

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

08 Jun 2021

Effective Date: 08 Jun 2021

Task Number: 10-BN-1023

Task Title: Conduct Bulk Petroleum Support

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 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	
	ADP 6-0	Mission Command http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/adp6_0_new.pdf	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	FM 6-0	COMMANDER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS (THIS ITEM IS PUBLISHED W/ BASIC INCL C1 AND C2)	Yes	No	
	TM 4-43.31 (Revision, March 25, 2015)	Petroleum Laboratory Testing and Operations	Yes	No	

Conditions: While deployed to an austere environment in support of offensive, defensive, stability or DSCA operations, the unit is located within the battalion's area of operations and is tasked to conduct bulk petroleum support. Class III requirements are generated and forecasted by units engaged in tactical or support operations. The headquarters (HQ) has analog and/or digital communications with higher and lower HQ. The higher HQ operations order (OPORD) with all annexes, status reports, maps, overlays, and other required documents has been forwarded. The unit, higher, and lower tactical standing operating procedures (TSOPs) is available. Combat operations are occurring with units dispersed and conducting various functions. Class III sustainment controls and priorities are established. Class III consumption estimates are received from the supported units through the higher HQ staff element. Supply methods and procedures are dictated by the type of combat operation. Support Operations Section monitors operations by analog and/or digital means of communications and by courier. This task is performed under all day and night environmental conditions. See figure 5-4 of TD Pam 350-70-1. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: Immediately upon receipt of the higher HQ OPORD, the unit effectively conducts bulk petroleum operations IAW ATP 4-43. Class III support is continuous from the outset of the operations at levels that sustain the momentum of the operations and preplans bulk fuel resupply is executed in accordance with the higher headquarters (HQ) Service Support Annex. Supported units' basic loads are maintained at the levels directed by higher HQ. At mission oriented protective posture level 4 (MOPP4) performance degradation factors increase time required to provide Class III support. 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 Review (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

For the purpose of this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., Subject Matter Experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment). To obtain a T or T-, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic and complex environment with four or more Operational Environment (OE) variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present and 80% or more Soldiers present. The unit must receive a GO on 80% of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures, and at least 80% GO on the leader performance measures.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

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

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (T&EO). 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.

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

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: Class III requirements are generated and requested by units engaged in tactical or support operations.

DANGER

PETROLEUM FIREFIGHTING AND PREVENTION

The primary danger while handling petroleum is the chance of a fire or explosion. Chapter 5 of ATP 4-43 addresses the classes of fires, types of firefighting equipment and key planning considerations. Vapors and combustible materials must be controlled and minimized in order to prevent fire by reducing or eliminating the fuel source. In the event a fire occurs, minimizing vapors and combustible materials will ensure that the fire presents less danger and risk.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

Static electricity is an imbalance of electric charges within or on the surface of a material. The charge remains until it is able to move away by means of an electric current or electrical discharge. Static electricity is named in contrast current electricity, which flows through wires or other conductors and transmits energy. Static electricity can be controlled and dissipated through several safety measures. Petroleum handlers should always assume that static electricity is present during all phases of operations. This includes long-term storage. Sparking (and a subsequent fire and explosion) from static electricity is a real and ever-present danger in petroleum transfer operations. Proper clothing and footwear reduces the chance of static electricity buildup on fuel handlers.

FIRE EXTRINGUISHERS

The primary method for fighting petroleum fires at smaller class III supply points is portable, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Place one at each pump, receiving and issuing point and packaged product storage area. Place other extinguishers where Soldiers can access them and critical areas of the supply point quickly. Develop a supply point map showing extinguisher locations. Place a map at each checkpoint and at several locations in the area of operation.

For more information on petroleum safety and petroleum risk management see ATP 4-43, Petroleum Supply Operations.

WARNING

5-gallon fuel cans

The 5-gallon fuel can is similar in appearance to the 5-gallon water can. Caution must be used to ensure the correct can type is used to prevent misuse or commingling product.

FARPs

FARPs are intrinsically dangerous. To mitigate these dangers, a FARP safety checklist will be completed after the refueling equipment is in place, but prior to the first aircraft using the site for refueling/rearming.

Discrepancies noted by the noncommissioned officer-in-charge or safety officer should be corrected prior to the operation. An example of this FARP safety checklist, along with more detailed FARP information, is provided in ATP 3-04.17.

CAUTION

Safe Distances for Fuel Storage in Hardwall Tanks

To avoid complete destruction of a tank farm by fire, units space the tanks a minimum clear distance of two diameters (or three diameters, center-to-center) for steel tanks, avoiding rigid geometric patterns. Spacing may be increased to 500 feet, but spacing over 500 feet is usually undesirable because of the lengths of the pipe between tanks and larger crews needed to operate the tank farms. Table 5-1 shows the minimum distance between tanks for fuel storage.

Tank Vehicle Operations Safety

Several factors are considered when laying out a parking area for vehicles. The following are considerations when determining the proper layout for a vehicle park. Leave enough space between the rows of refuelers so that they can be driven out quickly in an emergency. Position a tanker so it is headed toward the nearest exit and away from buildings or other obstructions. Do not let other vehicles block exit routes.

For more petroleum supply planning considerations see ATP 4-43, Petroleum Supply Operations.

e. Coordinate the direction, redirection, cross-leveling or massing of fuel distribution resources to meet unexpected surge requirements with higher HQs staff personnel using wire, radio, or appropriate Battlefield Automation System.

--	--	--

f. Coordinate responses to threat actions/capability to interdict Petroleum Distribution with S2 and S3 and higher HQ staff element using analog and/or digital communications.

g. Provide Class III status updates to the higher HQs staff personnel and supported units using analog and/or digital communications.

h. Input manual petroleum data into BCS3.

+* i. Maintain mission command during disrupted communications.

+* 5. Support Operations/Distribution Management Section coordinate Class III support during offensive operations.

--	--	--

a. Maintain situational awareness at all times using analog and/or digital communications.

b. Identify all sustainment controls and priorities in the service support annex.

c. Implement increased consumption plan in coordination with the higher HQ staff elements, issuing elements, and supported units.

d. Recommend adjustments to bulk fuel forecasts to reflect increased fuel requirements to higher HQs staff personnel using analog and/or digital communications.

e. Coordinate relocation of Class III supply points to forward locations with higher HQs staff personnel and issuing elements as the tactical situation develops using analog and/or digital communications.

f. Forward revisions to customer support lists to reflect changing operational requirements, task organization and priorities to higher HQs staff personnel and issuing elements using analog and digital communications.

g. Coordinate throughput of bulk fuel and fog oil distribution with higher HQs elements, issuing elements, and supported units using analog and/or digital communications.

h. Coordinate bulk fuel airdrop or sling load resupply with the higher HQs staff personnel and issuing elements using analog and/or digital communications.

i. Monitor the petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) portion of logistics package (LOGPAC) to ensure that required amounts are forwarded to the requesting unit.

j. Track petroleum data via analog and/or digital.

+* k. Maintain mission command during disrupted communications.

+* 6. Support Operations/Distribution Management Section coordinate Class III support during support operations.

--	--	--

a. Maintain situational awareness at all times using analog or digital devices.

b. Coordinate stockpiling of limited amounts of Class III products in dispersed battle positions as directed by higher HQs staff personnel using analog and/or digital communications.

c. Monitor the POL portion of LOGPAC to ensure that required amounts are forwarded to the requesting unit.

d. Organize Class III assets for nighttime distribution operations to reduce the chances of threat interference.

e. Reposition Class III assets by echelon in secure operating bases.

f. Direct issuing elements to maintain fuel levels of all POL distribution storage assets at maximum capacity.

g. Input manual petroleum data into BCS3.

+* h. Maintain mission command during disrupted communications.

+* 7. Support Operations/Distribution Management Section coordinate Class III support during stability operations.

--	--	--

a. Maintain situational awareness at all times using analog and digital devices.

b. Coordinate adjustments to fuel consumption forecasts to change quantity of fuel distribution to supported units with higher HQs staff personnel using analog and/or digital communications.

c. Coordinate evacuation of petroleum products to planned fallback points as directed by the Higher HQ staff personnel and issuing elements.

d. Provide instructions for destruction of petroleum products to supported and subordinate units to prevent capture or use by threat forces using analog and/or digital communications.

e. Coordinate security requirements with higher HQs staff personnel and supported units using analog and/or digital communications.

f. Input manual petroleum data into BCS3.

+* g. Maintain mission command during disrupted communications.

+* 8. Support Operations/Distribution Management Section coordinate Class III Support in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) environment.

--	--	--

a. Identify location, type, and amount of contaminated petroleum products within the area of operation (AO).

b. Input manual petroleum data into BCS3.

c. Coordinate the disposition of contaminated petroleum products with higher HQs staff personnel using analog and/or digital communications.

+* d. Maintain mission command during disrupted communications.

--	--	--

Assess

+* 9. Commander conducts After Action Review (AAR).

--	--	--

* a. Forward the customer support lists' revisions to reflect changing operational requirements, task organization and priorities to higher HQs staff personnel and issuing elements using analog and digital communications.

* b. Recommend adjustments to bulk fuel forecasts to reflect increased fuel requirements to higher HQs staff personnel using analog and/or digital communications.

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.

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 Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-BN-0050	Establish a Battalion Command Post	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
1.	71-BN-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
7.	10-BN-0211	Coordinate Class III (B) Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status
71-CO-8510	OPFOR Disrupt	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	150-MC-5112	Conduct Mission Analysis	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
2.	101-92A-2002	Perform Communications Processes	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
2.	150-C2-5144	Develop a Running Estimate	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
2.	150-ASC-0009	Distribute the Common Operational Picture and Maintain Running Estimates	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-92L-2312	Supervise the Operation of a Petroleum Additive Injector Assembly	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92L-2312	Supervise the Operation of a Petroleum Additive Injector Assembly	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
6.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
6.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
7.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
7.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
8.	101-92F-9004	Direct Petroleum Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
8.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
9.	150-COM-7230	Conduct an After Action Review for a Training Event	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1	Provide Logistics Support
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 in the U.S. and abroad, which 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. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete a deliberate risk assessment worksheet in accordance with TRADOC safety policy during the planning and completion of each task. This is accomplished by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) in terms of safety.

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.