

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 10-EAC-5602

Task Title: Conduct Operational Through Strategic Planning for Bulk Petroleum Support

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Lee, 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 3-0	Operations	Yes	No	
	ADP 5-0	The Operations Process	Yes	No	
	ADP 6-0	Mission Command http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/adp6_0_new.pdf	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 4-16	MOVEMENT CONTROL	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 4-94	THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND	Yes	No	
	ATP 5-19	Risk Management	Yes	No	
	DOD 4140.25-M	DOD Management of Bulk Petroleum Products, Natural Gas and Coal Volumes I - IV	Yes	No	
	FM 3-0	Operations (This item is published w/Basic incl change 1)	Yes	No	
	FM 4-0	Sustainment Operations	Yes	No	
	FM 7-0	Training	Yes	No	
	JP 4-0	Joint Logistics	Yes	No	
	JP 4-08	Logistic Support of Multinational Operations	Yes	No	
	JP 5-0	Joint Planning	Yes	No	
	JPLPG	Joint Petroleum Logistics Planning Guide	Yes	No	
	PAM 710-7	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	Yes	No	
	STP 10-92F15-SM-TG	SOLDIER'S MANUAL AND TRAINER'S GUIDE MOS 92F PETROLEUM SUPPLY SPECIALIST	Yes	No	
	STP 10-92L14-SM-TG	Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide, MOS 92L, Petroleum Laboratory Specialist, Skill Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4	Yes	No	

Conditions: Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) staff has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to plan for operational and strategic level petroleum support as needed and in support of multi-domain operations. The TPC staff is required to forecast, coordinate, identify available equipment and resources, synchronize, and integrate theater bulk petroleum requirements. The TPC area of operation is established in support of a higher HQ operational mission. The TPC 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 TPC has been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission and have been made aware of threat capabilities.

Threat capabilities include opposing forces (OPFOR), the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up improvised explosive devices (IED), coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/squad size operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Weather, Troops and Support, Time-available and Civil Considerations (METT-TC) constraints must be considered during combat operations. The unit must be prepared to react to an enemy attack by crew-served or small arms weapons, chemical agents, or during times of displacement. This task may be performed under all environmental conditions to include a combination of static, dynamic, complex, or a single hybrid threat environment as outlined in the Training Evaluation Criteria Matrix. All assigned and or attached personnel are available to conduct both day and night operations. All specified time constraints are identified in the mission order and the unit has time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations.

Operational Environment:

- a. Military: United States military forces make up the sole military authority at the mobilization station and the surrounding area. Military forces are subject to civilian authority in accordance with Constitutional constraints. All movements outside the confines of the mobilization station must be coordinated with civil authorities. Threat activities in the area of operations are minimal, with the primary threat being delays caused by demonstrations, vandalism, and amateur attempts at sabotage.
- b. 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 constraints are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination (highly unlikely), have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.
- d. Social: The population is generally friendly, albeit some elements may be apathetic or hostile. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence.
- e. Political: Government is a stable, democratic republic. Two major political parties compete for power, but do so in a peaceful environment in which government leaders are elected. Attitude of the population toward US Forces is generally positive. However, some regard the military with contempt, resulting in occasional demonstrations.
- f. Economic: The economy in the OE is a stable, free-market economy, based on manufacturing, agriculture, technical industries, and services. Resources are readily available.
- g. Infrastructure: Infrastructure is well-developed and stable. Highway and rail networks are fully operational and well-maintained, fully capable of supporting military operations. However, convoy travel times and routes may be limited, based on local regulations and traffic congestion.
- h. Information: Media is commercially owned and controlled. Local media will appear friendly, but should not be provided with sensitive information. All media contacts must be coordinated through the post or base public information office (PIO). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) staff conducts operational through strategic level planning for bulk petroleum support IAW ATP 4-43, unit TSOP, the commanders guidance, and federal, state, and local/host nation guidelines within the specified time frame outlined in the mission order.

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex operational environment with all 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.

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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.

For the purpose of training this task, Leaders are CDR, CSM, XO, SPO, SPO Planners. Leaders may also include officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians who are considered Subject Matter Experts (SME) (Petroleum Officer, Senior Petroleum Systems Advisor, Petroleum Distribution SGT, and Petroleum Surveillance NCO) which possess the requisite knowledge and skill set to perform a particular task; (for example, conduct an operation, provide logistics support, or operate specific equipment, etc.) at the strategic level when the situation and/or mission(s) dictate.

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.	≥75%	≥80%	Yes	All	≥85%	T	T
								T-	T-
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79%	75-84%	P	P
			P-	P-					
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)		≤59%	≤59%		≤50%	<All	≤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.

Training begins with the planning, preparation, and implementation of various courses of action (COA). 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: 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.lee.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: Theater Petroleum planners have received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to plan for operational and strategic level petroleum 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.

k. Assess operations and provide guidance to personnel providing petroleum support during Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) as applicable or required.

+* 18. The commander leads an after action review (AAR) to assess the end result, learn from outcomes, and improve future operations with assistance from the staff, TPC and petroleum planners.

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 other Soldier assigned duties.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	10-EAC-5608	Provide Technical Guidance for Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Program	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
1.	10-EAC-5600	Inform Combatant Commands on Theater Bulk Petroleum Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-BDE-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	10-TM-5270	Conduct Petroleum Liaison Team Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
3.	10-BDE-0206	Conduct Petroleum Liaison Functions	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
5.	10-EAC-2308	Plan Bulk Petroleum Support Requirements	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
12.	10-EAC-5601	Provide Operational and Strategic Coordination for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
15.	10-EAC-5608	Provide Technical Guidance for Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Program	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
3.	101-23A-7003	Determine Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-FR8-9006	Determine Location of Petroleum Pump Stations, Terminals, and Supply Points.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
6.	101-FR8-9018	Prepare Petroleum Portion of Logistics Annex to Operations Plan (OPLAN) and Contingency Plan	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
15.	101-FR8-9007	Manage Petroleum QS Program	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.

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. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete a deliberate risk assessment worksheet in accordance with TRADOC safety policy during the planning and completion of each task. This is accomplished by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) in terms of safety.

During MOPP training, leaders must adhere to local policies and procedures during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. Personnel must be observed at all times while in MOPP in order to detect heat injuries. Leaders implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with guidelines under 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