

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 10-TM-5270

Task Title: Conduct Petroleum Liaison Team Operations

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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 4-0	Sustainment	Yes	No	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN18450_AD%204-0%20FINAL%20WEB.pdf
	ATP 4-0.1	ARMY THEATER DISTRIBUTION (http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_0x1.pdf)	Yes	No	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/meta/AL/web/ATP%204-0.pdf
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/atp4_43.pdf

Conditions: The team receives a mission from higher headquarters to perform liaison functions while deployed to an austere environment and assigned to a HHC, Theater Sustainment Command (TOE 63702K000), HHC, Expeditionary Sustainment Command (TOE 63702K100), and HHC and Special Troops Battalion Sustainment Brigade (TOE 63302K000), or HHC, Petroleum Group (TOE 10622K000). The Petroleum Liaison Team coordinates bulk petroleum/water support between the U.S. Army, Allied Forces, and Host Nations to include supported units, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the petroleum/water requirements branch of the POL Group. The Team operates primarily within the theater rear area, but assists units within the whole theater of operations when required. The team operates as a sub-unit of the Theater Petroleum Center (TPC) and provides the same capabilities on a smaller scale (ATP 4-43). The higher HQ operations order (OPORD) with annexes, unit standard operating procedure (SOP), commander's planning guidance and time limitations, and other pertinent data are available. The plan is disseminated to subordinate units. Field expedient and natural shelters are available. This task is performed under all day and night environmental conditions.

Operational Environment:

- 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.
- Physical terrain:** Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban or rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.
- Time:** Time restrictions 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.
- 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. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Quartermaster Petroleum Team Conducts Petroleum Liaison Team Operations in accordance with ATP 4-43, the Theater Petroleum Center commander's guidance, and all local laws and policies. Training begins with the receipt of the higher HQ OPORD. 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 review (AAR). Leaders are defined as those Soldiers who are in an Officer, Warrant Officer, or NCO position designated by paragraph and line number of the unit Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders may also be any personnel assigned to the unit and designated as leaders by the commander. To obtain a T or T-, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic (single threat) operational environment 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 (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 Element Senior/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 EVALs must be conducted in a live environment.	≥75%	≥80%	Yes	≥80%	All	≥85%	T	T
								≥80%	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.

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. Recommended changes will be reviewed and validated to ensure adherence to approved Army or joint doctrine, and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Petroleum Liaison Team received an operations order (OPORD) from higher HQ to liaise for bulk petroleum and bulk potable water support for U.S. forces, host nations, and other government and non-government partners.

DANGER

Soldiers must remain alert and avoid situations that may result in personal injury, loss of life, or loss/damage to equipment when conducting bulk petroleum and bulk water operations. When at the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures.

WARNING

Soldiers must know the capabilities and limitation of the equipment and vehicles used during bulk petroleum and bulk potable water operations. Following proper safety overview procedures preserve troop strength, prevent accidents, and personnel losses.

CAUTION

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

- + 9. Assess Accountability and Quality Surveillance.
- +* 10. Conduct After Action Review (AAR).

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.

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 in accordance with NBC Protection and CBRN Decontamination regulations.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
3.	10-TM-5274	Manage Bulk Petroleum and Alternative Fuel Requirements	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
3.	10-BDE-4062	Coordinate Host Nation Water Resources	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
4.	10-TM-5271	Provide Liaison for Bulk Petroleum Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
5.	10-TM-5272	Manage Theater Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
7.	10-TM-5273	Provide Sub-Area Petroleum Office Support	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
9.	10-TM-5272	Manage Theater Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status
71-CO-8515	OPFOR Fire and Maneuver	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	101-23A-6013	Forecast Bulk Petroleum Requirements (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
1.	101-FR8-9002	Determine Bulk Petroleum Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
1.	101-92L-4410	Plan Quality Surveillance Operations for Petroleum Facilities.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
1.	101-23A-7003	Determine Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
1.	101-92A-4215	Conduct Supply Support Mission Analysis	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-7002	Develop Environmental Stewardship Program (Echelons above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-7009	Provide Technical Assistance in Preparing Petroleum Requirements to Operation Plans (OPLAN) (Echelons Above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-6009	Provide Technical Assistance in Preparing Petroleum Requirements to Operations Plans (OPLAN) (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-23A-7004	Provide Technical Assistance for Liaison Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-23A-7007	Enforce Accountability of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92L-4406	Validate Laboratory Operations.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92L-3406	Perform Quality Surveillance at Petroleum Facilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92F-5207	Assess Accountability and Quality Surveillance	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92F-5208	Assess Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
8.	101-92F-5208	Assess Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
9.	101-92F-5207	Assess Accountability and Quality Surveillance	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
10.	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 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel
ART 4.1.3.3.3	Provide Petroleum Quality Assurance and Quality Surveillance
ART 4.1.3.11	Provide Water Support

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. 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.