Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 09 Mar 2017 Effective Date: 23 Sep 2020

Task Number: 10-BN-0201

Task Title: Develop Bulk Petroleum Running Estimate

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the CASCOM, Fort Lee, Virginia 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 5-0	The Operations Process	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	
	FM 4-95	Logistics Operations http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/ dr_a/pdf/fm4_95.pdf	Yes	No	
	PAM 710-7	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	Yes	No	

Conditions: The battalion staff has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to provide bulk petroleum support and must determine running estimates for required petroleum to support mission requirements. The battalion staff is established and operational to support the higher HQ directed mission. The battalion staff has primary access to main supply routes, approved external logistical support, and it is accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units. Continuous digital and analog communications are established and maintained. All Army, joint, and host nation applicable regulations, approved internal and external tactical standard operating procedures (TSOP), technical manuals (TMs), and field manuals (FMs) are on-hand as reference material. The battalion staff has been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission and are continuously receiving updates as situations and mission requirements change. 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 unit 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 operations order. The battalion staff has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations to provide further guidance as necessary. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The battalion staff develops bulk petroleum running estimates to provide bulk petroleum with the use of all available equipment and personnel 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.

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess		
Operation Environme	al ent	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eva	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment	
CO & BN		g ent	s at quired	at quired	Ival	nce es	nce es	nce es	oserved iency	ler's ent	
Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE		Commander(s) or L or constructive tra STT, STX, FT progression to su Training Strateg	>=85%	. 90%	Yes	>=91%		>=90%	т	т	
(4+ 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.	75-84%	>=80%	S	80- 90%	All	80-	T-	T-	
Dynamic		ill determine if traini conditions using con acilitate the Crawl, W Management (UTM) nal evaluations (EXE environment.	65-74%	75-79%		65- 79%		89%	89%	Ρ	Ρ
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Day	ng will be conducted rresponding event ty valk, Run methodold and recommended EVAL's) must be cor	60-64%	60-74%	No	51- 64%		. 70%	P-	Р-	
Static (Single Threat)	уę	d under live, virtual, rpes (for example, agy of training Combined Arms iducted in a live	<=59%	<=59%		<=50%	<all< td=""><td><=79%</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=79%	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: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The staff has received a mission to provide bulk 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.

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

The possibility of personal injury or damage to equipment that may result from long-term failure to follow correct procedures.

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. Petroleum Support Operations Section prepare and manage running estimates situation information and considerations for the commander.			
a. Identify and describe area of interest factors and considerations that affect the functional area.			
 Identify information requirements by analyzing the battalion commander's restated mission analyses of the area of operation. 			
c. Identify policies and procedural requirements by reviewing the TSOP.			
 d. Identify petroleum resupply facilities and type of transportation options available for bulk distribution of fuel and other bulk petroleum distribution equipment needed. 			
e. Identify specific considerations of the area of operations.			
f. Identify civil considerations that may affect functional area of operations.			
+ 2. Petroleum Current Operations, S3 Section, and/or Intelligence/S-2 Section gather required information for commander.			
a. Identify critical tactical and intelligence information requirements.			
b. Identify personnel information requirements with the Sustainment S1 Section.			
c. Extract required information from current information holdings (such as Operations S-2/S-3 Sections workbook, situation maps, policy files, and journals).			
d. Identify tentative supported and supporting units and the threat that they pose.			
e. Request additional information from higher headquarters for petroleum distribution operations.			
+ 3. Petroleum Support Operations Section drafts the restated mission.			
a. Prepare brief intelligence summary with appropriate references.			
 List the effects of the characteristics of the area of operations on petroleum operations and mission accomplishment. 			
c. State the effects of the intelligence situation on petroleum activities.			
d. List disposition of all tactical units influencing petroleum activities.			
e. List all courses of action (COA) provided by S2/S3 Sections.			
f. List disposition of all personnel and administration units and installations that have an effect on the petroleum situation.			
 g. List projected developments within the personnel and internal logistics field that could influence petroleum operations. 			
h. List disposition of civil support operations that have an effect on the petroleum situation.			
 List developments within the civil support operations field that could influence petroleum operations. 			
j. Provide overall status of petroleum operating capabilities and any shortfalls that may impact on petroleum operations.			
k. Provide current situation, status, and restriction on the use of host nation labor assets.			
I. List all assumptions based on the initial planning guidance.			
+ 4. Petroleum Support Operations Section identify a course of action to support mission(s).		_	
a. Calculate sufficiency of proposed area for petroleum operations.		_	
b. Calculate total requirements to support proposed responsibility IAW applicable Army regulations.			
c. List personnel and tactical impact for each COA.			
d. List petroleum deficiencies for each COA.			
e. List friendly and enemy courses of action that impact the functional area.			
f. Identify risks, issues, and deficiencies that enemy actions may create in the area of operation.			
g. List advantages and disadvantages of each COA with respect to accomplishing the petroleum mission.			
h. Conduct comparative analysis of each COA, to include methods of overcoming deficiencies or modifications required in each COA.			
i. Review enemy actions that impact the functional area.			
+ 5. Petroleum Support Operations Section provides the commander a recommendation and conclusion.			
a. State supportability of mission from an external petroleum viewpoint.			
b. Select best COA that can be supported from an external petroleum viewpoint.			
+ 6. Petroleum Support Operations Section distributes the bulk petroleum support operations estimate to battalion staff sections and higher headquarters IAW TSOP or commander's guidance.			
a. Incorporate commanders' comments, as required.			
b. Forward bulk petroleum support operations estimate to S2/S3 for signature.			
c. Forward bulk petroleum support operations estimate to other battalion staff sections.			
+* 7. Senior Leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.			
a. Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations.			

b. Manage risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.		
c. Provide logistics status reports to higher HQ IAW TSOP.		
d. Maintain communications with higher HQ and other battalion staff sections IAW TSOP.		
e. Employ physical security measures as required.		
f. Enforce operations security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.		
g. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.		
h. 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.		
i. Direct destruction of unit equipment to prevent enemy use as situations dictate.		
j. Ensure that Soldiers are trained to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations as applicable or required.		

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training U	nit	ITERATION								
			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training pe	r Iteration:									
Day or Night Tr	aining:	Day /	/ Night	Day	/ Night	Day /	Night	Day / Night		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total Leaders Authorized	% Leaders Present									
Total Soldiers Authorized	% Soldiers Present									
Total Number of Performance Measures	% Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'									
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increases planning completion times. Ensure to comply with commander's guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear.

Chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict movement and activities. Wear MOPP gear only when threat forces have used CBRN weapons or are likely to do so. MOPP gear should be worn during CBRN training exercises. During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines in accordance with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) regulations.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: Night vision goggles are not required to conduct this task. However, they may be required when conducting sustainment unit operations, during movement, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-BN-0202	Conduct Petroleum Support Battalion Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-BN-0203	Conduct Bulk Petroleum Operations Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-BN-0208	Plan for Multi-modal Bulk Petroleum Distribution Network	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-BN-1022	Operate the Bulk Petroleum Support Area of Logistics Operations Center	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
101-23A-6008		Provide Technical Assistance in Determining Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-6009	Provide Technical Assistance in Preparing Petroleum Requirements to Operations Plans (OPLAN) (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-6010	Provide Technical Assistance for Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92A-8061	Compute a Petroluem Estimate	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9001	Plan Bulk Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9002	Determine Bulk Petroleum Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9006	Determine Location of Petroleum Pump Stations, Terminals, and Supply Points.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9010	Manage Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9018	Prepare Petroleum Portion of Logistics Annex to Operations Plan (OPLAN) and Contingency Plan	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3	Provide Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (Class III)
ART 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel

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 hostnation 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.