

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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22 Dec 2021

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Task Number: 10-PLT-7735

Task Title: Perform Petroleum Pipeline Platoon Operations

**Distribution Restriction:** Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

**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	<a href="http://www.army.mil/usapa/e pubs/200_Series_Collection _1.html">http://www.army.mil/usapa/e pubs/200_Series_Collection _1.html</a>
	ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html">http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html</a>
	ATP 4-42	Materiel Management, Supply, and Field Services	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 5-19	Risk Management	Yes	No	

**Conditions:** The unit receives an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to perform petroleum pipeline and terminal facility operations for receipt, storage, issue, and distribution of bulk petroleum products. Platoon operations are established in support of a higher HQ operational mission. 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 platoon has 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. Key leaders are aware that all communications systems are subject to disruption due to a number of factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to civil and or military infrastructure. The platoon has 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 and civil considerations (METT-TC) constraints must be considered. The unit is prepared to defend against enemy attacks to include weapons fire or chemical agents. This task is performed under all environmental conditions. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. Personnel are available to conduct all day and night operations. All specified time constraints are identified in the operations order . The unit has adequate time to prepare and leaders are present in the area.

Operational Environment variables:

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

1. 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.
2. Time: Time constraints are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination, have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.
3. Social: The population in the operational environment may be friendly, hostile, apathetic, or a combination of all three. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence. Cultural issues and language barriers may frustrate the ability to communicate with local nationals. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** The unit performs petroleum pipeline platoon operations within a specified time frame in accordance with (IAW) ATP 4-43, the Commanders guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and approved Federal, State, and Local policies 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 defined as Officers, Warrant Officers, Noncommissioned Officers (Commander, 1SG, PLT Leader, PLT Sergeant, and Army civilians) but also include individuals who are Subject Matter Experts (SME) (Petroleum Systems Technician, Section Chief) 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	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) and recommended Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). All external evaluations (EXEVAL's) must be conducted in a live environment.	≥75%	≥80%	Yes	≥80%	All	≥85%	T	T
									T-	T-
Static (Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79%	<All	75-84%	P	P
									P-	P-
		≤59%	≤59%		≤64%		≤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.

Prior to evaluation, the commander should coordinate these changes between the unit, the evaluator, and the unit's higher headquarters (if required). However, when evaluating this task, only the CRITICAL performance steps and measures will be used to calculate the overall percentage total in the training evaluation criteria matrix.

Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD). Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training event or exercise are performed to Army standard. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

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.

**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](mailto: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

<b>Task Statements</b>
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**Cue:** The unit has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to provide petroleum pipeline and terminal facility support during combat operations.

## DANGER

Soldiers must be alert to avoid situations that may result in serious injury or loss of life. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures that enforce the use of proper operating procedures or practices. Failure to do so could result in personal injury, loss of life, and damage/loss of equipment.

## **WARNING**

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment being operated. Failure to follow the proper safety procedures could reduce troop strength, cause personal injury or a loss of life.

## **CAUTION**

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

## Performance Steps and Measures

**NOTE:** Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

**NOTE:** Asterisks (\*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

### STEP/MEASURE

GO	NO-GO	N/A
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#### Plan

1. The unit receives a mission order to coordinate security support for petroleum pipeline and terminal operations.

\* 2. The OIC, NCOIC or a designated representative uses troop leading procedures to plan, prepare, execute, and assess the coordination requirements to conduct pipeline platoon operations.

a. Develops tentative plan to coordinate security by collaboration with appropriate supporting elements/agencies.

(1) Appropriate map reconnaissance.

(2) Accurate threat analysis.

(3) Plan for establishing communications with senior, subordinate and adjacent units operating within the area.

b. Develop tentative plan to coordinate maintenance activities with appropriate supporting elements/agencies.

c. Reviews orders and (written or verbal) and develops plan to ensure all personnel understand the mission, reporting procedures, and the rules of engagement (ROE).

+ 3. Commander, First Sergeant, and Section Leaders direct pipeline and terminal petroleum operations.

a. Direct acceptance of pipeline/hoseline after completion of pressure check and inspection of pipeline/hoseline trace.

b. Direct establishment of tactical petroleum terminals.

c. Review subordinate elements operations procedures for compliance with pumping and issue schedules, petroleum accountability procedures, and the TSOP.

d. Review work schedule.

e. Coordinate pipeline/hoseline, pump station, and tactical petroleum terminal security requirements with higher HQ staff elements.

f. Direct fortification of pump stations and other critical nodes on the pipeline.

g. Coordinate additional fire fighting support requirements with higher HQ staff elements as required.

h. Review petroleum transaction documents and on hand status reports for compliance with accountability procedures.

i. Direct petroleum quality surveillance program.

j. Manage pipeline/hoseline maintenance.

k. Review pipeline/hoseline and supporting equipment maintenance schedule.

l. Review operational reports.

m. Manage fire prevention program.

n. Manage environmental stewardship protection program.

#### Prepare

+\* 4. Commander, First Sergeant, and Section Leaders prepare personnel for pipeline and terminal petroleum operations.

\* a. Determine pipeline/hoseline, pump station, and tactical petroleum terminal security requirements and coordinate with higher HQ staff elements.

+\* b. Determine pipeline/hoseline maintenance requirements and personnel.

c. Determine work schedule to support petroleum operations and time for required maintenance.

#### Execute

\* 5. The Platoon Leader and Platoon Sergeant monitor personnel performing petroleum pipeline operations.

a. Establish Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Operations

b. Establish Petroleum Tank Farm Tactical Petroleum Terminal.

\* 6. Petroleum Products Control Section OIC/NCOIC direct product control operations.

a. Direct the movement, storage, and issue of bulk petroleum.

b. Develop issue, storage, and pumping schedule to meet the requirements of higher headquarters directives.

c. Perform bulk petroleum accounting for products received, stored, and issued.

d. Consolidate operational reports from subordinate elements and submits to higher headquarters.

e. Develop pipeline/hoseline maintenance schedule based on daily operational schedule.

f. Submit personnel and equipment status reports to higher headquarters.

g. Maintain communications with higher headquarters and subordinate elements.

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

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

During MOPP training, leaders must monitor unit personnel for hot and cold weather injuries. Command policies, applicable Army regulations, and applicable unit SOPs must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. The commander should implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with established MOPP and safety procedures during training.

**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 when performing other Soldier assigned duties.

Conduct risk management (RM) procedures prior to executing missions under NVG conditions. See TTP 5-19, Risk Management.

**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

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
2.	71-PLT-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
5.	10-SEC-0205	Establish Petroleum Tank Farm Tactical Petroleum Terminal	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
8.	10-SEC-0221	Conduct Petroleum Pipeline Section Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
9.	10-PLT-0202	Conduct Petroleum Pipeline Operating Platoon Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

**OPFOR Task(s):** None

**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
5.	101-FR8-9011	Manage Petroleum Terminal Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-FR8-9010	Manage Petroleum Pipeline 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 practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites operating in the U.S. and abroad. These actions will in turn, establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:



- a. Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- b. Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.
- c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- d. Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions. Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

**Safety:** In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine. Leaders must verify the validity of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint, and conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must also instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. All Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

Be aware of the following:

- a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.
- b. Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements, and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards in order to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.
- c. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.