# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Status: Approved**
**04 Apr 2025**
**Effective Date: 04 Apr 2025**

**Task Number:** 10-CO-0034

**Task Title:** Provide Packed Parachutes

**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 Fort Gregg-Adams, VA 23801 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 4-0 | Sustainment | Yes | No | |
| | AR 710-2 | Secondary Item Policy and Retail Level Management | Yes | No | |
| | AR 750-32 | AIRDROP, PARACHUTE RECOVERY, AND AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL ESCAPE SYSTEMS | Yes | No | |
| | ATP 4-48 | Aerial Delivery | Yes | Yes | |
| | Army Regulation 710-4 | Inventory Management Property Accountability | Yes | No | |
| | DA PAM 59-4 | Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction or Incident Investigations, and Activity Reporting Procedures | Yes | No | |
| | FM 4-0 | Sustainment Operations | Yes | No | |
| | TC 3-21.220 | STATIC LINE PARACHUTING TECHNIQUES AND TRAINING https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_aa/pdf/tc3_21x220.pdf | Yes | No | |

**Conditions:** Orders from higher headquarters (HQ) have been received to provide packed parachutes. Parachute packing elements provide parachutes for personnel and various types of platform loads. Digital and analog communications have been established. All applicable regulations, tactical standard operating procedures, technical manuals (TM), and field manuals (FM) are on-hand as reference material. The section personnel have been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission.

Threat capabilities include operational forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.

Iterations of this task should not be performed in MOPP4 and must meet mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC) identified constraints. The unit must be prepared to react to attck or times of displacement.The section location has primary access to main supply routes and external logistical support. This task will be performed under all environmental conditions. The section is established in a field site or in military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) environment, all equipment is operational, and unit personnel are available for all day and night operations. Sufficient airdrop equipment and supplies are available on hand to provide distribution requirements.

Must include four or more operational environment conditions that includes a hybrid threat, various types of terrain, time restrictions, social (population, cultural & language implications). Additional variables may include information (media, population perception), infrastructure (bridges, electricity, roads, urban area), or economic (local vendors, contractual & supply implications). This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** Provide packed parachutes in accordance wiith (IAW) ATP 4-48, mission orders, the Commander's guidance, applicable regulations and technical manuals within the specified time frame outlined in the operations order (OPORD).

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex operational environment with four or more Operational Environment (OE) variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present and 80% or more Soldiers present. The unit must

receive a GO on 80% of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures, and at least 85% GO on the leader performance measures.

LEADER STATEMENT:
A leader is defined as a Soldier who is an officer or non-commissioned officer (NCO) designated by the Commander on the units Table of Organization Equipment (TOE). Leaders may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., Subject Matter Experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task. For example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment. For the purpose of this task, a leader is the Commander (CDR), First Sergeant (1SG), Platoon Leader (PL), Platoon Sergeant (PSG), Airdrop System Technician, Shop Formen, Inspector Tester, or individual designated by the unit Commander.

**Live Fire:** No

**Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:**

| Plan and Prepare | | | Execute | | | | | | Evaluate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operational Environment | | Training Environment (L/V/C) | % Leaders present at training/authorized | % Present at training/authorized | External evaluation | Performance measures | Critical performance measures | Leader performance measures | Evaluator's observed task proficiency rating | Commander's assessment |
| CO & BN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat) | Night | Commanders will determine if task training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive conditions using order to facilitate the crawl-walk-run methodology of training progression. External evaluations (EXEVAL) must be corresponding training event types (e.g., class, situational training exercise (STX), field training exercise (FTX) in conducted in a live environment. | >=75% | >=80% | Yes | >=80% GO | All | >=85% GO | T | T |
| Dynamic (Single Threat) | Day | | 60-74% | 60-79% | No | 65-79% GO | <All | 75-84% GO | P | P |
| Static (Single Threat) | | | <=59% | <=59% | | <65% GO | | <=74% GO | U | U |

**Remarks:** Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (T&EO). 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).

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 Review/Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

For Company and Battalion, and Brigade and above, 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:** Disrupted Communications Networks: Leaders must be able to command their formations when communication networks are disrupted, while on the move, and without perfect situational awareness. Training to become proficient in the use of analog data tracking systems, voice communications, and unaided navigation techniques requires significant amounts of repetition, particularly when integrating all of the elements of combat power. Habitual relationships, practiced standard operating procedures, and the use of battle drills can mitigate some of the risk and friction inherent in lost situational awareness.

All tasks are periodically revised; however, it is not uncommon for some prerequisite, supporting collective, and/or supporting individual tasks to become Superseded or Obsolete between revisions. When this collective task was published, all associated tasks were in an Approved Status. If a task is now in a Superseded Status, the current version may be found using the Army Training Network (ATN), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), or Central Army Registry (CAR) using the same task number and title. Tasks in an Obsolete Status should be disregarded.

REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if the user would like to recommend improvements to this task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with recommended changes via email to usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil. Recommended changes will be reviewed and validated to ensure adherence to approved Army or joint doctrine, and implemented as appropriate

**Safety Risk:** Low

**Task Statements**

**Cue:** Orders from higher headquarters have been received to provide packed parachutes for personnel and various types of platform loads.

## DANGER

Parachute packing personnel must be fully trained or certified by appropriate agencies as required by Department of the Army agencies authorized to train and/or certify personnel. Improper parachute packing and handling may cause death or serious injury to personnel.

## WARNING

Failure to detect damaged parachutes may result in malfunction of the parachute and injury or loss of life to personnel.

## CAUTION

Exercise extreme caution when providing packed parachutes. Do not provide any parachutes that appear to have any signs of corrosion. Corrosion specially occurs in metals and causes degradation. It is commonly caused by exposure to moisture, acids, bases, or salts. Corrosion damage in metals can be seen, depending on the type of metal, as tarnishing, pitting, fogging, surface residue, and or cracking. Ensure to report components with corrosion to supervisors, document IAW applicable regulations, and do not provide damaged parachutes to supported units.

## 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. The Commander receives the order from the higher headquarters (HQ) and begin the troop leading procedures to plan, prepare, execute, and assess the unit's ability to provide packed parachutes in accordance with (IAW) Army Technical Publication (ATP) 4-48. | | | |
| a. Conduct mission analysis that focuses on the directed mission, enemy forces and their capabilities, terrain and weather effects, troops available, and time available to execute the operation, and civil considerations. | | | |
| b. Integrate risk management into the operations process identify threats, assess hazards, and emplace control measures. | | | |
| c. Determine environmental laws and regulation requirements based on host nation, local, state, federal, environmental directives and policies. | | | |
| d. Develop risk management procedures for parachute packing operations. | | | |
| e. Provide mission command, administration, and logistical support required to elements providing packed parachutes IAW unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). | | | |
| + 2. The platoon headquarters receive the order to provide packed parachutes IAW the appropriate technical manual (TM) and the unit SOP. | | | |
| a. Aerial delivery planners review the mission order to determine operational requirements. | | | |
| (1) Aircraft limitations and requirements. | | | |
| (2) Landing site selections and availability. | | | |
| (3) Personnel and cargo weight requirements/restrictions. | | | |
| (4) Aerial delivery workload. | | | |
| (5) Recovery requirements. | | | |
| (6) Geographical locations. | | | |
| (7) Weather restrictions. | | | |
| b. Determine the appropriate assets available to support of the mission. | | | |
| c. Determine availability of transportation assets. | | | |
| (1) Material handling equipment (MHE) and lift capacity availability. | | | |
| (2) Air and ground transportation. | | | |
| (3) Personnel and equipment required to support operations. | | | |
| d. Forecasting assets and demand of parachute packing supplies. | | | |
| **Prepare** | | | |
| * 3. The company commander, first sergeant and airdrop advisor staff cells plan, prepare, supervise and manage the unit for conducting parachute pack operations IAW unit SOP. | | | |
| a. Prepare a personnel and equipment work schedule for a 24-hour operations IAW the unit SOP. | | | |
| b. Conduct technical rigger type inspections and field level maintenance on organic unit equipment for serviceability. | | | |
| c. Conduct certification training to ensure personnel remain current on specific equipment IAW shop policies and unit SOP. | | | |
| d. Conduct rehearsals and refine the mission plan based on guidance from higher HQ and environmental conditions. | | | |
| **Execute** | | | |
| + 4. Airdrop Systems Technician and Parachute Pack Supervisor provide guidance to personnel on parachute distribution management in order to (IOT) support operational requirements. | | | |
| Note: Low-cost expendable equipment (to include parachutes) may be needed to be used when there is a need to recover and retrograde aerial delivery equipment. Low cost or expendable aerial delivery equipment is preferred for SOF aerial delivery environments especially when conducting airdrops into areas that are suspected to be contaminated, | | | |
| a. Provide airdrop technical guidance to commander and staff. | | | |
| b. Coordinate with higher headquarters to provide packed parachutes to supported units. | | | |
| (1) Personnel parachutes. | | | |
| (2) Cargo parachutes (small and large). | | | |
| (3) Extraction parachutes. | | | |
| c. Provide higher headquarters the total number of packed parachutes available to support mission requirements. | | | |
| d. Provide supervision and technical assistance in recovery and evacuation of airdrop items as needed. | | | |
| e. Supervise preparation of parachute packing operations. | | | |
| f. Maintain compliance standards of airdrop equipment to be provided. | | | |
| g. Detect flaws in parachutes and workmanship. | | | |

h. Ensure adequate amount of packed parachutes are available to support unit missions.

i. Ensure unserviceable and non-repairable parachutes are retired from the current inventory.

j. Provide daily status reports to the commander.

+ 5. Shop foremen provide guidance and oversight to personnel packing parachutes for requesting units IAW shop SOP.

Note: Damaged parachutes must be identified during shakeout, and the maintenance level must be determined. Parachutes deemed damaged, must be segregated from serviceable parachutes and sent to maintenance facility for repair at the appropriate level.

a. Provide Airdrop Systems Technician status updates on the available number of packed parachutes.

b. Maintain accountability of section(s) personnel, equipment, inventory, and mission requirements.

c. Ensure packed parachutes are properly marked, rotated, stored, and inspected.

d. Monitor packing operations IAW appropriate TMs and company TSOP.

e. Prepare packed parachutes for shipment.

f. Monitor preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on section equipment for serviceability IAW appropriate TMs.

g. Maintain pack sheets for recordkeeping.

h. Forward daily personnel and equipment status reports to higher headquarters.

* 6. Squad parachute pack personnel provide packed parachutes IAW appropriate TM and the unit SOP in support of (ISO) mission requirements.

Note: Rigger support teams are echelon above brigade units that provide support to National Guard special operations forces (SOF). Each rigger support team performs personnel and cargo parachute packing and field-level maintenance on aerial delivery equipment. Rigger support teams capabilities include:

. Packing personnel parachute systems (including military free fall parachute systems), cargo parachutes, and cargo rigging.
. Conducting joint inspection of supplies and equipment loaded in aircraft for airdrop.
. Providing supervision, technical assistance, and advice in the recovery and evacuation of aerial delivery equipment.

a. Perform initial inspection of parachutes IAW appropriate TM.

b. Pack serviceable parachutes IAW appropriate TM.

c. Tag unserviceable parachutes IAW appropriate TM.

d. Perform final inspection of parachutes IAW appropriate TM.

e. Forward unserviceable parachutes to Air Items Maintenance Section for repair or proper disposition.

f. Provide assistance in recovery and evacuation of airdrop items as needed.

g. Perform PMCS before, during and after operation on section equipment IAW appropriate TM to ensure serviceability.

+* 7. In-process Inspector inspect packed parachutes IAW appropriate technical manual (TM) and shop SOP.

a. Supervise packing operations during parachute packing and storage.

b. Monitor parachute maintenance requirements on packed parachutes.

c. Inspect serviceability of parachutes before, during, and after being packed, repaired, or modified.

d. Ensure packed parachutes are properly marked, rotated, stored, and inspected.

e. Perform demilitarization of unserviceable parachutes.

f. Maintain inspection records of packed parachutes.

g. Ensure quality assurance on packed parachutes.

h. Return unserviceable parachutes to the supply section and aerial delivery equipment repair (ADER) platoon for repairs.

i. Send serviceable, ready for issue (RFI) packed parachutes to the supply and receive and issue section for storage and distribution to requesting customer units.

## Assess

+* 8. Key leaders assess parachute pack operations to determine progress and make adjustments when required to improve unit performance when executing aerial delivery activities.

a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current parachute pack operation.

b. Evaluate the progress of operations and provide guidance IOT ensure the desired goal is achieved IAW the Commander's guidance and the unit SOP.

c. Leaders identify variances and make adjustments as required to keep efforts aligned with the assigned tasks based on guidance from higher HQ.

d. Unit leadership issue fragmentary order (FRAGO) when conditions change or the mission dictates.

e. Conduct After Action Review/Report (AAR) upon completion of the mission to determine how to improve future operations.

| 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, P, U | | | | | | | | | | |

**Mission(s) supported:** None

**MOPP 4:** Never

**MOPP 4 Statement:** This task is not intended to be performed in MOPP 4. However, if necessary during an unexpected interim nuclear, biological, and chemical situation, ensure personal protective measures have been taken before proceeding with any measure to protect or decontaminate equipment. Failure to observe this precaution may result in serious illness, injury, or death to personnel by NBC agents. Perform immediate operational or thorough decontamination procedures IAW applicable technical manuals and tactical standard operating procedures as the mission, resources, and tactical situation permits.

**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 moment, or Soldier duties as assigned.

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):** None

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 71-CO-5100 | Conduct Troop Leading Procedures | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |
| 1. | 71-CO-5145 | Integrate Risk Management into the Operations Process | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |
| 3. | 10-CO-0024 | Pack Personnel and Cargo Parachutes | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | 101-921A-1001 | Manage Aerial Delivery Operations | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 4. | 101-92R-2028 | Perform Quality Assurance Checks on Aerial Delivery Equipment | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 4. | 101-921A-1000 | Manage Aerial Delivery Administrative Records | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-2029 | Manage Assembly of Airdrop Platform | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-1061 | Pack a Low Velocity Cargo Parachute | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-1054 | Perform Recovery Procedures for Large Cargo Parachutes and Related Airdrop Equipment | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-1051 | Pack Extraction Parachute System | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-1049 | Pack a T-11R Reserve Personnel Parachute | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 6. | 101-92R-1063 | Pack a Ram Air Personnel Parachute System | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 7. | 101-92R-1053 | Perform a Technical Rigger-Type Inpsection (TRI) on Parachute Systems | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 7. | 101-92R-2026 | Perform Final Technical Rigger-Type Inspection | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 7. | 101-92R-1062 | Perform Maintenance on Airdrop Equipment | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 7. | 101-92R-2028 | Perform Quality Assurance Checks on Aerial Delivery Equipment | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 7. | 101-92R-1055 | Perform a Technical Rigger-Type Inspection (TRI) on Airdrop Equipment | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 150-C2-5133 | Conduct a Formal After Action Review | 150 - Mission Command (Individual) | Approved |

**Supporting Drill(s):** None

**Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):**

| Task ID | Title |
|---|---|
| ART 4.1.4.2 | Provide Aerial Delivery 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 practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, which will in turn establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

a. Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of

polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

b. Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.

c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

d. Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions.

Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

**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 validity of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint and conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must also instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. All 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 adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.

b. Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards in order to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.

c. 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 vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.