Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Title: Conduct Petroleum Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team 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
	AR 70-12	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS STANDARDIZATION POLICY FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN, OPERATION, AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT	Yes	No	
	AR 735-5	Property Accountability Policies	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	ATP 4-33	Maintenance Operations (This item is published w/Basic incl C1)http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_33.pdf	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	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	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	PAM 710-7	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	Yes	No	

Conditions: The Petroleum Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to establish and maintain linkage connecting fuel supply points to other fuel supply points or other high volume users as mission requirements dictate. The section operations are established in support of a higher HQ operational mission. The team has primary access to main supply routes, external logistical support, and it is accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units. Continuous digital and analog communications have been established. All applicable regulations, internal and external tactical standard operating procedures (TSOP), technical manuals (TMs), and field manuals (FMs) are on-hand as reference material. The team personnel have been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission. Threat capabilities include opposing forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up improvised explosive devices, coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) identified constraints must be considered. The team is not likely to be attacked with hostile enemy fire or chemical agents. This task will be performed under either/or a combination of a static, dynamic, complex, single, or hybrid operational environment as outlined in the training evaluation matrix. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All assigned and/or attached personnel are available to conduct all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. The team has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Petroleum Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team establishes and maintains linkage connecting fuel supply points to other fuel supply points or and high volume users with all available assets and resources within the specified time constraints in the mission OPORD and in accordance with (IAW) the approved Army standards identified in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix which is included in this task below, commanders guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and approved Army regulations.

LEADER STATEMENT: 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 (For example, conduct an operation, provide logistics, or operate specific equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission(s) 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
SQD & PLT										
Dynamic (Single 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) & recommended Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) guidance. Per FM 7-0, all external evaluations (EXEVAL's) must be conducted in a live environment.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	**T**	**T**
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	**T-**	**T-**
Static (Single Threat)			65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%			**P**	**P**
	Day		60-64%	60-74%		51-64%	<All	<=79%	**P-**	**P-**
			<=59%	<=59%		<=50%			**U**	**U**

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order and are not intended to be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. These task steps and/or performance measures of collective task may not always be applicable to every unit. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between the evaluator, the unit itself, and the evaluated units' higher headquarters (if required) to determine the task step(s) and/or performance measure(s) that may be omitted and/or must be performed. Training begins with the execution of pre-combat checks and inspections. Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training events or exercises are performed to Army standard. Unit leadership should conduct an after action report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix Definitions:

Static: Aspects of operational variables (PMESII-PT) needed to stimulate mission variables (METT-TC) are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the task.

Dynamic: Operational variables and Threat TTPs for assigned counter- tasks change in response to the execution of BLUFOR's task.

Complex: 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 (PMESII-PT) to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single Threat: Regular, irregular, criminal, or terrorist.

Hybrid Threat: The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

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

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

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

Safety Risk: Medium

Task Statements

Cue: The Petroleum Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to establish and maintain linkage between the petroleum tank farms and high volume users as mission requirements dictate.

DANGER

Do not smoke, carry an open flame, or use any heat-producing device near hoseline during fuel displacement and vapor evacuation operations within 50 feet IAW with safety and equipment TM. Ensure that ejector is firmly grounded. Failure to observe this warning can result in fire, explosion, and death. Hearing and eye protection must be worn. Do not position hoseline in an area where leakage can contaminate drinking water. Failure to observe this warning can result in serious injury or death by poisoning. Stand clear of load being lifted in case of failure to lift sling, lift device or flaking box shackles. Do not exceed capacity of lifting device. Ensure it has a minimum lifting capacity of 6,000 lbs. (2700 Kg). Do not lift flaking boxes with a fork lift. Use only the special lift sling provided to lift flaking boxes. Do not load flaking boxes in excess of truck capacity. Do lift more than three flaking boxes at a time. Do not stack flaking boxes more than three high. Loss of life, severe personal injury to personnel or damage to equipment may result if personnel fail to observe precautions and/or warnings.

WARNING

Prior to cleaning any parts of the assault hoseline equipment, ensure to have an industrial hygienist or safety personnel review the procedures and personnel protective equipment to be used in the cleaning operations IAW equipment TM. Potential health hazards may result from inhalation of petroleum solvent vapors and from contact of solvent with skin. Ensure to use personnel protective equipment such as rubber gloves and hand cream for protection and work with adequate ventilation. Dry cleaning solvent used to clean parts is potentially dangerous to personnel and property. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact and do not use near open flame or excessive heat. Flash point of solvent is 1OO°F-138°F (38°C-60°C). DEATH or severe injury to personnel may result if personnel fail to observe precautions and equipment warnings.

CAUTION

Use only water to pressure test hose assembly. A baffle, composed of metal, wood or sandbags, approximately 3 feet (0.91 m) wide and 3 feet (0.91 m) high, should be placed between the water inlet of hose and operator controlling hydrostatic pressure to protect operator in case of a coupling retention failure. In making service pressure test, special care must be exercised to remove all air from hose before nozzle or test cap valve is closed and pressure becomes greatly compressed, and hose can whip violently, if pressure is suddenly released by a hose burst. A blown-off coupling or coupling ring can act like a high velocity missile which can result in serious injury or damage to property. It should be understood that development of test pressures introduces a serious accident potential even when recommended procedures are followed. Open and close nozzles and valves gradually to prevent water hammer and pressure surges which may burst hose and, in turn, cause bodily injury. Water hammer is the surge of pressure caused when a high velocity flow of water is abruptly shut off. The pressure exerted by the flowing water against the closed system can be as much as seven times the static pressure. Never straddle hose while under pressure and never stand at either end in line with hose. DEATH or severe injury to personnel may result if personnel fail to observe precautions.

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
+ 1. Section Chief manages assault hoseline operations.			
a. Plan assault hoseline team operations.			
b. Enforce proper safety standards for hoseline operations.			
c. Select a direct route which is free of obstacles and minimal threats.			
d. Enter communications nets in accordance with company and battalion TSOP and current communications instructions.			
e. Conduct communications checks in accordance with command instructions and company/battalion TSOPs.			
f. Monitor layout of the hoseline.			
g. Report completion of set up to commander.			
h. Monitor the assault hoseline operation in accordance with appropriate equipment publications.			
i. Oversee evacuation of the assault hoseline in accordance with appropriate manuals.			
j. Monitor the retrieval and pack of the assault hoseline in accordance with appropriate publications as appropriate.			
k. Camouflage vehicles, shelters, and equipment.			
l. Maintain a written and/or digital record of daily issues for accountability in accordance with unit TSOP.			
m. Send status reports in accordance with TSOP to higher headquarters using electronic communications or messenger.			
+ 2. Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team personnel prepare to assemble the assault hoseline equipment.			
a. Coordinate with the Horizontal Construction Company for site preparation.			
b. Coordinate with support operations for operational control of the team.			
c. Ensure that assault hoseline does not exceed 20 miles per hour during deployment.			
d. Coordinate with section chief for route for the assault hoseline.			
e. Employ proper risk management procedures.			
f. Lay an assault hoseline according to appropriate manual.			
g. Enter communications nets in accordance with company and battalion TSOP and current communications instructions.			
h. Conduct communications checks in accordance with current communications instructions and company/battalion TSOPs.			
i. Conduct pre-operational checks.			
j. Employ safety procedures throughout layout of the assault hoseline.			
+ 3. Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team personnel operate the assault hoseline pump.			
a. Check to ensure that the receiving storage facility is ready for product.			
b. Provide daily movement of bulk petroleum through hoseline systems.			
c. Haul flaking boxes in appropriate semitrailers and pumps and filter separators in cargo trucks as appropriate.			
d. Enter communications nets in accordance with company and battalion TSOP and current communications instructions.			
e. Conduct communications checks in accordance with current communications instructions and company/battalion TSOPs.			
f. Maintain a written and/or digital record of daily issues for accountability in accordance with unit TSOP.			
g. Perform PMCS on all assault hoseline distribution equipment for serviceability.			
h. Monitor pumping stations sites as necessary to support mission requirements.			
i. Inspect the check valves in the hoseline system.			
j. Conduct hoseline testing to check for leaks.			
k. Operate assault hoseline system.			
l. Report mission completion to the Section Chief using electronic communications or messenger.			
m. Contain oil spills.			
n. Clean up oil spills.			
+ 4. Assault Hoseline Augmentation Team personnel evacuate, retrieve, and pack the assault hoseline.			
Note: The assault hoseline cannot be moved to a new location until fuel from the system is removed and all of the vapors and air are out so that the hose is flat and ready to pack.			
a. Retrieve the assault hoseline.			
b. Evacuate the fuel from the hoseline using the evacuation kit or gravity if the hoseline gradient allows.			
c. Evacuate the air and vapor from the hoseline.			

d. Conduct communications checks in accordance with current communications instructions and company/battalion TSOPs.			
e. Contain oil spills.			
f. Clean up oil spills.			
g. Notify higher headquarters when assault hoseline mission is complete.			
+* 5. Section Leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.			
a. Conduct troop leading procedures.			
b. Manage risk management assessments.			
c. Provide operational status reports to higher HQ IAW TSOP.			
d. Maintain communications with higher HQ IAW TSOP.			
e. Monitor before, during, and after preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on organic equipment.			
f. Employ physical security measures as required.			
g. Enforce operations security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.			
h. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.			
i. Ensure that all Army sites and operations attain and sustain 100 percent compliance with environmental laws and regulations in a climate of changing requirements to prevent a notice of violation or a fine for not complying with following host nation, local, state, federal, higher headquarters environmental directives and policies.			
j. Direct destruction of unit equipment to prevent enemy use as situations dictate.			
k. Ensure that Soldiers are trained to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) 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, 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 commanders 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 moment, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-CO-1011	Establish Petroleum Support Company Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-CO-1015	Conduct Petroleum Support Company Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-23A-6004	Administer Petroleum Dispatch Operations (Battalion and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-3125	Direct Accountability of Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-3315	Direct Petroleum Distribution using Assault Hoseline System (AHS)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-2312	Supervise the Operation of a Petroleum Additive Injector Assembly	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)

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.