

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

13 Jul 2020

Effective Date: 02 Oct 2020

Task Number: 10-SEC-7737

Task Title: Provide Maintenance Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal 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 | http://www.army.mil/usapa/e_pubs/200_Series_Collection_1.html |
| | 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 | |
| | AR 710-2 | SUPPLY POLICY BELOW THE NATIONAL LEVEL | 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 | |
| | ATP 5-19 | RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014 | Yes | No | 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 | |
| | PAM 710-2-1 | USING UNIT SUPPLY SYSTEM (MANUAL PROCEDURES) | Yes | No | |

Conditions: The Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operating Company operations section received an operations order (OPORD) to Provide Maintenance Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operations in accordance with (IAW) higher headquarters guidance, approved Army and Joint publications, internal and external Tactical Standing Operating Procedures (TSOP), and approved Army standards within a specified time frame as outlined in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix. The company has limited time to prepare. The PP&TO company operations has established operations and the rules of engagement (ROE) have been provided. This section 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. Threat capabilities have been replicated to include opposing forces (OPFOR) with near-peer enablers that include cyber, degraded space, electronic warfare (EW), integrated air defense, counter and precision fire, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environments, information warfare, and air threats. These conditions may cause chaos, fear, violence, fatigue, and increase complexity. Conditions of this magnitude require the integration of all warfighting functions across multiple domains when facing a peer threat. Soldiers must be prepared to operate in degraded or disrupted communication environments. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) factors must be identified and these constraints considered. Leaders must be aware that the enemy may have long range strike capabilities and can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources with military operations. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operating Company (PP&TO) receives an order to Provide Maintenance Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operations IAW the mission operations order (OPORD), higher headquarters guidance, approved Army and Joint publications, internal and external Tactical Standing Operating Procedures (TSOP), and approved Army standards within a specified time frame as outlined in the mission OPORD and the approved Army Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

LEADER STATEMENT: For the purpose of this task, an Army leader is defined as a Soldier who is in a senior officer, warrant officer, and/or noncommissioned officer (NCO) position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders

are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians in leadership positions 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 technical equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission(s) dictates. Leaders may also be personnel assigned to the unit and designated as a leader by the unit commander.

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) | 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. | ≥85% | ≥80% | Yes | ≥91% | All | ≥90% | T | T |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Static (Single Threat) | | 65-74% | 75-79% | No | 65-79% | <All | ≤79% | P | P |
| | | 60-64% | 60-74% | | 51-64% | | | P- | P- |
| | | ≤59% | ≤59% | | ≤50% | | | U | U |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Day | | | | | | | | |

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: 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 PP&TO company opera has received an order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to Provide Maintenance Support for Petroleum Pipeline Terminal Operations during Unified Land Operations (ULO).

DANGER

Soldiers must remain vigilant while providing maintenance support. Ensure all necessary equipment is on hand and properly inspected before conducting operations. 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 prior to conducting operations. Failure to do so, may result in personal injury, equipment damage, loss of life, or jeopardize unit mission.

WARNING

When performing PP&TO maintenance ensure to post NO SMOKING signs 50 feet from the refueling area to warn personnel that they cannot bring lighted smoking materials, lighters, or matches into the designated area. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

CAUTION

Failure to follow the policies, the correct procedures, and guidelines when providing maintenance support during PP&TO operations may result in loss of equipment, serious injury or death. Adhere to the appropriate caution signs in the pipeline/refueling/distribution area(s) as needed. Ensure all assigned personnel are wearing all the appropriate protective clothing required for petroleum distribution.

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 |
|----|-------|-----|
|----|-------|-----|

Plan

- + 1. The Officer-in-charge (OIC)/ Noncommissioned Officer-in-charge develops maintenance support plan using Troop Leading Procedures (TLP).
- + 2. OIC/ NCOIC designates Pump Station Foreman for pipeline maintenance support.
 - a. Coordinate with company operations for external Engineer support for major pipeline repairs when required.
 - b. Identify personnel as directed to operate pump stations.
 - c. Identify personnel for patrolling the pipeline as required.
 - d. Establish reporting procedures for petroleum pump station and pipeline reports to higher HQs and subordinate elements IAW TSOP.
 - + e. Establish communications via wire, analog, and/or digital with higher HQ and or subordinate elements as required.
- 3. Develop plan for sustainment-level maintenance support for the pipeline, petroleum terminals, pump stations and ancillary components if required.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Prepare

- + 4. OIC/ NCOIC or designated representative assign personnel to operate pump stations.
 - a. Conduct inspections and inventories to ensure all required equipment is available and serviceable for operations.
 - b. Ensure pump stations are properly marked IAW TSOP.
 - c. Conduct Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on pump stations and organic equipment.
 - d. Prepare accountability documents and forward to Pump Station Foreman.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Execute

- * 5. OIC/NCOIC coordinate with higher headquarters for sustainment-level maintenance support for the pipeline, petroleum terminals, pump stations and ancillary components.
- + 6. Maintained communication with higher HQs, staff elements, adjacent supporting agencies, and subordinate elements during disrupted or degraded communication environments.
- +* 7. Service Support Section conduct routine field-level maintenance on petroleum pipeline IAW local policies, procedures, host-nation, federal and Army regulations.
 - a. Use troop leading procedures to manage risk, employ safety measures, and enforce security measures as required IAW unit TSOP, Army regulations, federal, host-nation policies and procedures.
 - b. Monitor before, during, and after Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on organic equipment.
 - c. Enforce Operations Security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.
 - d. Ensure that Soldiers are trained and prepared to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations as applicable or required.
- 8. OIC/NCOIC leadership coordinate with higher headquarters for field-level maintenance support exceeding the organic capabilities of the unit.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Assess

- 9. Ensure that all Army petroleum pipeline and fuel terminal sites operate and sustain 100 percent compliance with environmental laws, regulations, host nation, local, state, federal, and higher headquarters directives and policies.
- 10. PP&TO leadership continue to manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.
- 11. Continue to update and refine maintenance requirement plans to keep up with customer demands.
- * 12. Conduct After Action Review (AAR) upon conclusion of all PP&TO operations including maintenance support.
- 13. Consolidate all reports and provide status updates to higher HQs, staff elements, adjacent supporting agencies as required.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

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

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

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

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

NVG: Never

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

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------|----------|
| | 10-CO-0210 | Coordinate Petroleum Pipeline Terminal Operating Support | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |

Supporting Collective Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|-------------|---|--|----------|
| | 10-CO-0204 | Direct Petroleum Pipeline/Hoseline and Terminal Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 10-CO-0209 | Direct Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 10-CO-0210 | Coordinate Petroleum Pipeline Terminal Operating Support | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 10-PLT-0202 | Conduct Petroleum Pipeline Operating Platoon Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 43-CO-4575 | Conduct Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services | 43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective) | Approved |
| | 63-CO-4017 | Maintain Communications | 63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective) | Approved |
| | 63-CO-4040 | Provide Communications | 63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective) | Approved |
| | 63-CO-4306 | Employ Physical Security Measures | 63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective) | Approved |
| | 71-CO-5145 | Conduct Risk Management | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | 101-92F-5208 | Assess Petroleum Pipeline Operations | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| | 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) |

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.