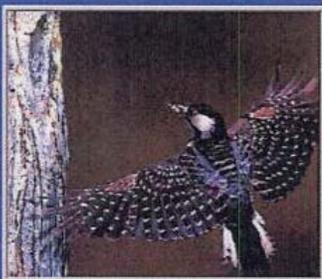
Each units will be issued an Environmental map which will Address:

- Threatened and endangered Species
- Hazards and restrictions.
- Archeological sites.
- Contamination.



Environmental Protection of SRS

Red Cockaded Woodpecker

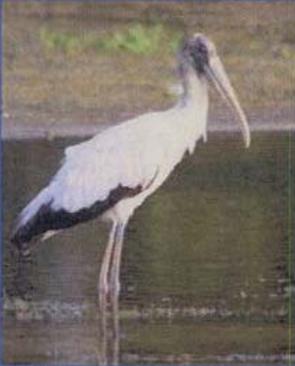


- Training activities around RCW habitat are different on SRS as compared to approved Federal Fish and Wildlife, Army guidelines.
- No training within 200' of RCW buffer zones. This includes blank weapons fire and pyrotechnics.
- Military vehicles may transit through BZs on existing roads. Do not stop.
- Foot traffic may transit through BZs. Do not stop.
- SRS RCW trees marked with a single white or yellow band. Do not disturb these trees.

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Environmental Protection of SRS

Wood Stork

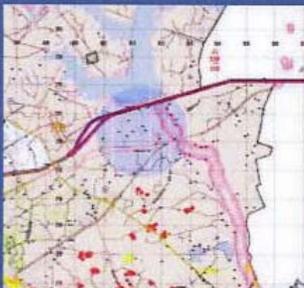


- Identified by dark, scaly heads, and curved billed. Trail edges of wings are black.
- Wood storks known to forage on SRS. There are no known nests.
- Forage habitat primarily swamps, wetlands, shallow ponds.
- Forages for food by pushing its bill through the water locating fish and aquatic wild life.
- Wood storks nest only in trees.
- Do not disturb wood storks.
- Report sightings to the Fort Gordon Range Control Training Facility Coordinator immediately.

35

Environmental Protection of SRS

American Bald Eagle



- 2 known nests on SRS. Bald eagles forage primarily out of L-lake and PAR Pond.
- No training within bald eagle territorial management zones (TMZ)
- Vehicles and foot traffic may transit on Road B through the TMZ.
- Aircraft should avoid flying over or through Eagle TMZs. Maintain a minimum 1000 foot altitude if the aircraft flight path cannot avoid the TMZ.
- Do not disturb bald eagles or nest.
- Report sighting to the FGRC-TFC.

36

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Environmental Protection of SRS

Short Nosed Sturgeon



- Sturgeon only inhabit the Savannah River.
- No training on the river from Feb. – April due to spawning season.
- Subsurface training authorized. No underwater detonation of training pyrotechnics.
- Surface use of blanks and pyrotechnics authorized. Units will contain brass and residue inside boats and aircraft.
- No POL products will be introduced into the Savannah River from water craft.
- Do not disturb short nosed sturgeon.

37

Environmental Protection of SRS

American Alligator



- Alligators are found on the Savannah River, and all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and streams on SRS.
- Do not disturb alligators.

38

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Environmental Protection of SRS

Smooth Purple Coneflower



- 3 Populations of the coneflower exist on SRS. Only 1 location could be affected.
- Military vehicles restricted from accessing Sand Box road adjacent to the marked plot.
- All coneflower locations marked with signs and possibly yellow chains and poles.



- Coneflowers found in open areas; ie., power line open areas and fields.
- Stay out of these locations if you think its a Smooth Purple Coneflower plot.
- Report finding this plant to the FGRC-TFC.

39

Environmental Protection of SRS



- 1 Population of the Pondberry exists on SRS near a Carolina Bay.

- Military training will be directed away from the Pondberry location.

- This Pondberry location is marked with signs and possibly yellow chains and poles.



- Pondberry inhabitat wet areas, typically Carolina bays, swamps, and locations with poor drainage.

- Stay out known Pondberry locations.

- Report finding this plant to the FGRC-TFC.

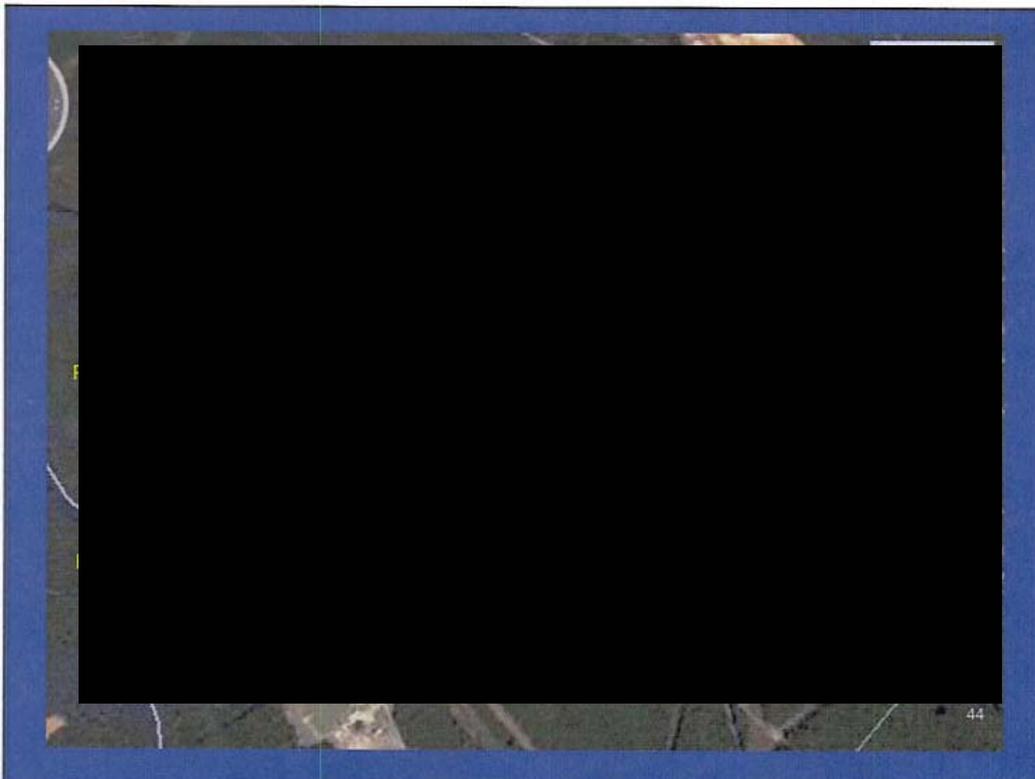
40

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

Medical Support

- Each training unit will provide internal medical support. Combat Lifesavers, Medics (68W), Army surgeons, or similar medical personnel are authorized.
- Must have the following:
 - a. Medical support must have documentation as proof of medical training.
 - b. Dedicated patient transport vehicle.
 - b. Sufficient Litters.
 - c. Aid Kits or CLS Bags.
 - d. Communications with OIC and RSO.
 - e. Strip maps to local hospitals.
 - f. SRS Map.
 - g. DOE MEDEVAC Request Checklist.
- Barnwell County Hospital is the MEDVAC Location.
- Units may preposition "Army" aerial MEDEVAC helicopters on SRS.
- Units may request DOE-SR aerial MEDEVAC support. However, DOE SRSFD will triage the patient before the injured person is evacuated.

43



44

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)

D-Area Facilities

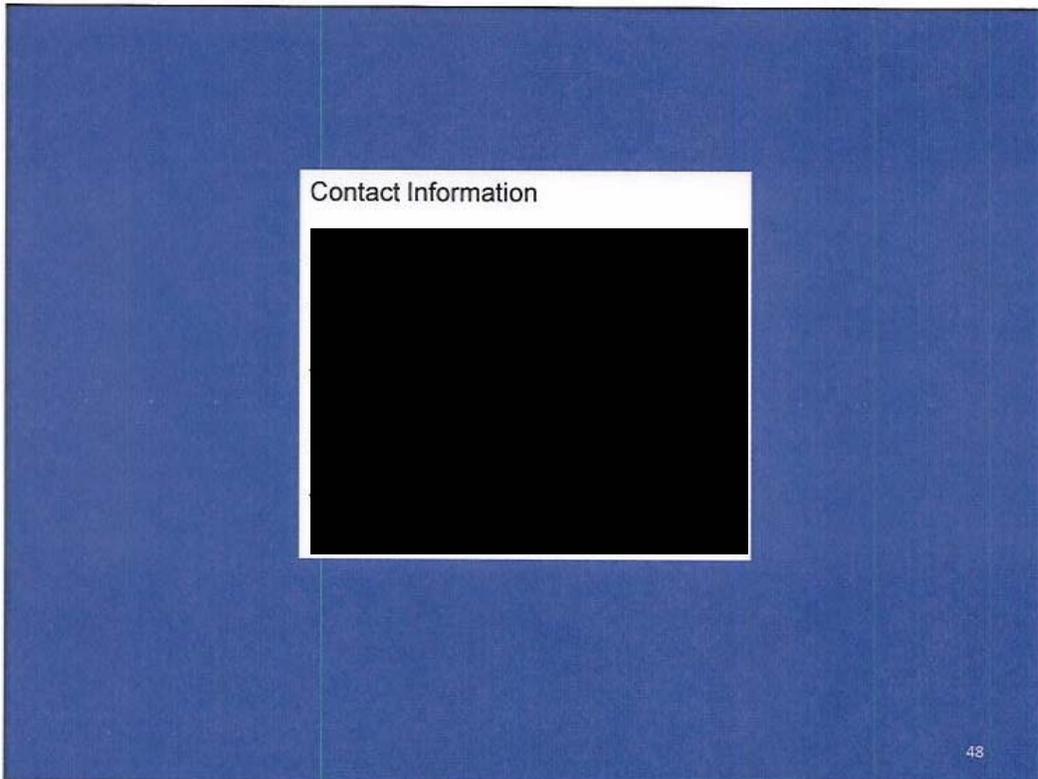
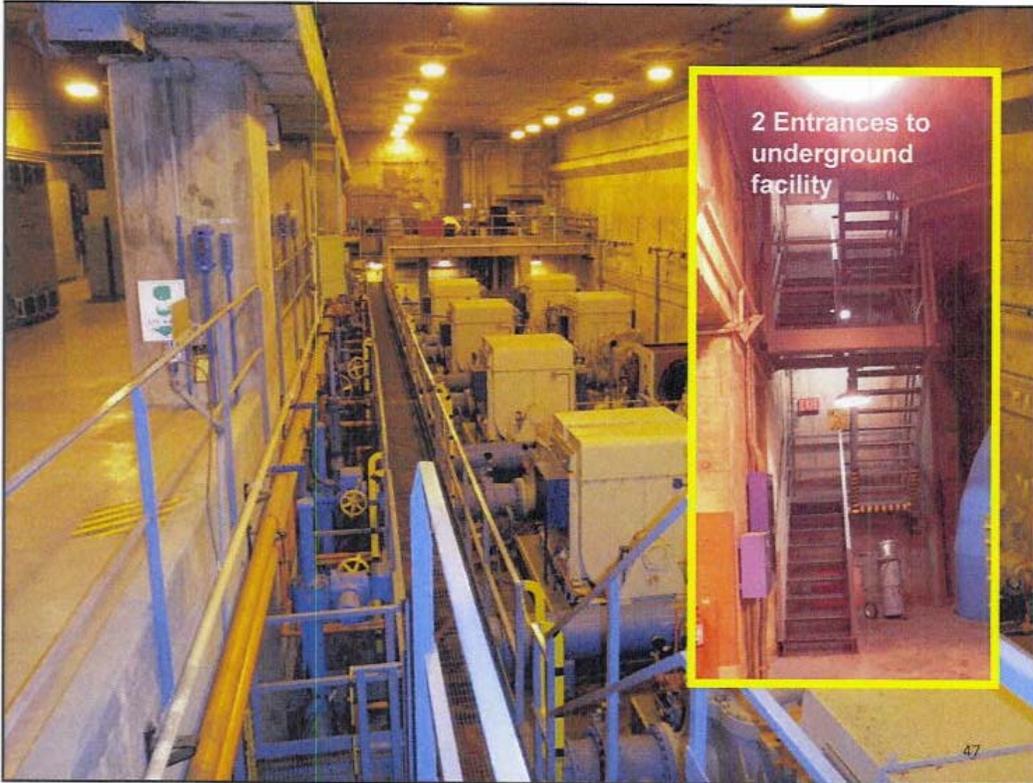


45



46

APPENDIX – A
Unit Orientation Briefing (Cont.)



Appendix B

Savannah River Site Facility and Training Area Occupation Checklist

This checklist will be used by the Fort Gordon Range Control – Training Facility Coordinator (FGRC-TFC) to coordinate, facilitate, and track each individual units scheduled training event.

1. Initial Coordination Date and POC of the Unit: _____.

2. Date FGRC-TFC issued 90 Day Unit Coordination Packet. The Unit Coordination Packet was issued to..._____.

3. Date of 60 Day Unit scheduling and coordination meeting and location.

Attendees: _____

4. Date of 30 Day Unit Coordination Packet required to be returned to the TFC.

	Complete	YES	NO
Personnel Roster and or Flight Manifest		_____	_____
Equipment List		_____	_____
Training Ammunition List		_____	_____
Access and Egress Points		_____	_____
Aviation MOU – Ammunition Clearance Statement		_____	_____
SRS Aviation Overflight Approval Request		_____	_____
Composite Risk Assessment Form signed by Bn. Cdr.		_____	_____

5. Date Trash Dumpsters and Port-a-lets were requested and scheduled:
_____.

Request sent through SRNS
POC: _____.

Location of dumpsters or trash points:
_____.

Locations of Port-a-lets _____.

6. Date Communication Equipment Issued to unit /
POC: _____.

Final Coordination Meetings

7. Date SRSOC Briefed:
_____.

8. Date SRSOC Remote Worker Program Briefed:
_____.

9. Date USFS Briefed:
_____.

10. Date DOE-SR Briefed: _____

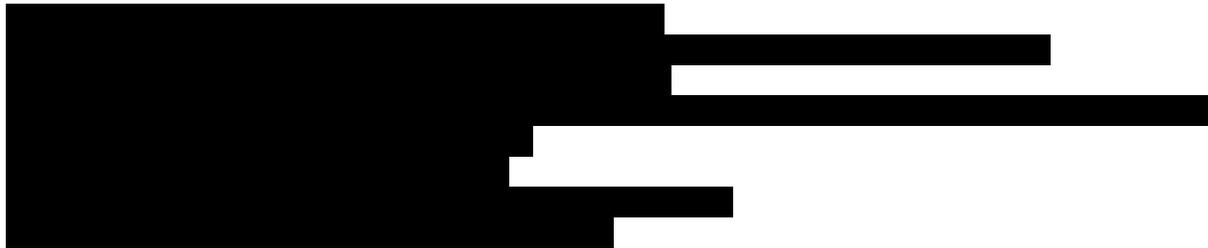
11. Date of Unit inspection location(s), prior to accessing SRS: _____

12. Pre-inspection Date of TAs/facilities by FGRC-SRS Operations: _____

Deficiencies

Found: _____

Savannah River Site - Daily Unit Occupation Checklist



Unit: _____ Dates of Training From: _____ To: _____

Training Areas and Facilities

Occupied: _____

OIC Name: _____ RSO Name: _____

Medic(s)/CLS(s)

Names: _____

Number of Personnel: _____ Number of Vehicles: _____ Number of Aircraft: _____ Outside Temp: _____

1. Current USFS-SRS Fire/Burn Category: Class I____; Class II____; Class III____; Class IV____; Class V____

2. Time of Radio Check with SRSOC: _____

Unit Call

Sign(s): _____

BEFORE OPERATIONS CHECKS

	YES	NO
3. DA Form 1594 Present. Hot Time _____	___	___
4. Safety Briefing provided to soldiers as required.	___	___
5. Medic Support		
a. Medic or CLS with Certification.	___	___
b. Patient Transport Vehicle; covered and marked.	___	___
c. Dedicated Driver.	___	___
d. Strip Map to local Hospital.	___	___
e. Communications on board.	___	___
f. Litter and Aid Bag.	___	___
6. Parked Tactical Vehicles, Generators, and other motor equipment must have Drip /Drain		
a. Pans underneath engine.	___	___

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| 7. Ammunition Holding Area (AHA). | | |
| a. Triple Strand Concertina Wire perimeter must be established around the AHA. | ___ | ___ |
| b. 6" clearance / separation from the ground and ammo. | ___ | ___ |
| c. Guard force; 1 Sergeant of the Guard (SOG). | ___ | ___ |
| d. No smoking signs posted within 50 feet of AHA. | ___ | ___ |
| e. All ammunition must be separated by type and DODIC. | ___ | ___ |
| f. Dry foliage removed from around AHA. | ___ | ___ |
| g. Trash and excess dunnage removed as required. | ___ | ___ |
| h. Covered with water proof tarp. | ___ | ___ |
| i. 2 Each, 10 Lbs. ABC Rated, Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers. | ___ | ___ |
| j. Pickaxe (Mattocks), Axe, and Shovel near AHA. | ___ | ___ |
| 8. OIC / RSO Present, not participating in training. Communications Present. | ___ | ___ |

DURING OPERATIONS CHECKS

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| | YES | NO |
| 9. Port-a-lets clean and free of debris. | ___ | ___ |
| 10. TAs and facilities free of trash and dunnage. | ___ | ___ |
| 11. Roads crossings free of dirt and soil. | ___ | ___ |
| 12. Expend training ammunition, pyro, duds, cleared from TAs. | ___ | ___ |
| 13. Found maneuver damage corrected by the using unit as soon as available. | ___ | ___ |
| 14. FARPs / Fuel Points: | | |
| a. Sufficient Fire Extinguishers present. | | |
| b. Drip / Catch Basins used under fuel nozzles and dispensers. | ___ | ___ |
| 15. OIC / RSO Present, not participating in training. Communications Present. | ___ | ___ |

AFTER OPERATIONS CHECKS / CLEARANCE

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| | YES | NO |
| 16. Maneuver damage corrected by unit. | ___ | ___ |
| 17. All vehicles and equipment removed from SRS. | ___ | ___ |
| 18. Facilities sweep, trash removed, cleared, damage repaired. | ___ | ___ |
| 19. Ammunition dunnage removed from SRS | ___ | ___ |
| 20. POL Spills removed. | ___ | ___ |
| 21. Training devices and aids removed from training lanes. | ___ | ___ |

FOR RANGE CONTROL USE

ISSUED BY _____ DATE _____ LMR# _____

RANGE INSPECTOR _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____

RANGE INSPECTORS COMMENTS

Type of Ammunition by DODIC	Total Rounds Fired

RG/TA CLEARED BY _____ DATE _____

TURNED IN TO _____ DATE _____

Appendix C
USFS-SR and Fort Gordon Range Control
Forest Fire Danger Rating

FOREST FIRE
DANGER RATING

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

CLASS I (GREEN)
LOW DANGER

Low threat of fires starting or spreading.
RANGES: No restrictions. NA for DOD units.
TRAINING AREAS: No restrictions on pyrotechnics (pyro) and smoke.
HE HAND GRENADE RANGE / EOD: No restrictions. NA for DOD units.

CLASS II (BLUE)
MODERATE DANGER

Fires possible, controlled easily.
RANGES: No restrictions. NA for DOD units.
TRAINING AREAS: Pyro and smoke under observation at time of detonation.
HE HAND GRENADE RANGE / EOD: No restrictions. NA for DOD units.

CLASS III (YELLOW)
HIGH DANGER

Fires easily started; may be difficult to contain.
RANGES: No restrictions. NA for DOD units
TRAINING AREAS: Deploy pyro and smoke only in areas cleared of dry vegetation down to bare soil, within a diameter of 5 meters or more. Deployed by hand or emplaced. Deployment prohibited if winds become more than 15 mph. A fire watch should be posted for a minimum of 5 minutes after detonation.

CLASS IV (ORANGE)
VERY HIGH DANGER

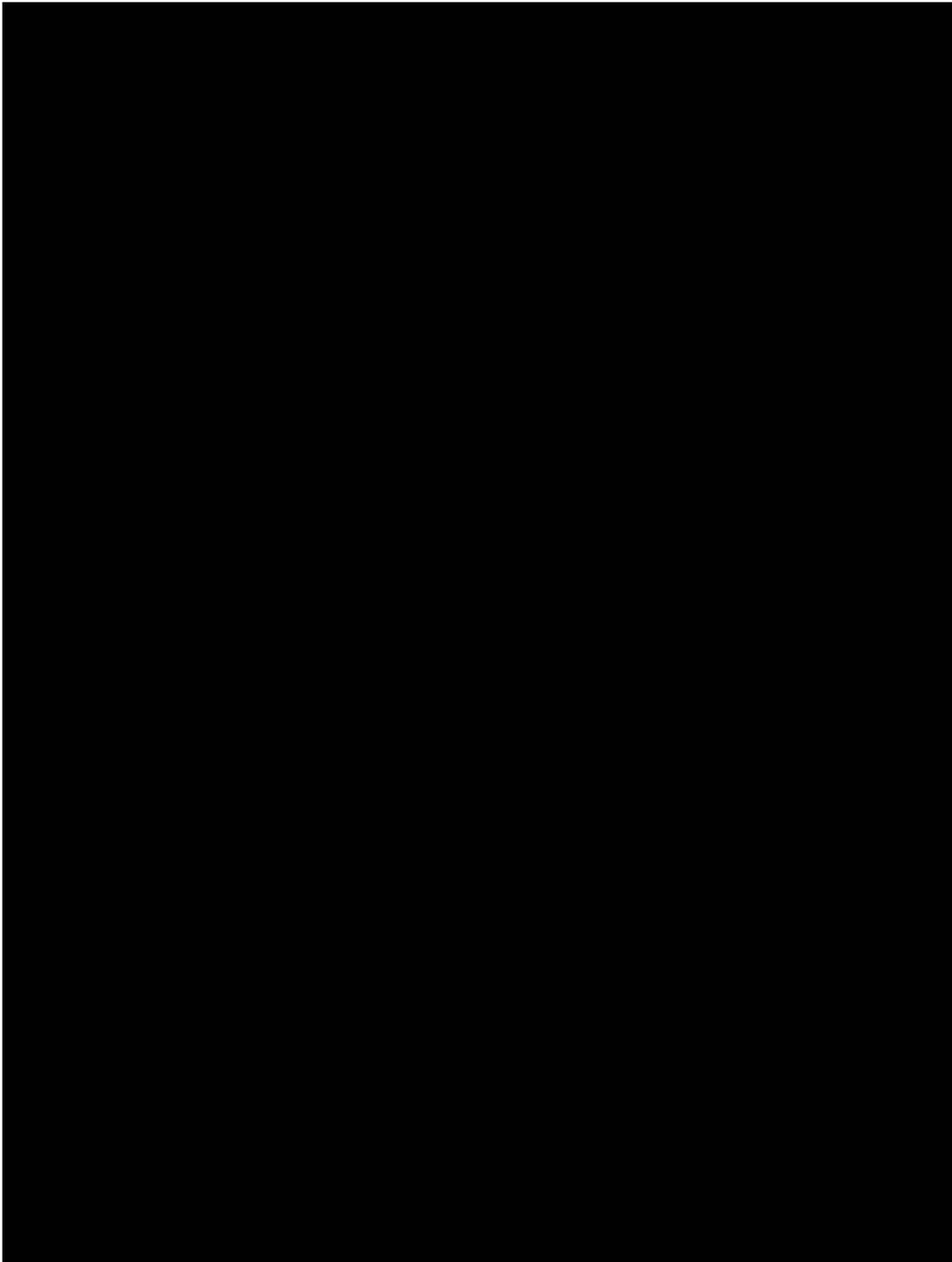
HE HAND GRENADE RANGE / EOD: No restrictions. NA for DOD units. Sparks discharged by any means can ignite fires and spread rapidly. Fire suppression difficult.
RANGES: Possible tracer restriction. NA for DOD units
TRAINING AREAS: Pyrotechnics restricted to hand deployed simulators and smoke. Deploy pyro and smoke in areas cleared of dry vegetation down to bare soil within a diameter of 5 meters or more. Simulators will be prohibited if winds become more than 10 mph. A fire watch should be posted for a minimum of 5 minutes after detonation.
HE HAND GRENADE / EOD: Ensure impact zone is cleared of dry vegetation. A Fire watch is posted a minimum of 25 minutes after completion of training.

CLASS V (RED)
EXTREME FIRE DANGER

Extreme fire behavior expected. Fires will start from any flash or spark. Fire suppression efforts may not be effective.
RANGES: Tracer restricted; ball ammo only. NA for DOD units
TRAINING AREAS: No pyrotechnics of any type.
HE HAND GRENADE / EOD: deployment permitted only if impact zone cleared of dry vegetation. A fire watch should be posted for a minimum of 30 minutes after the detonation.

DOD Units restricted from deployment of CS Gas.

Appendix D
SRS Aircraft Overflight Approval Request Form



Appendix E Ammunition Holding Area Checklist

The OIC or RSO is responsible for ensuring the Ammunition Holding Area is properly established and maintained daily.

Units will not use vehicles as an established ammunition supply point. Ammunition may be stored on vehicles if part of the load plan, secure, and part of the training event.

	YES	NO
1. Triple Strand Concertina Wire perimeter established around the AHA.	___	___
2. 6" clearance / separation from the ground.	___	___
3. Guard.	___	___
4. No smoking within 50 Feet signs posted.	___	___
5. All ammunition must be separated by type and DODIC.	___	___
6. Dry foliage removed from around AHA.	___	___
7. Trash and excess dunnage removed as required.	___	___
8. Covered with water proof tarp.	___	___

Appendix F Unit Coordination Packet Memo

Office Symbol

Submission Date

MEMORANDUM To (addressed to Unit POC)

MEMORANDUM From the Fort Gordon Training Facility Coordinator (TFC)
Donald S. McLean

SUBJECT: Unit Coordination Packet

Purpose

1. To provide the necessary training requirements to the training unit that must be accomplished prior to access of the Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC.
2. This Packet, once completed and returned to the TFC, will be used to brief the Department of Energy – Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) on the unit's training intent.
3. This packet must be returned no later than (NLT) 30 working days prior to the start of training.
4. Asterisks indicate information that may be submitted by the TFC in lieu of the unit.
5. The TFC is responsible for submitting the completed Unit Coordination Packet to the DOE-SR Integration and Planning Coordinator.

a. Personnel Roster / Flight Manifests

A Unit Personnel Roster and or Flight Manifest of all soldiers accessing SRS. This includes Department of Army civilians (DAC) and contractors. Listed personnel will include full name, social security number, rank, and employer if DAC / contractor.

Example:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Last 4# SSN</u>	<u>Employer</u>
Doe, John	LTC	123-45-6789	Regular Army
Downs, Rachael	SSG	123-45-6789	Regular Army
Johnson, Michael		123-45-6789	General Dynamics

Additions to rosters may be submitted up to 3 working days prior to the first day of the unit accessing SRS. Deletion of names is permitted at any time.

*** b. Equipment**

Type(s) of equipment unit will train with. Total amounts not required. Worn equipment such as Kevlar, LBE, body armor not required as part of this list. Tracked vehicles prohibited.

Example:

CH-47 Chinooks
M998 HMMWV Cargo / Troop Carrier

M1038 HMMWV Cargo / Troop Carrier
LMTV A1 Cargo
MKTs
M2 HB Machine Gun
M16s

* **c. Training Ammunition (Ball and other Lethal types of ammunition and pyrotechnics not authorized on SRS.)**

Units may submit a copy of DA Form 581 Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition, or, memorandum listing ammunition by type and DODIC.

d. DA Form 7566-R Composite Risk Assessment

Signed by the Battalion Commander if blank ammunition or pyrotechnics are to be used. The Battalion Commander's designated representative is authorized to sign with assumption of commander orders.

Note: Annotate on CRM that all personnel, vehicles, and aircraft will be inspected for presence of ammunition prior to accessing SRS.

Note: Annotate on CRM that all personnel have received the SRS Orientation briefing.

e. SRS Overflight Request Form

Signed by lead pilot or senior ranking officer coordinating air mission / corridors.

6. POC this action is Donald S. McLean, [REDACTED], @ [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

Appendix G SRS Aerial MEDEVAC Request

9 Line Air MEDEVAC Request for DOE-SR Aviation Support

1. OIC or RSO Effect a "Cease training," on internal Army FM Radio Frequencies.

For immediate Air MEDEVAC, contact Fort Gordon Range Control-SRS using hand held radio immediately with incident and injuries.

Immediately send as much information to FGRC-SRS, follow up with 9 line MEDEVAC Request.

If at any time FGRC-SRS cannot be contacted by radio.

Turn the handheld radio dial to [REDACTED] and transmit request directly to SRSOC.

2. Medic: Treat and evaluate soldier. Move soldier to designated LZ. Continue to treat patient until DOE Aircraft arrives.

3. OIC: Ensure 9 line Aerial MEDEVAC Request is received by FGRC-SRS. If FGRC-SRS cannot be contacted by radio. Turn handheld radio dial to channel 16 and transmit request directly to SRSOC.

4. Provide 9 Line MEDEVAC information.

5. Provide Range Control and Incident Report within 24 hours of incident.

Air MEDEVAC Requests will be rehearsed with the OIC, RSO, and Army Medical support prior to training commencing.

Appendix G
SRS Aerial MEDEVAC Request (Cont.)

Line 2	Radio frequency, call sign, and suffix.	Not applicable
Line 3	Number of patients by precedence: A - Urgent B - Urgent Surgical C - Priority D - Routine E - Convenience	NAME, RANK, and UNIT of PATIENT(S)
Line 4	Special equipment required: A - None B - Hoist C - Extraction Equipment D - Ventilator	Description of Injuries
Line 5	Number of patients: A - Litter B - Ambulatory	
Line 6	Pick-up site specific information:	
Line 7	Method of marking pick-up site: A - Panels B - Pyrotechnic signal C - Smoke signal D - None E - Other	
Line 8	Patient nationality and status: A - US Military B - US Civilian C - Non-US Military D - Non-US Civilian E - EPW	
Line 9	NBC Contamination: N - Nuclear B - Biological C - Chemical * In peacetime - terrain description of pick-up site.	

Appendix H

Approved Forms of Identification

When processing for temporary badges on SRS, these are approved forms of identification that may be presented as proof of identity.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. Passport (unexpired or expired) 2. Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (Form N-560 or N-561) 3. Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550 or N-570) 4. Unexpired foreign passport, with I-551 stamp or attached Form I-94 indicating unexpired employment authorization 5. Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card with photograph (Form I-151 or I-551) 6. Unexpired Temporary Resident Card (Form I-688) 7. Unexpired Employment Authorization Card (Form I-688A) 8. Unexpired Reentry Permit (Form I-327) 9. Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571) 10. Unexpired Employment Authorization Document issued by DHS that contains a photograph (Form I-688B) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Driver's license or ID card issued by a state or outlying possession of the United States provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color and address 2. ID card issued by federal, state or local government agencies or entities, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color and address 3. School ID card with a photograph 4. Voter's registration card 5. U.S. Military card or draft record 6. Military dependent's ID card 7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card 8. Native American tribal document 9. Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority <p style="text-align: center;">For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. School record or report card 11. Clinic, doctor or hospital record 12. Day-care or nursery school record | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. social security card issued by the Social Security Administration (<i>other than a card stating it is not valid for employment</i>) 2. Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545 or Form DS-1350) 3. Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, municipal authority or outlying possession of the United States bearing an official seal 4. Native American tribal document 5. U.S. Citizen ID Card (Form I-197) 6. ID Card for use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179) 7. Unexpired employment authorization document issued by DHS (<i>other than those listed under List A</i>) |
|---|---|---|

Appendix I

Policies and Procedures for Determining Costs, Billing, and the Transfer of Funds from the Army to DOE-SR

Section A. General

The DOE mission is primary and will not be compromised by military training activities. The cost of doing DOE missions is the responsibility of DOE. The Army is responsible for reimbursing DOE for incremental costs that are the result of Military training activities at the Site. This appendix outlines the process and policies for determining what constitutes appropriate incremental costs and the process for reimbursement. For the most part, the terms “Army” and “military” are not overarching references to the military in general. Rather they refer to individual units of the military that are autonomous for training activities. While following one overarching process described in this JSOP, each training activity is an independent, discrete exercise conducted according to individually approved training plans.

Section B. Identification of Services

It is possible that multiple Site organizations, potentially including either or both Government and Site contractor organizations, may periodically be involved in providing a service to support a military exercise. Identification of services to be provided in support of Military training will be identified during the 90-60-30 planning process described in Chapter 3 of this JSOP. A potential exception to this would be the procurement of specialized services or technical expertise from the Savannah River National Lab (SRNL) through the Work for Others process. In these cases, the military could work directly with the SRNL through the DOE-SR Office of Laboratory Oversight. If SRNL is providing specialized services in conjunction with a military training exercise to be conducted on the SRS, the DOE-SR Office of Laboratory Oversight will work with the AMIP DOE-SR POC to assure proper coordination.

Section C. Transfer of Funds from the Military to DOE

Transfer of funds to DOE-SR will be through the Intra-Governmental Payments and Collections (IPAC) System. The Army shall provide the funding prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services. The points of contact for the approval and transfer of funds are identified in Table C-1 of this section.

Note: The process as follows utilizes the Fort Gordon Garrison Resource Management Office (GRMO) as the military organization responsible for the transfer of funds to the DOE-SR. While in some cases it may be the GRMO, for the purposes of this Appendix it serves as a place holder name in describing the general process for transfer of funds between the military and DOE-SR. In most cases the funds will be transferred from individual units for individual training exercises. As such, the official responsible for the unit’s disbursement of funds will be substituted in the place of the GRMO.

Once the goods or services to be provided by SRS in support of Military training have been identified during the 90-60-30 planning process, SRS Organizations will submit a detailed description of services to be provided and the total estimated cost to the DOE–SR POC and the Fort Gordon Training Facilities Coordinator (TFC). The Fort Gordon Training Facilities Coordinator (TFC) will consolidate into a package defining the scope and proposed cost and provide to the DOE-AMIP POC. The DOE-AMIP POC, in consultation with the TFC and the training unit, will provide final approval. Upon approval, the package will be forwarded to the Contracts Management Division and the SR-Financial Evaluation Division.

Once the SR-Financial Evaluation Division has determined the estimated cost is appropriate, they will provide approval to the Contracts Management Division.

The Contracts Management Division will notify the Fort Gordon TFC that the Package is ready for processing.

The Fort Gordon TFC will notify the Fort Gordon Garrison Resource Management Office (GRMO) and

provide the data necessary for preparation of a DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR). Instructions and a MIPR example are included in Figure C-1.

The Fort Gordon Garrison Resource Management Office (GRMO) will prepare and submit to DOE-SR Contracts Management Division a DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), which shall include but will not be limited to: the complete Army accounting classification, agency location code, detailed description of order and/or services, authorized funding, points of contact and billing information.

Once DOE-SR Contracts Management Division receives the MIPR, they shall prepare and submit to the Fort Gordon GRMO a DD Form 448-2, Acceptance of MIPR. DOE-SR shall provide a complete line of accounting and Agency Location Code (ALC) to the GRMO POC.

In the case of goods or services to be provided by a DOE contractor, the DOE-SR Contracts Management Division POC shall direct the contractor to provide goods or services IAW DOE SR contracting procedures.

DOE-SR shall not bill the Army in excess of the MIPR amount. If additional funds are required, DOE-SR shall request an amendment to the MIPR to increase the funding amount.

Billings covering reimbursements shall identify costs by each item listed in the MIPR.

Billings shall be submitted by DOE-SR Contracts Management Division prior to each training exercise, or on a monthly basis for long term services unless otherwise stated in the MIPR.

At the completion of the exercise, each organization doing reimbursable work will provide a report of the completed work in sufficient detail to allow an auditable review to the AMIP DOE-SR POC and the Fort Gordon TFC. Funds not actually obligated by the expiration date of the period of performance in the MIPR shall be returned to the Army.

In the case of cancelled training requirements, support costs not already expended will be de-obligated and returned to the Army by DOE-SR Contracts Management Division.

The Points of contact for implementing this process are as follows. Modifying or updating this list may be done as required.

[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		

Figure C-1 MIPR Instructions

MIPR INSTRUCTIONS

DD FORM 448-2 - MIPR Acceptance - The attached DD FORM 448-2 must be fully **COMPLETED** and returned to this office, DESC-RBF, within **30 days** after the date in Block 17. You must **INDICATE** in Block 6 which **type** Acceptance you prefer. **Note:**

❶ If we do not receive the Acceptance within the requested 30 days, a letter will be sent to you as a reminder. If we have not received the "Acceptance" within 60 days

★WE WILL WITHDRAW THE FUNDING !

❷ "Acceptance" must include (1) Point of Contact (2) Fax Number (3) Phone Number (4) E-mail Address (5) Government Representative for Invoice Certification

❸ Fax "Acceptance" to DEFENSE ENERGY SUPPORT CENTER (D [REDACTED])
DO NOT mail your original.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDING (Category I): Submit SF 1080 or equivalent billings, with supporting documents, to the address below. If your invoice includes multiple MIPRs, you **MUST** annotate the amounts billed on each MIPR number. DFAS point of contact for reimbursable funding is Mary Kay Michel, DSN 869-1898, or comm (614) 693-1898. Your documents **must** include:

- ✓ MIPR number
- ✓ Total funds authorized
- ✓ Cumulative bills to date
- ✓ Current amount due
- ✓ EXACT Accounting Citation in Block 14 of the MIPR
- ✓ Total costs accrued to date
- ✓ Service period
- ✓ Mark the last invoice "Final Bill"

DIRECT CITATION FUNDING (Category II): You must provide the **page** of the contract/modification or other

[REDACTED]
annotate on the contract each MIPR number with the amount obligated. The U.S. Government representative is the authorized certifying official for all invoices. **All invoices must go through your U.S.**

[REDACTED] DFAS-CO- [REDACTED] comm (614) [REDACTED] number and contract line item number (shown in Block 14) are reflected on subsequent disbursement vouchers. **Note: I the awarded contract has both Minor Construction (5CFC) and Maintenance & Repair (5CF0) money cited, the billing address on the contract should refer to the address for the preponderant amount.**

Your documents **must** include: ✓Contract Number ✓Obligated dollar amount ✓MIPR number and ✓Exact Accounting Citation in Block 14 of the MIPR

Billing Addresses:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Columbus Center (DFAS-CO)
Stock Fund Directorate
Fuels Accounting and Payments Division

*Reimbursable
**Direct Cite

Submit Final Financial status reports when the project is completed to:

[REDACTED] cost code
[REDACTED] obligated balance

Fin

Revised 4/16/2003

Figure C-1 MIPR Instructions (cont)

Most Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the true or original source of funds?

The Original source or "True" source of funds is the Defense Working Capital Funds (previously DBOF). These funds are issued to DESC through the Defense Logistics Agency from the Office of the Secretary of Defense. These funds are non-expiring if the accounting citation begins "97XXXX4930...." and your MIPR number is DESC-**MR**-XX-XXXX. If your MIPR number is DESC-**MC**-XX-XXXX, you have a capital MIPR which is a one-year expiring fund.

2. Do your funds expire?

No, our funds are Defense Working Capital Funds (DWCF), formerly DBOF, which do not expire, however we have to reach a yearly obligation authorization, therefore **we need the funds obligated by the end of the fiscal year**. The funds are no year funds, but we have to treat them like expiring funds.

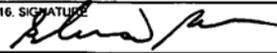
For MIPRs that are accepted as reimbursable, if the project is on-going, you do not need to close out the MIPR at the end of the fiscal year. Being a DWCF, adjustments can be made to existing MIPRs after the fiscal year they were established.

3. How do I return excess funds (when the project is still open)?

Complete DD Form 448-2 "Acceptance." Check Block 12B and fill in the amount you will return. If your MIPR has more than one line of accounting, in block 13, "Remarks," please include the cost code the excess funds are related to. The cost code is usually the alpha code after the MIPR number in the supplemental accounting classification, for example, MR, MCON, MREP, etc.

4. If you have any technical questions, please contact the project manager listed on your MIPR in Block 9.

Figure C-1 MIPR Instructions (cont)

MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST					1. PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES	
2 FSC	3 CONTROL SYMBOL NO	4 DATE PREPARED 09-Sep-09	5 MIPR NUMBER MIPR9LBASOP121		6 AMEND NO. BAS	
7 TO:			8 FROM: (Agency name, telephone number of originator)			
<p>9 ITEMS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT PROGRAM AND REQUIRED INTERSERVICE SCREENING HAS NOT BEEN ACCOMPLISHED</p>						
11 LM NO a	DESCRIPTION (Federal stock number, nomenclature, specification and/or drawing No., etc.) b	QTY c	UNIT d	ESTIMATED UNIT PRICE e	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRICE f	
1	Funds are provided to execute an Environmental Assessment in preparation for allowing Department of the Army to conduct tactical training on approximately 120,000 acres of land on the Savannah River Site (SRS). Project ID # A09-0032.			BASIC	\$82,674.40	
2	This Economy Act is placed in accordance with the provisions of DFAS-IN 37-1					
3	Funds expire for obligations purposes 30 Sep 09.					
4	Request signed acceptance (DD Form 448-2) of this order be faxed/emailed to POC in block 8 above					
5	Financial POC: [REDACTED]					
10 SEE ATTACHED PAGES FOR DELIVERY SCHEDULES, PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING INSTRUCTIONS, SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS AND RELATED DOCUMENTS.					11. GRAND TOTAL \$82,674.40	
12 TRANSPORTATION ALLOTMENT (Used if FOB Contractor's plant) [REDACTED] (to be made by) [REDACTED] PAY OFFICE [REDACTED]						
14 FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT ARE PROPERLY CHARGEABLE TO THE ALLOTMENTS SET FORTH BELOW. THE AVAILABLE BALANCES OF WHICH ARE SUFFICIENT TO COVER THE ESTIMATED TOTAL PRICE.						
ACRN	APPROPRIATION	LIMIT SUBHEAD	SUPPLEMENTAL ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION		ACCTG STA DODAAD	AMOUNT
	2192020	00000	B4B4AF 12101200AC4 25FB 21TEM2 MIPR9LBASOP121 TEM22E		012165	\$70,000.00
	2192020	00000	B4B4AF 12101200AC4 25FB 2ETEMD MIPR9LBASOP121 TEM102E		012165	\$12,674.40
[REDACTED] b)			16. SIGNATURE 		17 DATE 09-SEP-09	

DD FORM 448, JUN 1972

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

APD PE v6 22ES

Figure C-1 MIPR Instructions (cont)

SAVANNAH RIVER NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) COST ESTIMATE

JOB TITLE: EA for Proposed Use of SRS Lands for Military Training						
JOB DESCRIPTION: Prepare EA to assess potential impacts associated with proposed use of [REDACTED] for military training purposes.						
1. CLS DIRECT LABOR						
Category	Performing Org		Labor Rate	EST. HOURS		
LAHOR (Fully Burdened)	RI&ES	X	102.00	X 300	=	\$30,600.00
	SRNL	X	280.00	X 129	=	\$36,120.00
	Other (i.e., GIS)	X	95.44	X 10	=	\$954.40
				Subtotal	=	\$67,674.40
Materials	Printing, Public Participation				=	\$15,000.00
				TOTAL COST		\$82,674.40

Section D. Process, Policies, and Guidelines for Determining Reimbursable Costs

Given the possibility that multiple Site organizations, including both Federal and contractor may periodically be involved in providing a service to support a military exercise, clarity and uniformity on what should be considered a reimbursable incremental costs is necessary. General guidelines for making these determinations are provided in this section. It is recognized that while initial demand is expected to be low, the level of activity is expected to increase over time and the support requirements may become better defined. As that happens, the proposed reimbursement costs, applicability, and guidelines can be revisited as needed to consider adjustments at the request of either party.

A Review Team is established to determine the eligible and appropriate items for reimbursement, assure consistency among organizations, and settle disputes on appropriateness of charges. The team is composed of representatives of the DOE-SR Contracts Management Division, DOE-SR Acquisition Operations Division, DOE-SR-Finance Division, DOE-SR Budget Division, DOE-SR Projects Management Division, and the DOE-SR Mission Planning Division. The team will meet as required to conduct business and review issues. The team may request participation from other DOE organization. The DOE-SR Missions Planning Division member of the team will facilitate team activities.

The principles established in DOE O 481.1C (Work for Others) and DOE G 481.1.1-1 (Department of Energy Work for Other Guide) and DOE O 522.1 (Pricing of Departmental Materials and Services) served as the basis for determining a fair and reasonable approach in establishing these guidelines. These guidelines also consider the following mutual benefits:

- “Both (the Army and DOE)...have an interest in the protection of national security” and
- “The DOE-SR benefits by providing multiple use management on SRS land, a prudent use of federal property” as well as the potential for periodically shared training opportunities.

Reimbursable Costs Guidelines

1. Interactions for proposal development (discussing potential for an exercise, reviewing potential use of facilities) without specific measurable outcome are informal and are not measured or charged
2. There is no charge for use of facilities used in the normal mode for its primary purpose
3. When facilities are operated for special circumstances outside of their normal operating mode, charges may be assessed to recover the incremental cost.
4. The cost should be actual and definable. (for example, "provide ten port-a-potties for ten days")
5. There shall not be a charge for access/use permits or the preparation thereof.
6. Charges shall be based on a definable work load that will result in: specific overtime or; the necessity of subcontracting the additional work or; require the addition of staff; or result in definable increments above normal work
7. If the Army elects not to make repairs for any damage resulting from an exercise (for example, vehicle ruts determined to need leveling, the cost shall be determined at the going man power and equipment rate listed in the service menu).
8. Charges should not be assessed if:
 - Action involves de minimis (insignificant) expense to the government, especially if the tracking and costing are more than the reimbursement.
 - Action does not interfere with completion of the daily duties of the employee.
 - Action is nominally within the scope of services being provided as the normal part of an employees duties and does not cause a discernable difference to the normal work load (i.e., periodically providing visitors badges that falls within the normal yearly workload of the badge office)
 - Action may change the timing of normal work, but does not change the scope of the work. For example, conducting archeological surveys that would have eventually taken place under the terms of the existing scope.
9. It is recognized that minimal incidental costs may be incurred as a result of Army activities that are not reasonable or even possible to legitimately track. As the number of training activities increase, there could be a cumulative impact, but due to the incidental nature it would still not be reasonable to try to track to determine a cumulative total incremental cost. To account for this and to minimize effort, a reasonable incidental cost formula will be developed over time to identify and cover general items. These incremental costs can then be recovered in the form of a general unit cost associated with each training exercise and eliminate the need to try to account for minimal effort.

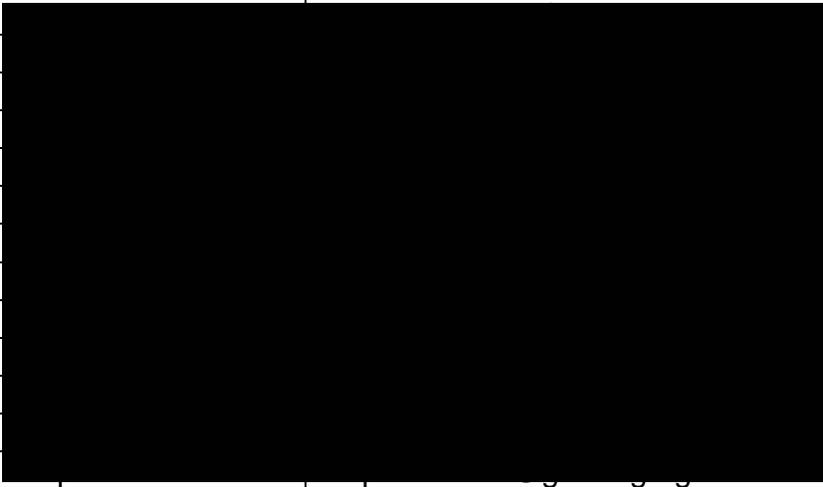
Section E. Menu and Cost of Services

A menu of available SRS services and associated costs will be developed and provided to military units. The units can determine which, if any, of the services they may use in planning their training. The menu and costs will be updated as needed to reflect current conditions.

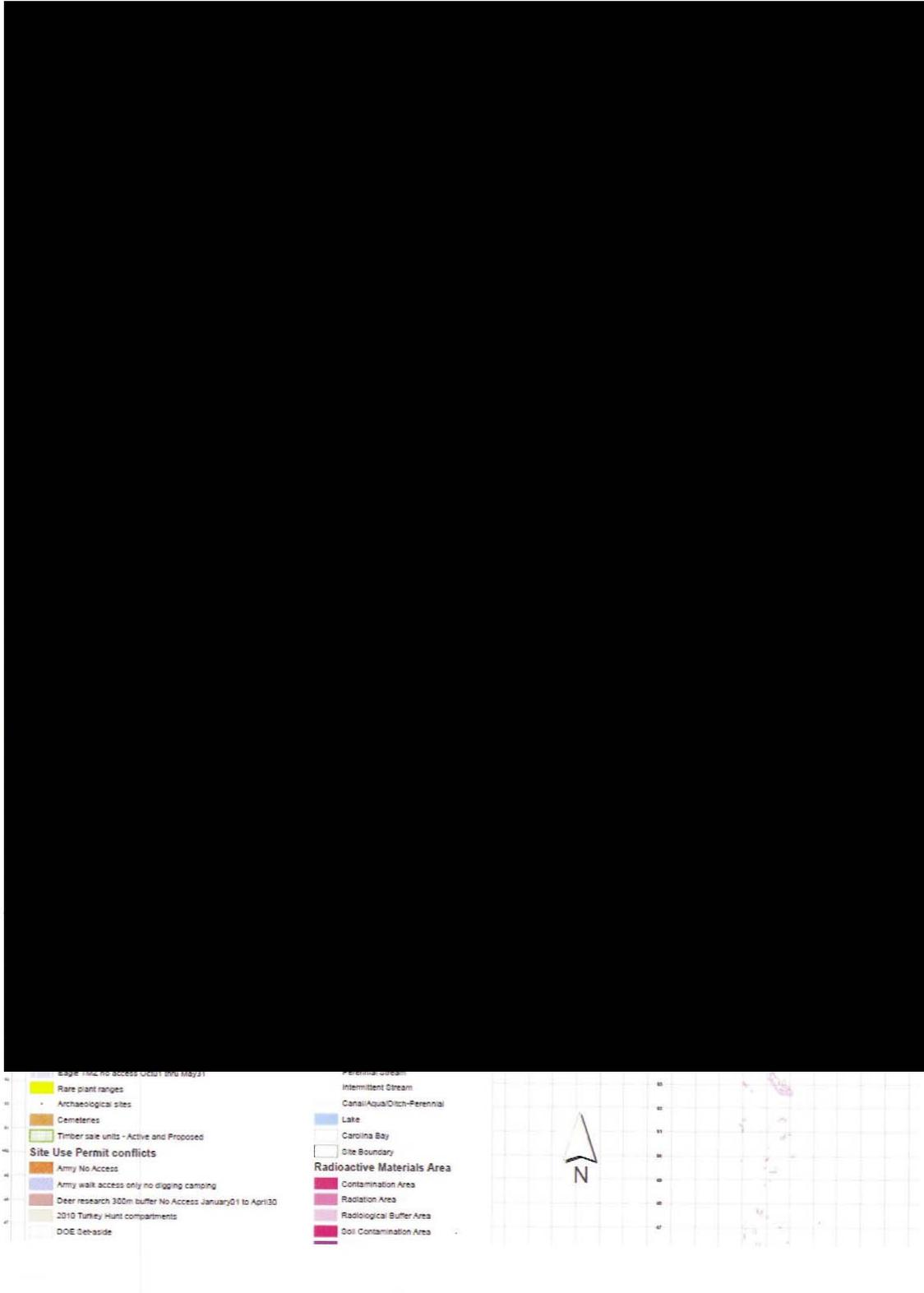
Appendix J

Distribution List for Notification of Military Training Activities

Organization	Name	e-mail
Director FG DPTMS		
Chief, FG, Training Div.		
FG Range Manager		
FGRC TFC		
FG ITAM Coordinator		
FG ITAM ARC GIS		
DOE-OSSES		
DOE-AMCP		
DOE-OSSES		
USFS-SR		
DOE-OSSES Fire Dept.		
DOE-AMCP		
DOE- EQMD		
DOE- EQMD		
DOE-SR		
DOE-OSSES		
DOE-OSSES PF Oversight		
DOE-OSSES Aviation		
DOE-OSSES		
DOE-Forestry		
DOE-AMIP		
DOE-AMIP		
SRNS-NEPA		
DOE-XXX		
DOE-SRNS-RAP		
USFS-SR SS		
USFS-SR WLB SUPE		
USFS-SR FMO		
USFS-SR TMGR		
USFS-SR ARC-GIS		
USFS-SR RC		
USFS-SR Ecologist		
SRNS SI		
SRNS EM Manager		
SRNS SS&ES		
OEA DOE-SR		
SREL		
WSI - SSD		

WSI – PFod Dir's. Office	
AMCP	
USFS-SR	
DOE OCC	
DOE-OS&QA	
DOE-OS&QA	
DOE-AMCP	
SRNS	
SRNS	
DOE-OCC	
PLANT VOGTLE	
SCEMD	
GEMA	

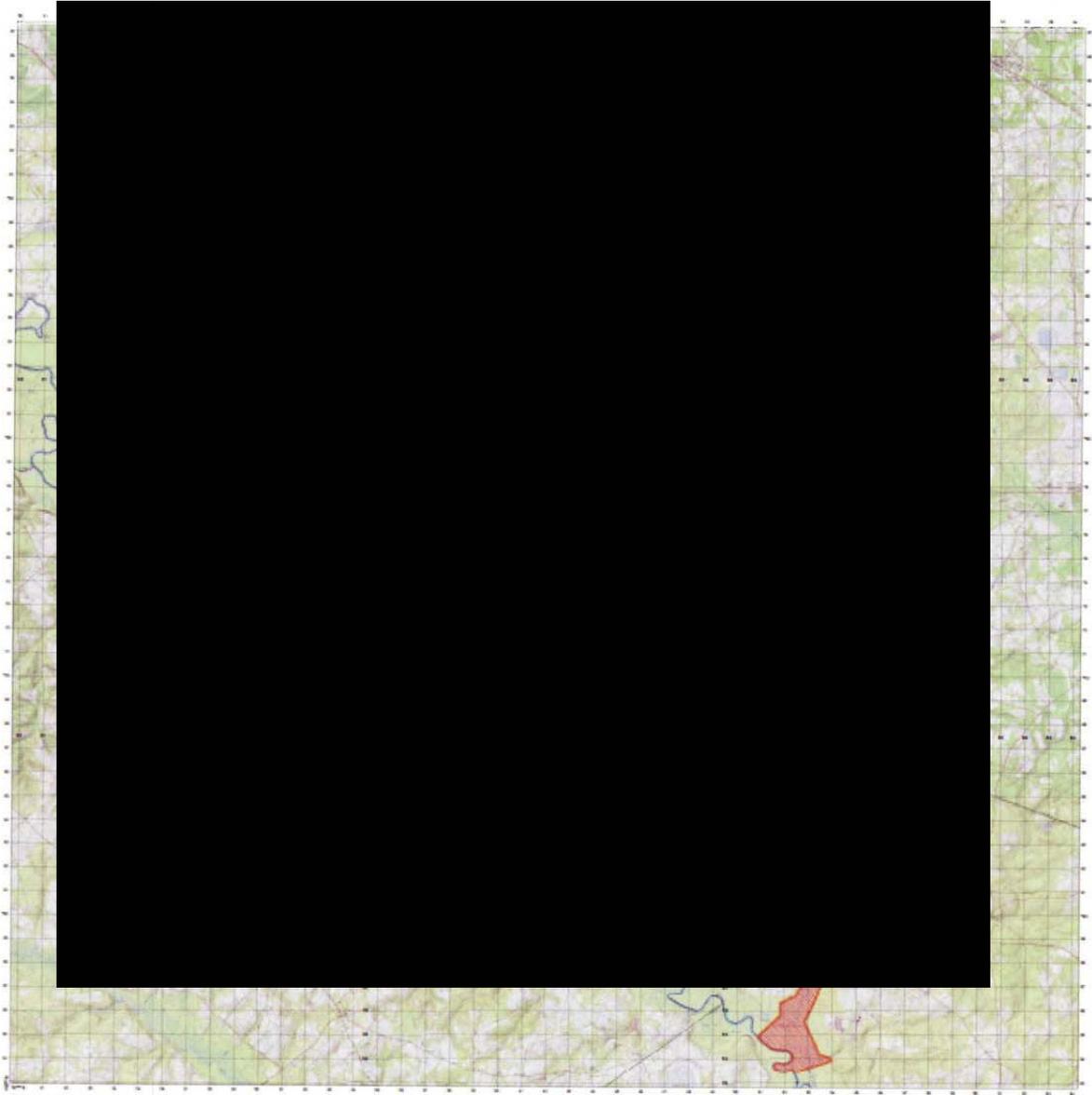
Appendix K Rotary Wing Aircraft Corridor



Appendix L
Fixed Wing Aircraft Corridor



Appendix M
Domestic Water Flush Hydrant



Yellow circle denotes Hydrant location

Appendix O DA Form 581 Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition

REQUEST FOR ISSUE AND TURN-IN OF AMMUNITION <small>For use of this form, see AR 710-2; the proponent agency is DCSLOG</small>										3. DOCUMENT NO. 4. LOCAL USE 5. PAGE OF 6. FOR LOCAL USE		
1. ISSUE 2. TURN-IN		9. DATE MATERIEL REQUIRED (YYYYMMDD)		10. PRIORITY 11. ALLOCATION PERIOD 12. DODACC		13a. REQUESTED BY 13b. DATE 13c. SIGNATURE		14a. APPROVED BY 14b. DATE 14c. SIGNATURE				
7. SEND TO	8. REQUEST FROM			19. UI	20. QTY REQUESTED/TURNED IN	21. TEC	22. ACTION CODE	23. QTY ISSUED/RECEIVED	24. LOT/SERIAL NO.	25. CC	26. POSTED BY	27. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
28. REMARKS												
29. RELATED DOCUMENT SERIAL NOS.												
30a. ISSUED BY		30c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)		31a. RECEIVED BY		31b. SIGNATURE		31c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)		32. TAMIS CONTROL NO.		
30b. SIGNATURE												

USAPA V1.00

EDITION OF AUG 89 MAY BE USED

DA FORM 581, JUL 1999

Appendix P

Memorandum of Understanding

002

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
AND
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CONCERNING

THE USE OF SAVANNAH RIVER SITE LANDS FOR MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITY

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Army is engaged in a long-term process of Transformation that involves the restructuring of existing forces, creation of new units, fielding and use of new equipment and weapons systems, and development of new training doctrine. Training scenarios to meet emerging threats will now require the use of large parcels of contiguous land for force-on-force maneuvers. These scenarios will also require training across broad landscapes with units positioned at non-contiguous, non-linear parcels of land with the potential for use of joint forces. As the Army moves forward with Army Transformation, it recognizes that lands within the Army's existing inventory in the Southeastern United States may be insufficient for these scenarios. The Army now has a need to access additional lands suitable for training within proximity to existing Army installations in this region. The Savannah River Site (SRS), owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), contains large parcels of accessible contiguous land with road networks, terrain features, and vegetative cover suitable for light infantry and other low-intensity training scenarios. The DOE and U.S. Department of the Army agree that Army access to SRS for military training activities, subject to reasonable protocols, is compatible with SRS's ongoing mission requirements and sustainable natural and cultural resource management and stewardship. This MOU establishes the framework for providing Army access to SRS for specified military activities which may include: dismounted infantry operations; aviation operations [i.e., helicopters], including the establishment of Forward Area Rearming and Refueling Points, Landing Zones, and Pickup Zones; logistics functions such as convoy ambush training; and special operations forces. Military training will not involve live-fire or the use of tracked vehicles.

II. AUTHORITY

This MOU will be implemented through an Interagency Agreement (IAG) under the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C § 1535, and other applicable authorities.

Appendix P Memorandum of Understanding (Cont.)

003

III. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of the Army:

1. Will comply with all DOE Aviation Operations procedures while flying over the SRS and landing on SRS property.
2. Will assume all liability for damages, injury, or fatalities associated with military activities or resulting from the Department of the Army's presence at SRS. The Army will hold DOE harmless for any damage, injury, or fatality associated with military activities at SRS or resulting from the Department of the Army's presence at the site.
3. The Army will be responsible for ensuring that its Soldiers, employees, and contractors comply with applicable safety, security, environmental, and any other applicable Federal and State requirements and policies. The Army will also ensure that it provides necessary personnel, equipment, and other applicable resources for medical and evacuation services to its soldiers, employees and contractors operating at SRS. Neither DOE nor its operating contractors will be responsible for providing medical or evacuation services to military personnel operating in SRS.
4. Will enter into activities only after proper funds have been certified by the appropriate Army official(s) as available to meet its obligations under the IAG.
5. Will involve and support a DOE liaison officer in the planning for use of SRS property for Army purposes. As part of the planning process, the Army will provide a thorough description of the proposed training activities.
6. Will consult with DOE to determine whether military training activities may result in the need to obtain permits or approvals under applicable Federal and State requirements. The Army will not proceed with any proposed training activities until such permits are obtained.
7. Will become familiar with applicable requirements, policies, and documents, including those pertaining to management of natural resources, and undertake agreed upon measures to avoid degradation of cultural and natural resources. If requested by DOE, the Army will provide financial and logistical support for any DOE environmental planning and compliance oversight activities necessitated by the Army's use of SRS, as further set forth in the IAG. If necessary, the Army will provide for mitigation and restoration measures identified in management plans or environmental compliance documents. The Army will indemnify and hold DOE harmless for any damages to natural resources resulting from the Army's presence or activities, including the presence or activities of its contractors.

Appendix P Memorandum of Understanding (Cont.)

004

8. Will be responsible for the release of any hazardous substances associated with training activities conducted by the Army and will provide for restoration and remediation in accordance with Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the National Contingency Plan and any other applicable requirements. The Army will hold DOE harmless for any environmental cleanup operations that may become necessary as a result of the Army's presence or activities at SRS, including the presence or activities of its contractors.
9. Will identify a representative of the Department of the Army to serve as a liaison to SRS to oversee and implement this MOU and the follow-on IAG, as described below.
10. Is responsible for compliance with all DOE and other applicable Federal and State requirements and policies, including supporting DOE's activities as DOE requests.

B. Department of Energy:

1. Will make SRS lands available for military training activities as specified in the IAG, when such activities are compatible with the ongoing mission activities at SRS as well as with applicable Federal and State requirements and policies.
2. Will identify a SRS liaison who will assist in the implementation of the IAG. DOE will make all environmental planning, compliance and oversight decisions concerning activities undertaken by the Army under the MOU and the IAG.
3. Will cooperate with the Department of the Army liaison to expedite decisions and resolve issues, concerns, and disputes associated with military activities on SRS.
4. Will oversee the Department of the Army's compliance with all DOE and other applicable Federal and State requirements and policies, as set forth in the IAG between the Army and DOE.

IV. IAG

The IAG implementing this MOU will include, but will not be limited to:

1. Identification of SRS lands required for the military training activities.
2. Specific duties and responsibilities of each agency in the planning process.
3. Procedures for resolving disputes.

Appendix P Memorandum of Understanding (Cont.)

005

4. Identification of rights-of-way and other authorizations which may be needed outside the activity areas, including procedures through which Army personnel and equipment can gain entry to SRS through security access points.
5. Army procedures for fire protection and control, worker health and safety, emergency response, and evacuation.
6. Establishment of a plan and procedures for scheduling recurring Army training activities.
7. Responsibilities for site restoration. No activities will be initiated for which site restoration and cleanup funds are not reasonably deemed by DOE to be available.
8. Procedures for emergency cessation of military activities where necessary to protect public health and the environment, meet safety requirements, or satisfy DOE mission and security requirements.
9. Description of the process for reimbursing DOE for the full costs it incurs as a result of the training activities.
10. Procedures for maintaining compliance with all applicable DOE and other Federal and State requirements and policies.
11. A requirement for the Department of the Army to obtain both a site use and a site clearance permit.

V. DELEGATION

Authorized representatives of the Department of the Army and DOE may execute an IAG, and authorized representatives of DOE may issue a site use permit to implement this MOU and the IAG.

VI. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

This MOU may be modified or amended upon request of either the Department of the Army or DOE and the concurrence of the other. Either the Department of the Army or DOE may also terminate this MOU with 60 days prior notice. Modification or termination must be executed in writing and signed by an official of each agency, no lower than the level of the original signatures. Termination will not relieve either party from its obligations under this MOU pertaining to site restoration and/or remediation, or other obligations under applicable Federal or State requirements or policies.

Appendix P Memorandum of Understanding (Cont.)

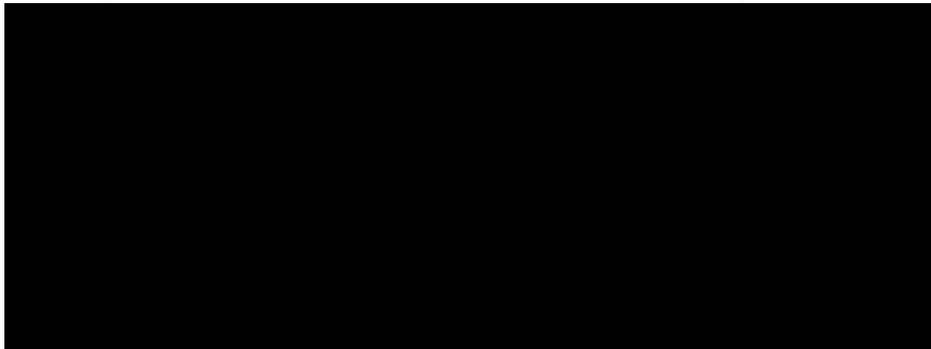
006

VII. ADDITIONAL TERMS

1. This MOU in no way restricts either of the parties from participating in any activity with other public or private agencies, organizations or individuals.
2. This MOU is not a funding document. Nothing in this MOU authorizes or is intended to obligate the parties to expend, exchange, or reimburse funds, services, or supplies, or transfer or receive anything of value. The details of any support that might be furnished to one agency by the other with respect to funding will be developed in an IAG, and all subsequent commitments pursuant to the IAG are subject to the availability of appropriated funds.
3. This MOU is strictly for internal management purposes for each of the parties. This MOU shall not be construed to provide a private right or cause of action for or by any person or entity.

VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE OF MOU

This MOU becomes effective when signed by both parties.



for

Appendix Q

Interagency Agreement



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CENTER AND FORT GORDON
506 CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE
FORT GORDON GEORGIA 30905-5735

SEP

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT between US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, SAVANNAH RIVER SITE and US DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORT GORDON

This Interagency Agreement is hereby entered into by and between the US Department of Energy, Savannah River Site (DOE-SR), hereinafter referred to as DOE-SR, and the US Department of the Army, Fort Gordon, hereinafter referred to as the Army, under the provisions of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535).

1. **PURPOSE:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 11 June 2007 by the US Department of Energy and the US Department of the Army for the use of Savannah River Site (SRS) lands for military training activity. The purpose of this Interagency Agreement (IAG) is to provide the instrument for implementing the MOU under provisions of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) and establish the process for the reimbursement of work done by DOE-SR as well as provide authorization for the development and implementation of specific guidelines, procedures, and processes in matters concerning Army use of SRS.
2. **STATEMENT OF MUTUAL INTERESTS AND BENEFITS:** Both the Department of Energy and the Department of the Army have an interest in the protection of national security. This agreement will provide the Army with new training lands to help meet the aggressive training requirements of Army Transformation, which involves the restructuring of existing forces, creation of new units, fielding and use of new equipment and weapons systems, and the development of new training doctrine. The Army will also benefit from the unique training capabilities offered by several of the facilities at the SRS. The DOE-SR benefit by providing multiple use management on SRS lands, a prudent use of federal property.

Additional articulation of mutual interest is captured in the MOU between the Department of the Army and the Department of Energy concerning the use of SRS lands for military training activity.

3. DOE-SR SHALL:

- a. Provide personnel to assist in matters concerning Army use of SRS.
- b. Prepare and provide an annual financial plan for each fiscal year. The financial plan shall include a breakdown and total of all projected costs related to supporting the expected military training load for the upcoming fiscal year based on the estimated annual training load document provided by the Army. This document shall include costs of all full-time and part-time government and/or contractor personnel, vehicles, the cost of office space provided to

Appendix Q Interagency Agreement (Cont.)

SEP 1 1994

the Army, permit fees and any other expenses associated with military training on the SRS Site.

- c. Prepare and process applications and permits required by Federal and State laws, including preparation of environmental documents to ensure compliance required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
- d. Provide miscellaneous supplies and services, including but not limited, to materials equipment, and vehicle use consumed in conjunction with this agreement.
- e. Provide office space for the Military Liaison and other Army employees and/or contractors if space is available. The cost of office space provided to the Army shall be considered in the calculation of the burden rate applied to the agreement.
- f. Establish procedures for site use permits and site clearance permits for Army training on Department of Energy lands on the SRS.
- g. Perform or assure performance of all site restoration related to Army maneuver damage or any other Army activity on SRS. If requested, DOE-SR may estimate costs for restoration, but the method of execution is up to the Army.
- h. While Army activities will generally be governed by Army regulations and procedure, DOE-SR will specify any additional DOE-SR requirements applicable to Army training on SRS.

4. ARMY SHALL:

- a. Prepare and provide an estimate of the expected military training load for the upcoming fiscal year each year. Estimate shall include expected number of flight hours, types of aircraft, types and number of vehicles, expected number of personnel, and approximate duration of training events. This document shall be prepared by Fort Gordon Training Division staff and signed by the Director, Fort Gordon DPTMS, each year.
- b. Designate a Military Liaison Officer to deal with issues regarding military training on SRS.
- c. Review all applications and permits developed by DOE-SR as required by Federal and state laws, including environmental documents, to ensure compliance required by the NEPA.
- d. Develop a range orientation brief that will be mandatory for the Officer in Charge and Range Safety Officer of each military unit prior to training on SRS. The course shall include Sustainable Awareness environmental training specific to the SRS.
- e. Be responsible for all site restoration related to maneuver damage or any other Army activity on SRS. No Army activities will be initiated for which site restoration and cleanup funds are not reasonably deemed by DOE-SR to be available.

Appendix Q Interagency Agreement (Cont.)

SEP 1 1993

f. Comply with all applicable DOE and other Federal and State requirements and policies. The Army Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), or as otherwise added by addendum to this agreement, will contain the applicable DOE and other Federal or State requirements.

g. Assume full responsibility for all Army activities. Other than as specified in Items 3h and 4f, the Army will be governed by Army regulations and procedures.

5. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL PARTIES THAT:

a. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be developed jointly by both parties. The SOP will, at a minimum, implement all commitments made by both parties in the MOU and be the primary controlling document for all Army training activities on the SRS. The SOP is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this IAG in its entirety.

b. Identification of SRS lands required for military training activities will be specifically designated in NEPA documentation to be prepared under the authority of this IAG.

c. The resolution of issues, misunderstandings or disputes shall be resolved at the lowest level possible beginning with the Liaison Officers with DOE-SR and the Army. The next level of authority shall be the Assistant Manager for Integration and Planning and Garrison Commander, with the DOE-SR Manager and IMCOM-SE director having the final responsibility.

d. Procedures through which Army personnel and equipment can gain entry to SRS will be established in the Standard Operating Procedure developed and approved by both parties under the authority of this IAG.

e. The Army will report any fires to DOE-SR and will provide first response according to the SOP. The Army will respond to instructions from the DOE-SR fire personnel once on the scene.

f. In the case of a medical emergency, the Army will have the first response. The Army will immediately contact DOE-SR and provide pertinent information such as the severity of the injury, status of vital signs if known, and current location. If DOE-SR response is required, the Army will be responsible for transporting injured individual to pre-positioned rally points.

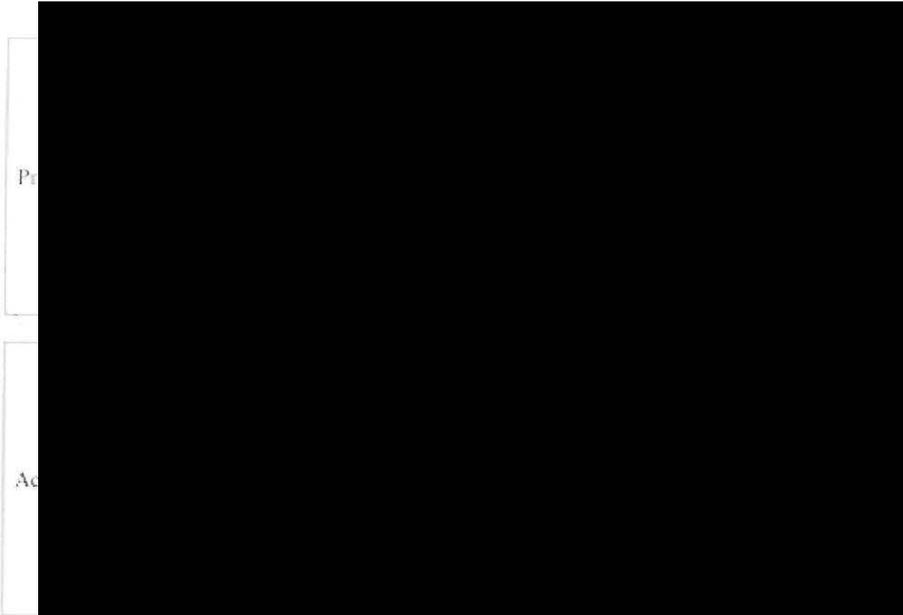
g. In the case of a SRS emergency, DOE-SR will immediately contact the Army with detailed instructions. It is the Army's responsibility to account for every individual involved in a training event once instructions have been given. The Army will notify DOE-SR as soon as all instructions have been carried out and the Army will await further guidance from DOE-SR before taking any further action.

6. MODIFICATION: Modifications within the scope of the instrument shall be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification, signed and dated by all parties, prior to any changes being performed.

Appendix Q Interagency Agreement (Cont.)

7. **TERMINATION:** Either party may terminate this IAG with 60 days prior notice. Termination must be executed in writing and signed by an official of each agency, no lower than the level of the original signatures. Termination will not relieve either party from their obligations under the MOU pertaining to site restoration and/or remediation, or other obligations under applicable Federal or State requirements or policies.

8. **PRINCIPAL CONTACTS:** The principal contacts for this instrument are:



9. **BILLING:**

a. Transfer of funds to DOE-SR will be through the Intra-Governmental Payments and Collections (IPAC) System.

b. The Fort Gordon Garrison Resource Management Office POC will prepare and submit to DOE-SR a DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), which shall include but will not be limited to: the complete Army accounting classification, agency location code, detailed description of order and/or services, authorized funding, points of contact and billing information. Once DOE-SR receives the MIPR, they shall prepare and submit to Fort Gordon GRMO a DD Form 448-2, Acceptance of MIPR.

c. DOE-SR shall provide a complete line of accounting and Agency Location Code

Appendix Q Interagency Agreement (Cont.)

to the GRMO POC.

d. DOE-SR shall not bill the Army in excess of the MIPR amount. If additional funds are required, DOE-SR shall request the Army for an amendment to the MIPR to increase the funding amount.

e. DOE-SR shall not bill the Army prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services.

f. Billings covering reimbursements shall identify costs by each item listed in the MIPR.

g. This IAG may cover multiple MIPRs given a valid scope of work related to the use of Savannah River Site lands for military training.

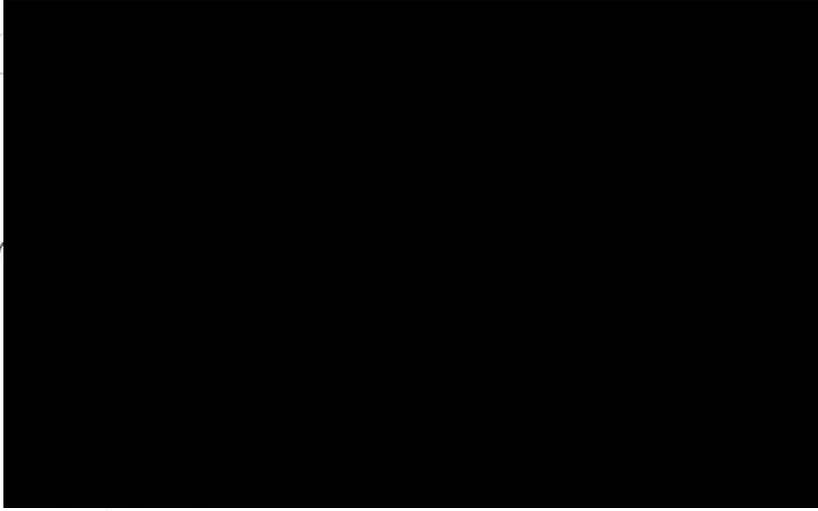
h. Billings shall be submitted by DOE-SR on a monthly basis unless otherwise stated in the MIPR.

i. Funds not actually obligated by the expiration date of the period of performance shall be returned to the Army.

**Appendix Q
Interagency Agreement (Cont.)**

10. COMMENCEMENT DATE: This instrument is executed once signed by both parties.

THE PARTIES HERETO have executed this instrument.



Appendix – S Communications Plan

Communications Plan Military Training Activities at Savannah River Site

The 90, 60 30 day coordination and approval process as stipulated in Chapter 3, is the basis for the communication plan.

<p>90 Day Notification At least 90 days before a potential training activity, an information packet is submitted to SRS with a general description of a proposed training activity and requesting use of the Site</p>	<p>The information package will be distributed as provided in Appendix J. At any time during the 90-60-30 day notification and approval process the DOE-SR OEA may advise the Fort Gordon Training Facility Coordinator (FGTFC) if the activity is deemed to be of significance such that it should be provided for public notification.</p>
	<p>For activities that have been deemed to be of significance such that it should be provided for public notification beyond the list in appendix J, the FGTFC will work with the Fort Gordon Public Affairs Office to develop the proposed text, distribution list, and timing for notification. The proposed notification package will be provided to the DOE OEA for concurrence.</p>
<p>60 Day Notification At least 60 days before a potential training activity, an information packet is submitted to SRS with a detailed description of the planned training activity. In conjunction, a meeting will be scheduled to discuss and coordinate the activity.</p>	<p>The information package will be distributed as provided in Appendix J.</p>
<p>30 Day Notification At least 30 days before a potential training activity, an information packet is submitted to SRS with a finalized description of the planned training activity. In conjunction, a meeting will be scheduled to discuss and approve the activity.</p>	<p>The information package will be distributed as provided in Appendix J.</p> <p>For activities deemed to be of significance for public notification, the release will be implemented according to the approved content and schedule.</p>
<p>Notification and Announcements</p>	<p>The day prior to a training activity, final notification of the exercise will be provided to the DOE-EM OEA of the information to be provided to the SRS EOC with wording for announcements on the Site's public address system.</p>
<p>Army POC</p>	<p>At any stage of the process, the DOE-SR OEA may contact the Fort Gordon Training Facility Coordinator</p> <p style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</p>

Appendix – S Communications Plan (Cont.)

Emergency Notifications for DOE-SR Office of External Affairs (DOE-SR OEA)

In the event there is an emergency that results from Army training activities on SRS, the TFC will contact the DOE-POC at the first available moment. The DOE-POC will contact OEA to determine if the emergency warrants media notification. If so, OEA, the DOE-POC, and the TFC will develop the best course of action and message to provide to the media. If required, the Army will provide public affairs officers at the SRS Joint Information Center and SRS Command Room to coordinate

GLOSSARY

Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms.

The following are brief explanations of abbreviations, names, and special terms used in this JSOP.

- a. Ammunition Holding Area (AHA) – Location established by a unit to control and secure training ammunition. Chapter 9 of this SOP covers procedures for establishing an AHA.
- b. Combat Life Savers (CLS) –Soldiers, other than those medically certified, trained to perform advanced medical services to soldiers on the battlefield or training exercise. Most soldiers are trained CLS.
- c. Department of the Army Civilians (DAC) – Civilians, normally federally employed by the Army to perform services to assist Army units. This may include contractors not directly employed by the federal government.
- d. Department of Defense (DOD) – Covers Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard active duty servicemen and women and DACs.
- e. Department of Defense Information Code (DODIC) – Code furnished to each piece of ammunition or pyrotechnic in the Army inventory that describes its use and hazards.
- f. Department of Energy - Office of Safeguards and Security and Emergency Services – Savannah River Site (DOE-OSSES- SRS): DOE Organization responsible for oversight of the Site's physical security.
- g. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR): Responsible for the DOE-Environmental Management Program at SRS and serve as Site landlord with responsibility to coordinate and provide facility and infrastructure support to other Site tenants.
- h. Forward Arming and Refuel Point (FARP) – Used to refuel aircraft and ground support vehicles and equipment during combat and field training exercises. A FARP may be permanently fixed or mobile.
- i. Forward Operating Base (FOB) – FOBs are established, fortified locations usually near the forward line of combat operations. They are used to reduce the distance required to regain contact with enemy forces. FOBs provide relatively safe locations for units to conduct maintenance to vehicles, aircraft, and equipment. The FOB size, dimension, capabilities, and location are dependent on the unit mission and enemy capabilities in the immediate area.
- j. Fort Gordon Directorate of Plans Training Mobility and Security (DPTMS) – Coordinates all Fort Gordon infrastructure, training, and security requirements.
- k. Fort Gordon Range Control (FGRC) – Fort Gordon organization responsible for all Fort Gordon Ranges and Training Areas used by active duty, National Guard, and Reserve components of the Department of Defense.
- l. Fort Gordon Range Control – Savannah River Site (FGRC-SRS) - FGRC representative responsible for all Fort Gordon Ranges and Training Areas used by active duty, National Guard, and Army Reserve components and their Joint support elements while training at SRS.
- m. Fort Gordon Range Control – Training Facility Coordinator (TFC) - The Fort Gordon Range Control - TFC has overall responsibility for coordinating Army training mission on SRS. The TFC will ensure compliance of all DOE and DOD Orders, Regulations, and Manuals. The TFC will develop necessary requirements and logistical support structures for units to occupy and train

safely on SRS. The TFC is the primary liaison for SRS tenants, FGRC, and all training units. The FGRC-TFC ensures compliance with Environmental and Natural Resources requirements at the Federal, State, and local level with regards to facility and training area management on SRS.

- n. Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA-DNR) – Controls Game and Wildlife Management for the state of Georgia from the Savannah River which borders the Savannah River eastward.
- o. Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) – Non-tactical commercial type vehicles driver by government employees.
- p. Government Transportation Motor Pool (TMP) – Location where GOVs are issued and dispatched.
- q. Improvised Explosive Device (IED) – Lethal weapon (explosive device) which can be made from captured ammunition or material commercially found on the open market. IEDs have resulted in the majority of deaths to U.S. Servicemen on the battlefield in Iraq and Afghanistan. IEDs are employed by terrorists and insurgent organization throughout the Middle East.
- r. Interagency Agreement (IAG) - The purpose of this Interagency Agreement (IAG) is to provide the instrument for implementing the MOU under provisions of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) and establish the process for the reimbursement of work done by DOE-SR as well as provide authorization for the development and implementation of specific guidelines, procedures, and processes in matters concerning the Army's use of Savannah River Site.
- s. Logistics Collection Points (LCPs) – Location established by large Army units for the purpose of securing, controlling, and dispensing fuels, petroleum products, supplies, and equipment.
- t. Landing Zones (LZs), Drop Zones (DZs), Pickup Zones (PZs) – Locations established for the purpose of landing fixed and or rotary winged aircraft, parachute deployment, troop pickup, or delivery of cargo systems,
- u. Major Commands (MACOMs) – Installation such as Ft. Gordon, Ft. Benning, Ft. Stewart, and Ft. Bragg that are located on the east coast of the United States and surround SRS.
- v. Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) – Transporting a patient from the battlefield or training location for the purpose of medical treatment. Usually transported by ground and or air assets to a treatment facility.
- w. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 11 June 2007 by the US Department of Energy and the US Department of the Army for the use of Savannah River Site (SRS) lands for military training activity.
- x. Mission Essential Tasks (METL) – Those tasks that must be trained by the unit in order to meet mission requirements. Examples, convoy operations, IED training, etc.
- y. Multiple Integrated Laser Engagements Systems (MILES) – System used by the Army to train units during force-on-force exercises. MILES devices allow soldiers to use real weapon to engage training adversaries. When the weapon is fired, transmitters emit a laser light which hits a receiver unit registering a hit.
- z. Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) – Worn by operator of vehicles, aircraft, and dismounted infantry at night. NVGs collect and amplify ambient light allowing the operator to maneuver at night or low light conditions.

- aa. Plant Vogtle Nuclear Power and Generating Plant – Located on the Savannah River directly across from the Savannah River Site. Plant Vogtle generates and provides electrical power to local communities in the surrounding area.
- bb. Officers in Charge (OICs) – Overall responsible for the safe conduct of training on SRS. The OIC cannot participate in training when assigned duties as OIC.
- cc. Range Safety Officers (RSOs) – Answers directly to the OIC. The RSO cannot participate in training when assigned duties as OIC. Provides the safety briefing to soldiers before the commencement of training.
- dd. Refuel on the Move (ROM) – Vehicle use ROM locations to quickly refuel multiple vehicles during short halts during long distance convoy operations.
- ee. Savannah River Ecology Lab (SREL) – Monitors and studies ecologically sensitive vegetation and wildlife on SRS.
- ff. Savannah River Nuclear Solutions LLC (SRNS) – Contractor responsible for providing infrastructure support to all SRS tenant organizations.
- gg. Savannah River Site Fire Department (SRSFD) – Provides fire, medical, ambulatory, and other emergency support to SRS.
- hh. Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC) – Location where radio communications are controlled for the entire site. Location where direction and emergency support and recovery is directed for Site Emergencies.
- ii. Site Emergencies – Cover manmade, natural disasters, and security events which may occur at SRS.
- jj. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SC-DNR) - Controls Game and Wildlife Management for the state of South Carolina on the Savannah River Site and surrounding areas.
- kk. Tactical Operations Center (TOC) – The location of Army command elements that are used to control combat operations in a tactical and tactical training environment.
- ll. Unit Maintenance Collection Points (UMCPs) – Locations where Army equipment can be repaired. Usually located in secure areas away from combat operations.
- mm. United States Forest Service – Savannah River (USFS-SR). Manages forest and timber related issues on SRS. Oversees wildlife management and studies for all protected and endangered species on SRS.