Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 43-CO-4394

Task Title: Perform Controlled Exchange of Repair Parts

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Destruction Notice: None
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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	AR 750-1	Army Materiel Maintenance Policy	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 4-31	Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR)	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-33	Maintenance Operations	Yes	No	
	UNIT SOP	Unit / Unit's Standard Operating Procedure SOP	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit is conducting maintenance operations and providing support to organic and supported units. The maintenance section has reported several Non-Mission Capable (NMC) pieces of equipment. The Commander In Accordance With (IAW) AR 750-1 has authorized the removal of serviceable components from unserviceable but economically reparable equipment for immediate reuse in restoring other like items of equipment to combat serviceable condition. The unit has analog and digital communications with the maintenance sections higher headquarters (HQ) and supported units. Higher headquarters operation order (OPORD) is present with all annexes, specified time constraints, and overlays. ATP 4-33 and the unit's internal and external maintenance Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are available.

Threat capabilities cover a full spectrum including information gathering; hostile force sympathizers; terrorist activities including suicide bombings; and conventional, air supported, and reinforced squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. 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).

All communications systems are subject to disruption due to a number of factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to the civil and military infrastructure.

Operational Environment:

a. Military: Primary threat consists of both conventional and irregular forces. These forces may infiltrate the area of operations in squad or platoon-sized elements, with the objectives of intelligence gathering, harassment, disruption, or complete destruction of friendly forces. Primary means of engagement is that of ambush using light infantry weapons, and often initiated by mines or improvised explosive devices (IED). In addition, terrorists, criminal elements, and enemy sympathizers may engage by means of ambush, kidnapping, or any type of IED attack, and may engage in efforts to turn the local population against friendly forces.

b. Physical terrain: Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban to rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.

c. Time: Time restrictions are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination, have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.

d. Social: The population in the operational environment may be friendly, hostile, apathetic, or a combination of all three. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence. Cultural issues and language barriers may frustrate the ability to communicate with local nationals.

e. Political: Government may be democratic or authoritarian, and may be stable or unstable. Most OEs have at least two political rival political factions competing for power. Unstable government or a failed economy may drive unemployed workers to the streets, demonstrating and rioting. Attitude of the general population toward US Forces is mixed. Some regard US Forces as saviors, while others regard US Forces with contempt.

f. Economic: All economies are based primarily on either agriculture or manufacturing (goods), supplemented by substantial services. Other variables, such as weather or politics, will affect the economy in a given OE. In the event of a weak or failed economy, banks become insolvent, goods and subsistence become scarce, vendors have little to sell, and organized crime may control most of the markets.

g. Infrastructure: Infrastructure may become austere or totally fail due to enemy activity, economic conditions, or a failed government. Frequent disruptions in basic support, such as electricity and potable water, create unrest in the population. Highway and rail networks are critical in supporting military operations. In the event of failed infrastructure, road conditions, including bridges and tunnels, may require re-routing of convoys and general traffic. Off-road travel may at times be necessary.

h. Information. Media in the OE may be either government or commercially owned and controlled. Local media may appear friendly, but is likely to use media events as propaganda against US Forces and their allies. The local national (LN) populations perception of US Forces may be colored by media propaganda, and is subject to change frequently. Both government and underground media sources are capable of implementing information warfare (INFOWAR) against US Forces in various forms of propaganda, using all common forms of media. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The unit performs controlled exchange of repair parts In Accordance With (IAW) AR 750-1, unit maintenance Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and the commanders guidance.

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: For the purpose of this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and 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).

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 corresponding event types (e.g., class, situational training exercise (STX), field training exercise (FTX)) in order to facilitate the crawl-walk-run methodology of training progression. External evaluations (EXEVAL) must be 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 (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.

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: 1. DISRUPTED COMMUNICATION NETWORKS: Leaders need to 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.

2. REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if someone would like to recommend improvements to the performance steps and 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 recommended changes via email to usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil Recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports recommendation(s), and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The commander has authorized the use of controlled exchange of repair parts

DANGER

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in personal injury, loss of life, and/or damage to or loss of equipment.

WARNING

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not correctly followed, could result in personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment.

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. Unit commander/OIC and maintenance supervisor(s) initiate Troop Leading Procedures (TLP) upon receipt or in anticipation of a mission			
+* 2. Unit commander/OIC and maintenance supervisor(s) conduct a thorough mission analysis of the higher headquarters order to identify controlled exchange and cannibalization guidance			
a. Confirm that the item to be exchanged is within the unit level of maintenance responsibility and approved by the authorized command level			
Note: This approval (at Company level) is only given when approved by the first O–5 commander of the owning equipment or sustainment maintenance commander (AR 750-1 Para 4-9 (f) (2)).			
b. Confirm required repair parts cannot be obtained through the local supply system			
c. Confirm controlled exchange from equipment authorized for disposal to repair like vehicles			
Prepare			
+* 3. Unit commander/OIC and maintenance supervisor(s) develop a Risk Assessment to determine acceptable risk levels for various maintenance operations, balancing risks and priorities to the overall success of the operation			
Note: Risk is defined as a probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss or other negative occurrence that is caused by external or internal vulnerabilities that may be neutralized by preemptive action. Risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing programmatic and critical risks which includes quantifying risks in terms of performance, schedule, and cost. Risks identified in the risk assessment become critical elements of the source selection plan and the RFP. These risks have a common thread that starts with the requirement, ties to the risk assessment, then to the RFP, proposal, evaluation and contract execution.			
a. Identify safety procedures			
b. Identify environmental stewardship procedures			
* 4. Unit commander/OIC issues commander's initial guidance and priorities			
a. Approve the use of controlled exchange to meet repair parts requirements			
b. Establish safety procedures			
c. Establish environmental stewardship procedures			
d. Authorize the use of BDAR on damaged equipment (If applicable)			
* 5. Maintenance Supervisor(s) prepare maintenance section operations			
a. Establish power generation			
b. Establish approved Sustainment Information System (SIS) connectivity			
c. Establish Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) connectivity			
d. Implement production control procedures			
Execute			
+* 6. Maintenance Supervisor(s) and personnel conduct maintenance operations			
a. Remove serviceable component from identified unserviceable, economically reparable end item			
(1) Record removal of the component on DA Form 5990–E, DA Form 2407, DA Form 5988–E/DA Form 2404, or DA Form 2408–13–3			
Note: The unserviceable component is tagged and installed on, or retained with, the end item or weapon system from which the serviceable like item was removed.			
(2) Verify end item or weapon system are not degraded to an uneconomically reparable condition			
(3) Protect end item or weapon system from which the serviceable component was removed from further degradation			
b. Record controlled exchange transaction in GCSS-A			
c. Maintain a Control exchange log in accordance with AR 25-400-2			
d. File controlled exchange documents in accordance with the retention schedule located at https://www.arims.army.mil			
+ e. Restore the unserviceable end item to a FMC condition as soon as ordered parts arrive			
f. Enforce and Practice safety procedures			
g. Enforce and Practice environmental stewardship procedures			
Assess			
+* 7. Unit Commander/OIC and Maintenance Supervisor(s) substantiate timelines of equipment repairs from start to completion			
a. Confirm controlled exchange is completed In Accordance With (IAW) unit SOPs, current maintenance and supply regulations, and policies			
b. Confirm unserviceable end item has been restored to FMC condition or has active/current repair parts ordered against it			
+* 8. Unit Commander/OIC and Maintenance Supervisor(s) conduct an After Action Review (AAR) and record findings to assess controlled exchange procedures and how to improve overall performance for future operations (When mission allows)			

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: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task may be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or unit leaders. At MOPP 4, performance degradation factors increase mission completion time. Enforce compliance with commander's guidance and applicable unit SOPs when conducting operations in all stages of MOPP.

The chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict individual movement and activities, and increase the risk of hot and cold weather injuries. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only as command directed or when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosive (CBRNE) weapons.

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-CO-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
6.	091-91B-3500	Supervise the Maintenance of the Engine on a Wheeled Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
6.	091-91B-3501	Supervise the Maintenance of the Electrical System on a Wheeled Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
6.	091-91A-3066	Perform Battlefield Damage Assessment and Repair of the M1 Series Track Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
6.	081-68A-4003	Manage Controlled Exchange Procedures for Medical Device Systems	081 - Medical (Individual)	Approved
6.	101-92A-1468	Manage a Controlled Exchange for Non-Mission Capable Equipment	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
6.	091-91B-3514	Supervise Battle Damage Assessment and Repair/Recovery(BDAR) on a Wheeled Vehicle	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 4.3	Provide Equipment Maintenance

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
GTA 01-14-001	Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR) Smart Book	GTA	1
GTA 09-10-046	Small Unit Leader's Card (Intermediate Maintenance Light)	GTA	1
43-GFT-0701	Maintenance and Recovery Operations (https://milgaming.army.mil/entrance/getTSP.aspx?id=213&pid=11)	GFT	1
GTA 05-08-002	Environmental-Related Risk Assessment	GTA	1
GTA 25-06-023	After Action Review Techniques	GTA	1
GTA 21-08-001	Composite Risk Management Quick Reference Booklet	GTA	1

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.