Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 20 Jun 2017 Effective Date: 02 Oct 2020

Task Number: 10-TM-5274

Task Title: Manage Bulk Petroleum and Alternative Fuel Requirements

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the CASCOM, Fort Lee, Virginia foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ADP 3-0	Operations	Yes	No	
	AR 200-1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT	Yes	No	
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program	Yes	No	
	AR 70-12	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS STANDARDIZATION POLICY FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN, OPERATION, AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-42.2	SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITY OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	Yes	No	
	FM 4-40 (Change 001, May 08, 2014)	QUARTERMASTER OPERATIONS http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/ dr_a/pdf/fm4_40.pdf	Yes	No	
	PAM 710-7	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	Yes	No	
	TM 4-43.31 (Revision, March 25, 2015)	Petroleum Laboratory Testing and Operations	Yes	No	

Conditions:

The Petroleum Liaison Team has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to manage bulk petroleum and alternative fuel requirements. The Petroleum Liaison Team is required to forecast, coordinate, identify available resources, synchronize, and integrate theater bulk petroleum requirements as directed. The Petroleum Liaison Team is established in support of a higher HQ operational mission. The Petroleum Liaison Team has primary access to main supply routes, external logistical support, and it is accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units. Continuous digital and analog communications have been established with higher headquarters. All applicable Army and joint regulations, host nation agreements, critical petroleum directives, internal and external tactical standard operating procedures (TSOP), technical manuals (TMs), and field manuals (FMs) are on-hand as reference material. The Petroleum Liaison Team has been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission. Threat capabilities include opposing forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up improvised explosive devices, coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) identified constraints must be considered. The unit is not likely to be attacked with hostile enemy fire or chemical agents. This task will be performed under either/or a combination of a static, dynamic, complex, single, or hybrid operational environment as outlined in the training evaluation matrix. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All unit personnel are available to provide support during all day and night operations. External dependent units have been contacted and coordination has been made to support Petroleum Liaison Team operational mission. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. The Petroleum Liaison Team has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: Petroleum Liaison Team manages bulk petroleum and alternative fuel requirements as needed with the use of all available equipment and personnel within the specified time constraints in the mission OPORD and in accordance with (IAW) the approved Army standards identified in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix which is included in this task below, commanders guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and approved Army regulations.

LEADER STATEMENT: For the purpose of this task, an Army leader is defined as a Soldier who is in a senior officer, warrant officer, and/or noncommissioned officer (NCO) position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians in leadership positions but also include individuals who are Subject Matter Experts (SME) which possess the requisite knowledge and skill set to perform a particular task (For example, conduct an operation, provide logistics, or operate specific technical equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission(s) dictates. Leaders may also be personnel assigned to the unit and designated as a leader by the unit commander.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	an	d Prepare	Execute					Ass	ess		
Operational Environme	al ent	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eva	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment	
SQD & PLT		nt	ıt uired	t uired	'al	0, 9	, e	ce s	served	r's nt	
Commander(s) or or constructive transtructive transtructiv	Commander(s) or L or constructive tra STT, STX, FT progression to su Training Strates	>=85%	000/	Yes	>=91%			>=90%	Т	Т	
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Unit Key Leader(s) valining environmental TX, etc.) in order to fupport Unit Training gy (CATS). All exters and the state of the state	Jnit Key Leader(s) wining environmental X, etc.) in order to to topport Unit Training I	75-84%	>=80%	Se	80- 90%	All	80-	T-	T-	
		Commander(s) or Unit Key Leader(s) will determine if training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive training environmental conditions using corresponding event types (for example, STT, STX, FTX, etc.) in order to facilitate the Crawl, Walk, Run methodology of training progression to support Unit Training Management (UTM) and recommended Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). All external evaluations (EXEVAL's) must be conducted in a live environment.	65-74%	75-79%		65- 79%		89%	Р	Р	
Static (Single Threat)	ing will be conduct presponding event Walk, Run methods and recommends EVAL's) must be control of the control o	ing will be conducted rresponding event the Valk, Run methodold and recommended and recommended and recommended the core.	60-64%	60-74%	No	51- 64%				P-	P-
	ау	d under live, virtual, /pes (for example, ogy of training Combined Arms nducted in a live	<=59%	<=59%		<=50%	<all< td=""><td><=79%</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=79%	U	U	

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order and are not intended to be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. These task steps and/or performance measures of collective task may not always be applicable to every unit. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between the evaluator, the unit itself, and the evaluated units' higher headquarters (if required) to determine the task step(s) and/or performance measure(s) that may be omitted and/or must be performed. Training begins with the execution of pre-combat checks and

inspections. Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training events or exercises are performed to Army standard. Unit leadership should conduct an after action report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix Operational Environment Definitions:

Static: A static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the task.

Dynamic: A dynamic training environment has operational variables and threat Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for assigned countertasks that change in response to the execution of friendly force tasks.

Complex: A complex training environment requires a minimum of four - terrain, time, military (threat), and social (population) or more operational variables; brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single Threat: A single threat in a training environment is a conventional force, irregular force, criminal element, or terrorist force.

Hybrid Threat: A hybrid threat in a training environment uses diverse and dynamic combination of conventional forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

To obtain a T or T- this task must be conducted in a dynamic and complex environment with 4 plus OE variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present, greater than 80% of Soldiers present, receive a "GO" on 80% or more of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures and at least 80% "GO" on the leader performance measures. Must be conducted during an external evaluation.

Task steps and measures were developed using the Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess (PPEA) construct to reinforce the operations process and is implied throughout the T&EO as applicable.

Notes: REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: You can help improve this collective task. If you find any errors, or if you would like to recommend any improvements to the procedures in this collective task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with your recommended changes via email to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.mil. Your recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports your recommendation(s), implemented as applicable, and a reply will be furnished to you.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Petroleum Liaison Team has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to manage bulk petroleum and alternative fuel support.

DANGER

Exercise extreme caution while conducting operations. If you see something unsafe, say something. Failure to do so may cause death or permanent injury to unit personnel and/or damage unit equipment. Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures.

WARNING

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

CAUTION

Failure to properly plan for petroleum requirements may threaten support to the force and theater operational mission. The possibility of personal injury or damage to equipment that may result from long-term failure to follow correct procedures.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

#* 1. Commander directs bulk petroleum and alternative fuel management. a. Serve as senior theater Army petroleum advisor to the Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) and Sustainment Brigade (SB) for operational planning support as needed for the ESC Fuel & Water Branch and/or SB Petroleum (POL) Branch staffs. b. Collaborate with key organizations (sister services), host nation partners, and Sub-Area Petroleum Office (SAPO) to ensure seamless distribution of petroleum in theater. c. Ensure quality surveillance procedures are in compliance with U.S. military standards/regulations, current Military-Standards (MIL-STD), Defense Logistics Agency-Energy (DLA-E) directives, and host nation agreements. d. Ensure bulk petroleum requirement planners receive the necessary training and resources to plan for operational theater bulk petroleum mission. e. Coordinate with Army Service Component Command (ASCC), DLA-E, joint services, and Combatant Commander (CCMD) to provide input during the development of the Inventory Management Plan (IMP), Operation Plan (OPLAN), contingency plan, Petroleum War Reserve Requirements (PWRR), and Pre-Positioned War Reserve Stock (PWRS). + 2. Petroleum Liaison Team personnel forecast petroleum requirements. a. Determine bulk petroleum mission requirements based on the planned size and composition of the joint forces to be supported.	N/A
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the joint forces to be supported.	
b. Apply worldwide material distribution policies, current MIL-STD, joint publications, DLA-E directives, OPORD's, and other applicable regulations when projecting petroleum requirements.	
c. Generate a consolidated theater fuel forecast.	
d. Forecast unit types and arrival dates for various support roles.	
e. Assist ESC and SB with fuel concept of support.	
f. Synchronize OPLAN and contingency plan for petroleum requirements at the ESC and SB level.	
+ 3. Petroleum Liaison Team personnel identify available fuel facilities.	
a. Identify acceptable sized petroleum facility or site for bulk petroleum storage.	
b. Ensure that proposed facility has the capability to provide fuel, storage, distribution, and petroleum laboratory support.	
c. Ensure that the maintenance status of offshore unloading facilities, terminals, distribution points, and bases to validate that they are able to support directed operational mission.	
d. Determine the equipment required to be compatible with existing U.S. Army equipment by conducting on-site inspections.	
e. Assist the contracting officer with contracting requirements for host nation, theater support contractor resources, petroleum storage facility, or site as needed with CCMD or DLA-E.	
f. Enforce physical security requirements at each petroleum storage facility or site.	
g. Support Army Petroleum Center (APC) petroleum facility engineer surveys as required in order to assess, and monitor theater infrastructure capabilities for petroleum storage and distribution.	
+ 4. Petroleum Liaison Team personnel determine requirements to support petroleum mission.	
a. Determine method of employment of tactical petroleum terminals, pipelines, hose lines, and other fuel handling equipment.	
b. Validate interoperability of petroleum transfer systems with host nation and contractor assets.	
c. Ensure petroleum handling and distribution equipment is available for support of operational, fuel deployment packages, and operational project stocks (i.e. Fuels Operational Readiness Capability Equipment (FORCE) and the Army Inland Petroleum Distribution System).	
d. Identify critical transportation assets required to satisfy petroleum mission requirements.	
+ 5. Petroleum Liaison Team personnel plan operational petroleum requirements.	
a. Plan for operational theater-specific petroleum requirements for units supported by their respective ESC and/or SB.	
b. Plan for long-term petroleum sustainment requirements.	
c. Plan mode of transportation (intra and/or inter-theater) requirements for movement of bulk petroleum and/or alternative fuels from non-U.S. activities to U.S. forces.	
d. Identify petroleum requirements during phases 0 through V as applicable.	
e. Plan petroleum contingency operational requirements.	
f. Plan for joint service-generated requirements.	
g. Analyze IMP to determine the availability and location of PWRS.	
h. Identify countermeasures required to prevent tampering, adulteration, substitution, contamination, and other actions that could make the fuel unusable or potential damaging to the receiving organization.	
+ 6. Petroleum Liaison Team personnel synchronize and integrate petroleum resource requirements.	
a. Coordinate petroleum resources, facilities, and sites between DLA-E, host nation, TSC, ASCC, and forward Liaison Team(s).	

b. Synchronize theater petroleum resource requirements with higher HQ to support directed mission.		
c. Communicate available bulk petroleum and alternative fuels data to higher headquarters.		
d. Work closely with SAPO to ensure the seamless distribution of petroleum in theater.		
e. Coordinate for petroleum distribution and/or transportation in the theater of operation.		
f. Assist with coordinating for engineer support or Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contractors for construction of petroleum facilities as needed.		
g. Assist ESC and SB with development of bulk petroleum and alternative fuels policies, procedures, and guidelines.		
h. Determine optimal distribution method for bulk petroleum and alternative fuels.		
i. Manage theater quality surveillance plans, policies, and guidance for the supported theater.		
+* 7. Petroleum Liaison Team leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.		
 Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations. 		
b. Manage petroleum risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.		
c. Provide petroleum status reports to higher HQ IAW TSOP and OPORD.		
d. Maintain communications with higher HQ and other staff sections IAW TSOP.		
e. Employ petroleum physical security measures as required.		
f. Enforce operations security procedures at all times.		
g. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.		
h. Ensure that all Army sites and operations attain and sustain 100 percent compliance with environmental laws and regulations in a climate of changing requirements to prevent a notice of violation or a fine for not complying with following host nation, local, state, federal, higher headquarters environmental directives and policies.		
i. Direct destruction of unit equipment to prevent enemy use as situations dictate.		
j. Ensure that Soldiers are trained and prepared to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations as applicable or required.		

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per	Iteration:									
Day or Night Tra	aining:	Day /	Night	Day	/ Night	Day /	Night	Day /	Night	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total Leaders Authorized	% Leaders Present									
Total Soldiers Authorized	% Soldiers Present									
Total Number of Performance Measures	% Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'									
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increases planning completion times. Ensure to comply with commander's guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear.

Chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict movement and activities. Wear MOPP gear only when threat forces have used CBRN weapons or are likely to do so. MOPP gear should be worn during CBRN training exercises. During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines in accordance with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) regulations.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: Night vision goggles are not required to conduct this task. However, they may be required when conducting sustainment unit operations, during movement, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-BN-0201	Develop Bulk Petroleum Running Estimate	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-BN-0208	Plan for Multi-modal Bulk Petroleum Distribution Network	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-EAC-2308	Plan Bulk Petroleum Support Requirements	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-GRP-0210	Manage Petroleum Storage Assets	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-TM-5270	Conduct Petroleum Liaison Team Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-TM-5271	Provide Liaison for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-TM-5272	Manage Theater Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-TM-5273	Provide Sub-Area Petroleum Office Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	63-CO-4017	Maintain Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	63-CO-4040	Provide Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	63-EAC-2302	Provide Liaison Support (Brigade-Echelons Above Corps)	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	71-CO-5145	Conduct Risk Management	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-JNT-5520	Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure for Joint Task Forces	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number Title		Proponent	Status
	101-23A-7003	Determine Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7004	Provide Technical Assistance for Liaison Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-3406	Perform Quality Surveillance at Petroleum Facilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-4410	Plan Quality Surveillance Operations for Petroleum Facilities.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel
ART 4.1.3.3.3	Provide Petroleum Quality Assurance and Quality Surveillance
OP 4.2	Synchronize Supply of Fuel
SN 4.12.1	Provide Bulk Petroleum

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians to protect the environment from damage. Army personnel must take care of the environment; that is, practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations will comply with federal, state, local and host-nation environmental requirements and Army regulations. Army personnel will sustain compliance at all sites in the US and abroad, establishing good relationships with communities and regulators.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify Hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the Hazard. Analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. Severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrixes.
- c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- d. Brief Chain of Command. Brief chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable), on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine.

Leaders must verify the structural soundness of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint. Leaders must conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

Be aware of the following:

a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize the adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (for example, wet bulb), risk assessment, and factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents. Responsible individuals must know how to balance the risks against the training requirements and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards (to eliminate or control them). Leaders must ensure the welfare of their Soldiers in all situations.

b. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training, and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.