Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Title: Inform Combatant Commands on Theater Bulk Petroleum Operations

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Destruction Notice: None
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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	(DO NOT USE SUPERSEDED) ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	Yes	No	
	ADP 3-0	Operations	Yes	No	
	ADP 3-28	Defense Support of Civil Authorities	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	
	AR 710-2	SUPPLY POLICY BELOW THE NATIONAL LEVEL	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-28.1	(SUPERSEDED - Do Not Use) MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FORDEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND INTEGRATING WITHNATIONAL GUARD CIVIL SUPPORT	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	FM 4-0	Sustainment Operations	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	

Conditions: The Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to inform Combatant Commands (COCOM) on the Strategic Through Operational Planning for Theater Bulk Petroleum Operations, in accordance with (IAW) the mission OPORD, approved Army and joint publications, internal and external tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and approved Army standards as outlined in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

The TPC has been provided the rules of engagement for the mission. Threat capabilities have been replicated and include opposing forces with near-peer enablers that should include cyber, degraded space, electronic warfare (EW), integrated air defense, counter and precision fires, and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) environments, information warfare, and air threats. These conditions may cause chaos, fear, violence, fatigue, and complexity. These conditions require the integration of all warfighting functions across all domains against a peer threat. Soldiers must be prepared to operate in degraded or disrupted communication environments that identify mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support, available time and civil considerations (METT-TC) constraints. The enemy has long rang strike capability and can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources which support military operations.

Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) will Inform Combatant Commands (COCOM) on Theater Bulk Petroleum Operations in accordance with (IAW) ATP 4-43, the mission OPORD, approved Army and Joint publications, internal and external tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and approved Army standards as outlined in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

LEADER STATEMENT: An Army leader is anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people to accomplish organizational goals. Leadership is not limited to or synonymous with an assigned duty, position, or given rank as it also manifests itself in both informal and collective forms. Informal leadership provides knowledge, experience, and technical expertise while collective leadership results through the combined effects and synergies of leaders at different levels and experience collaborating to achieve a common purpose. Informal and collective leadership can include positions with an expanded scope of responsibility, significance and operational / mission implications. Therefore, for the purpose of training this task, Leaders are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians but also include individuals who are Subject Matter Experts (SME) which possess the requisite knowledge and skill set to perform a particular task (i.e.. conduct an operation, provide logistics, or operate specific equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission dictates.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess	
Operational Environment		Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eval	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	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.	>=78%	>=80%	Yes	>=80%	All	>=85%	**T**	**T**
			>=75%			80-90%			**T-**	**T-**
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	60-79%	<All	75-84%	**P**	**P**
								75-74%	**P-**	**P-**
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<=64%		<=74%	**U**	**U**

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (TE&O). However, this should not be interpreted as a “required order” for performance. Various task steps are often performed simultaneously. Further, every task step and/or performance measure is not necessarily applicable to every unit. It is the commander’s prerogative to add, delete, or reassign the order of task steps and performance measures in order to better fit the unit or the situation.

Prior to evaluation, the commander should coordinate these changes between the unit, the evaluator, and the unit’s higher headquarters (if required). However, when evaluating this task, only the CRITICAL performance steps and measures will be used to calculate the overall percentage total in the training evaluation criteria matrix. Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD). Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training event or exercise are performed to Army standard. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

a. Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD).
b. Training begins with the planning, preparation, and implementation of various courses of action (COA).
c. 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. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Review (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

The following definitions shall be used:

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 counter tasks 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.

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.

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@army.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 Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to Inform Combatant Commands on the Strategic through Operational Planning for Theater Bulk Petroleum Operations and provide coordination and synchronization support between Defense Logistics Agency - Energy (DLA-E), host/partner nations, the Army Service Component Command (ASCC), Army Petroleum Center (APC), and the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) as needed in support of large scale combat operations (LSCO).

DANGER

Soldiers must constantly be alert and adhere to policies and procedures during petroleum operations. Taking the appropriate actions help avoid situations that may result in injury or death. At the training site, leaders must establish and enforce training on 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, mitigate accidents, and prevent loss to personnel and equipment.

CAUTION

Failure to follow policies, procedures, and guidelines when conducting bulk petroleum operations may result in damage to equipment, serious personnel injury, or loss of life.

Performance Steps and Measures

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

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

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
Plan			
+* 1. Serve as senior Army Petroleum advisor to Combatant Commander (COCOM) and provides direction on Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) functions during planning, preparing, executing, and assessing related operations.			
+* a. The TPC staff Informs the Combatant Command (COCOM) on the strategic through operational plan for the theater (Defense Logistics Agency Energy, the Army Petroleum Center, Sub-Area Petroleum Office, Theater Army, Corps, Theater and Expeditionary Sustainment Command).			
b. Support a Joint Petroleum Office (JPO) as the Army's service component representative when required.			
* c. Theater Petroleum Liaison Team act/provide support as Sub-Area Petroleum Office (SAPO) as the Army's service component when required.			
d. When supporting a JPO or SAPO, communicate and synchronize bulk petroleum and alternative fuels requirements, resources and plans between operational and strategic levels.			
e. Provide technical guidance, coordination and synchronization for petroleum liaison detachments and theater based petroleum labs through their chain of commands.			
f. Provide clear and concise objectives and mission end state to the TPC staff.			
g. Implement TPC operating procedures IAW with TSOP, OPORD's, and directives received from higher HQ.			
h. Direct staff to coordinate and plan directed operational mission.			
i. Conduct risk management assessments on personnel and operational areas of operation.			
2. Validate Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) for petroleum supported units and mission command elements at the ASCC level and below.			
a. Validated Army requirements received from the Army Service Component Command (ASCC).			
b. Received Army requirement from the Joint Petroleum Office (JPO).			
c. Consolidated Army requirement report and sent back to the JPO IAW Title 10 responsibilities including Host Nations (HN) and Allied Partners.(If applicable)			
d. Provide guidance to Petroleum Liaison Team and Petroleum lab Team in order to (IOT) synchronize support bulk petroleum operations and training.			
Prepare			
+ 3. Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) Coordinate Total Force Petroleum and Bulk Potable Water integration and training.			
4. Coordinate with TSC/ESC Distribution Management Center (DMC) Supply Branch for theater petroleum management to support higher headquarters priorities.			
+* 5. Theater Petroleum Center prepare subordinate units/staff for multi-modal distribution network and storage capability assessment of host nation and allied forces bulk petroleum support operations.			
a. Assist Combatant Command, ASCC, theater Army, corps, TSC and ESC with development and validation off Operations Plans (OPLAN) and contingency plans for fuel concept of support.			
b. Synchronize mission plans and coordinate for bulk petroleum and alternative fuels for U.S./joint forces, allies, host nation, and other governmental/non governmental agencies.			
c. Determine transportation (intra and/or inter-theater) requirements and methodology for movement of bulk and/or alternative fuels from the point of receipt of product from DLA-E forward.			
* d. Petroleum Liaison Team coordinate with the Theater Engineer Command for multi-model distribution network support (pipeline, conduit, etc...)			
e. Support APC petroleum facility engineer surveys as required to assess, and monitor theater storage and distribution capabilities in support of contingency plans and OPLAN.			
f. Plan operational-strategic theater-specific petroleum requirements to support the TSC, ASCC level commands, and COCOM.			
g. Plan for the projection and long-term sustainment of bulk petroleum requirements.			
(1) Manage petroleum requirements (from ASCC and JPO).			
(2) Consolidate and report status changes to higher headquarters.			
h. Plan distribution network 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.			
i. Work closely with the Joint Petroleum Office (JPO) and Sub-Area Petroleum Office (SAPO) to ensure the seamless multi-model distribution of petroleum in theater.			
Execute			
6. Provided guidance for the coordination of petroleum resources, facilities, and sites between DLA-E, host/partner nations, the TSC/ESC, and forward Liaison Detachments.			
+* 7. Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) personnel provide liaison for bulk petroleum operations.			
a. Consolidated with ASCC/TSC/ESC for operational bulk petroleum requirements to determine support needed for U.S. forces.			
b. Coordinate external liaison support with ASCC level commands and COCOM's to provide strategic operational bulk petroleum requirements.			

c. Coordinate with Defense Logistics Agency - Energy (DLA-E), host/partner nations the ASCC, Army Petroleum Center (APC), COCOM, and TSC as needed to fulfill bulk petroleum support.			
+* d. Provide Mission command (MC) for Petroleum Liaison Teams and Petroleum Lab Teams assigned within the theater of operations.			
+ 8. Theater Petroleum Center personnel enforce bulk petroleum quality surveillance.			
a. Ensure proper quality surveillance policies, procedures, and guidelines are in compliance with current U.S. military standards (MIL-STD) and host nation regulations within the theater.			
b. Develop quality surveillance plans, policies, procedures, and guidelines from the point of receipt of products forward in an operational environment.			
(1) Monitor the quality surveillance program.			
(2) Provides guidance on quality surveillance plans from the point of receipt to the movement of products forward in the area of operation.			
c. Monitor quality surveillance plans, policies, procedures, and guidelines from the point of receipt of products forward in an operational environment.			
+ 9. Theater Petroleum Center assist the SAPO in theater planning and coordination for the area of operations (including joint) for petroleum multi-model distribution.			
a. Serve as SAPO in the theater where determined appropriate.			
b. Conduct liaison between commands at all echelons above brigade (EAB), host nations, coalition partners, and DLA-E.			
c. Provide petroleum operations technical advice as needed.			
10. Theater Petroleum Lab Team supports the Army Petroleum Center (APC) and Forces Command (FOSCOM) petroleum lab certification and Aviation Resource management Survey program IAW Army regulations.			
+* 11. Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) set theater policies, procedures, and guidelines for Quality Surveillance.			
* a. Provide guidance to Theater Liaisons Teams on Quality Surveillance procedures.			
+* b. Provide guidance to Petroleum Lab Teams and assist with technical support matters.			
+* 12. Theater Petroleum Center leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.			
a. Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations.			
b. Manage petroleum risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.			
c. Provide petroleum logistics status reports to higher HQ IAW TSOP.			
d. Maintain communications with higher HQ and other staff sections IAW TSOP.			
e. Monitor before, during, and after preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on organic TPC equipment.			
f. Employ petroleum physical security measures as required.			
g. Enforce operations security procedures at all times.			
h. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.			
+* i. Ensure that all Army sites operate IAW current policies, procedures, and directives as outlined within environmental laws and regulations (as applicable with local, state federal, and host nation guidelines).			
* 13. Petroleum planners provide theater level expertise, augmentation, management, and recommendation to the JPO G4 during planning and support to Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) events.			
a. Subordinate elements understand the concept of operations, command relationships, required infrastructure (pipeline and bulk storage sites), and the transition process between offense, defense, and stability operations.			
(1) Ensure that Soldiers are trained and prepared to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations when required.			
(2) Provide the technical guidance and expertise when executing operations in support of civil authorities IAW the unit TSOP, federal, state, and local laws and policies.			
* b. Provide guidance to leaders and subordinate organizations on protective measures for bulk petroleum IAW laws, regulations, policies, and procedures outlined in the unit TSOP.			
(1) Determine how bulk petroleum and bulk potable water capabilities are to be employed.			
(2) Monitors quality surveillance plans, policies, procedures, and guidelines during DSCA missions.			

Assess

+* 14. Conduct after action review (AAR) upon conclusion of all petroleum operations and training events.			
+* a. Continue to revise TPC internal and external TSOP's to meet current mission and doctrinal requirements.			
+* b. Consistently refines focus and provides guidance to all theaters or operation simultaneously throughout the operation as conditions require.			
* c. Continue to stress the importance of protection (whether requested of organic) into the overall to scheme during asset management and accountability of Class III bulk petroleum.			

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
_____			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			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
1.	71-BDE-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
1.	10-TM-5274	Manage Bulk Petroleum and Alternative Fuel Requirements	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
1.	10-EAC-5602	Conduct Operational Through Strategic Planning for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
6.	10-EAC-5601	Provide Operational and Strategic Coordination for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
7.	10-TM-5271	Provide Liaison for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
8.	10-EAC-5608	Provide Technical Guidance for Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Program	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
9.	10-EAC-5604	Provide Sub-Area Petroleum Office Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
12.	71-TM-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-6014	Provide Technical Assistance in Preparing Water Requirements to Operational Plans (OPLAN) (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-6018	Manage Bulk Water Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	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-7005	Determine Bulk Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities (Echelons above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7007	Enforce Accountability of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-5207	Assess Accountability and Quality Surveillance	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-5208	Assess Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-9006	Plan Water Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-3406	Perform Quality Surveillance at Petroleum Facilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-4406	Validate Laboratory Operations.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-4410	Plan Quality Surveillance Operations for Petroleum Facilities.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92W-1016	Operate the Force Provider (FP) Potable Water Distribution and Storage Subsystem	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92W-2002	Monitor Water Storage and Distribution Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92W-2003	Validate Water Reports	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92W-3002	Analyze Water Quality Analysis Test Results	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9001	Plan Bulk Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9002	Determine Bulk Petroleum Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3	Provide Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (Class III)
ART 4.1.3.3.3	Provide Petroleum Quality Assurance and Quality Surveillance
ART 4.1.3.11	Provide Water Support

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.