

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

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Task Number: 10-PLT-7733

Task Title: Provide Technical Support for Pipeline Construction

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

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD3 - This training product has been reviewed by the developers in coordination with the Fort Lee, VA 23801 foreign disclosure officer. This training product cannot be used to instruct international military students.

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

Conditions: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Company (PP&TO) receives an order from higher headquarters (HQ) to Provide Technical Support for Pipeline Construction with external organizations in accordance with (IAW) the operations order (OPORD), higher headquarters guidance, approved Army and Joint publications, internal and external Tactical Standing Operating Procedures (TSOP), and approved standards as outlined in the Task Evaluation Matrix. Specified time constraints are identified in the OPORD and the company has adequate time to prepare.

The PP&TO company operations have been established and the Rules of Engagement (ROE) have been provided. 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, 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 and identify mission, enemy, terrain, weather, troops and support, available time and civil considerations (METT-TC) factors. Leaders must be aware that the enemy has long range strike capabilities and can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources that support military operations. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All company personnel are available to conduct all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Company (PP&TO) is ordered to Provide Technical Support for Pipeline Construction IAW the 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 standards as outlined in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

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	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	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T	T	
		75-84%			80-90%		80-89%			T-
Static (Single Threat)	Day	65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	80-89%	P	P	
		60-64%	60-74%		51-64%		P-			P-
		<=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 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 appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Company (PP&TO) has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to Provide Technical Support for Pipeline Construction within the area of operations (AO).

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. When conducting Petroleum Pipeline operations, following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

CAUTION

The possibility of personal injury or damage to equipment may result from long-term failure to follow correct procedures when performing Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operations (PP&TO).

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

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	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-0227	Conduct Petroleum Service Support Section Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0229	Conduct Petroleum Tank Farm Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	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-FR8-9010	Manage Petroleum Pipeline Operations	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. 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 U.S. 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.

Reference: GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment

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.