

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 10-BN-6014

Task Title: Direct Battalion Petroleum Multimodal Distribution Network

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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
	AR 200-1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/e_pubs/200_Series_Collection_1.html
	ATP 3-11.32	MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PASSIVE DEFENSE	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	FM 3-0	Operations (This item is published w/Basic incl change 1)	Yes	No	
	FM 4-0	Sustainment Operations	Yes	No	

Conditions: The battalion receives an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to direct petroleum multimodal distribution network operations for supported units within the theater IAW the commanders guidance, tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and approved Army and joint publications within the specified time frame as outlined in the mission order.

BN staff elements have been established and are prepared to support the higher HQs operational mission. The BN has primary access to main supply routes, external logistics support, and is accessible to all supported and supporting customer units. Continuous digital and analog communications have been established and the BN has been provided the the rules of engagement (ROE) for the mission. Threat capabilities have been replicated and include opposing forces (OPFOR) with near-peer enablers that include cyber, degraded space, electronic warfare (EW), integrated air defense, counter and precision fires, and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) environments, information warfare, and air threats. These conditions may cause chaos, fear, violence, fatigue, and increase complexity. These conditions require the integration of all warfighting functions across multiple domains against a peer threat. Soldiers must be prepared to operate in degraded or disrupted communication environments. Leaders must identify mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support, available time and civil considerations (METT-TC) constraints that can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources which support military operations. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All personnel are available to conduct day and night operations. The BN has adequate time to prepare and required unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The battalion will Direct Petroleum Multimodal Distribution Network for supported units IAW the mission operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ), the commanders guidance, tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and approved Army and joint publications within the specified time frame as outlined in the mission order.

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 (i.e., conduct an

operation, provide logistics, or operate specific equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission dictates.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute						Assess		
Operational Environment	CO & BN	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
Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	IAW unit CATS statement.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T	T
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	T-	T-
	Day		65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P	P
			60-64%	60-74%		51-64%			P-	P-
Static (Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<=50%		U	U	

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are intended to be arranged in a logical order. However, they are not intended to be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. Not every performance task steps and/or performance measures of collective task will 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 must be performed during the evaluation or identify performance steps/measures that do not apply to the unit and may be omitted and identified as N/A during the evaluation. 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 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 Operational Environment (OE) Definitions:

Static—a static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the units' 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 Training & Evaluation Outline (T&EO) as applicable.

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.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.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 petroleum support battalion has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to Direct Battalion Petroleum Multimodal Distribution Network during unified land operations (ULO).

DANGER

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

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
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Plan

- * 1. The commander/ OIC provide intent and guidance to the staff on directing the BN petroleum multimodal distribution network.
- +* 2. The Commander and staff execute mission command and the operations process to plan, prepare, execute, and assess the battalion's multimodal bulk petroleum distribution network.
 - * a. Determine mission support requirements and subordinate, adjacent and supporting units and their roles and responsibilities in relationship to the OPLAN.
 - b. BN staff sections conduct mission analysis and develop facts and assumptions.
 - c. Determine reporting requirements from higher headquarters (HQs) for the BN and subordinate elements as required.
 - d. Develop operations procedures IAW approved TSOP, OPORD's, policies and directives received from higher HQs.

Prepare

- 3. Establish communication with higher HQs, other staff sections in the command, and subordinate/adjacent elements as required.
- 4. Prepare status reports received from subordinate and or adjacent elements IAW the Army and Joint publications, policies, and procedures IAW the BN TSOP.
- 5. The S2 prepares intelligence/security updates for the battalion/s multimodal bulk petroleum distribution network.
- 6. Prepare and distribute FRAGOs to appropriate staff sections and subordinate units IAW commanders guidance and higher HQs directives.
- 7. Develop security plans for assigned multimodal storage and distribution network assets.

Execute

- 8. Provide mission command of operational control of theater bulk petroleum and conduit distribution and storage as part of the multimodal distribution network.
- 9. Maintained theater bulk petroleum stocks as required.
- 10. Monitor quality surveillance testing of petroleum for compliance with unit quality surveillance program.
- 11. Enforce safety regulations and established BN internal and external TSOP's.
- 12. Receives deliveries from DLA and commercial sources and transfer bulk petroleum products to direct support supply units IAW local, state, federal, and host-nation policies and directives.
- 13. Coordinate and manage the daily operations of military and contracted petroleum storage and distribution facilities.
- 14. Coordinate engineering requirements for support elements for conduit traces, construction, repair, and refurbishment.

Assess

- 15. Conduct after action reviews with staff and supporting elements to assess operations and make continuous improvements.
- +* 16. BN leadership and staff manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.
 - a. Provide logistics status reports to higher HQ IAW TSOP.
 - b. Enforce operations security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.
 - c. Continue to enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's within the BN.
 - d. Ensure that elements within the BN sustain 100 percent compliance with federal, state, local, host-nation and higher headquarters (HQs) policies and directives during 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: 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 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):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-CO-0012	Establish Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0205	Establish Petroleum Tank Farm Tactical Petroleum Terminal	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	71-BN-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

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-6013	Provide Support for Bulk Potable Water Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-BN-6015	Provide Dispatching Support for Conduit Petroleum Pipeline Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-PLT-0201	Conduct Petroleum Terminal Operating Platoon Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-PLT-0202	Conduct Petroleum Pipeline Operating Platoon Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0203	Conduct Petroleum Products Control Section Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0206	Control Petroleum Storage and Issue Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0221	Conduct Petroleum Pipeline Section Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0229	Conduct Petroleum Tank Farm Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	71-BN-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (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-FR8-9011	Manage Petroleum Terminal Operations	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.

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. 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. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety. 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.