

# Training and Evaluation Outline Report

**Status: Approved**

**08 Jul 2020**

**Effective Date: 29 Sep 2020**

**Task Number:** 10-CO-0210

**Task Title:** Coordinate Petroleum Pipeline Terminal Operating 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 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
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html">http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html</a>

**Conditions:** The unit commander and staff works to Coordinate Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operating (PP&TO) Support to meet mission requirements 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 Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

The PP&TO has been provided the rules of engagement (ROE) for the mission. Threat capabilities have been replicated to include opposing forces with near-peer enablers that include cyber, degraded space, electronic warfare (EW), integrated air defense, counter and precision fires, and 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 that identify mission, enemy, terrain, weather, troops and support, available time and civil considerations (METT-TC). Leaders must be aware that the enemy has long range strike capabilities and can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources which support military operations.

Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

**Standards:** The PP&TO staff is required to Coordinate Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operating Support IAW the mission OPORD, approved Army and Joint publications, internal and external tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), and approved Army Standards as outlined in the Training Evaluation Criteria Matrix within the specified time constraints.

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

Commander(s)/Key Leaders in the unit will determine how training will be conducted under live fire, virtual, or constructive training environments using event types (i.e. STI, STX, FTX, etc.) in order to facilitate the Crawl, Walk, Run methodology of training progression. This ensures training manages can support Unit Training Management (UTM) and the recommended Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). All external evaluations (EXEVAL's) must be conducted in a live environment.

**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:** 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).

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 help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if someone would like to recommend improvements to the performance steps and 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 recommended changes via email to [usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.mil). Recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports recommendation(s), and implemented as appropriate.

**Safety Risk:** Low

### Task Statements

**Cue:** The unit has Coordinated Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Support to meet mission requirements during Unified Land Operations (ULO).

## DANGER

Soldiers should remain vigilant and alert during petroleum operations. Failure to take the appropriate actions could lead to serious injury and the possibility of immediate death. Although damage to equipment may also occur, the major concern is the probability of death or permanent injury. Leaders must enforce safety overview procedures during all petroleum operations.

## WARNING

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment being used to ensure mission accomplishment. Following the proper safety procedures will help preserve troop strength, mitigate accidents, and prevent loss of personnel and equipment.

## CAUTION

Failure to follow the policies, procedures, and guidelines when performing Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating procedures may result in loss of equipment, serious injury, or loss of life.

## 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 Commander/ 1SG / Officer-in-charge (OIC) provides intent and guidance for coordinating support for PP&TO operations.
- + 2. Company Headquarters (HQ) and the Petroleum Product Control Section develops petroleum support operations plan using Troop Leading Procedures (TLP.)
  - a. Upon receipt of the mission, determine implied and specified petroleum requirements from TASKORD.
  - b. Determined supply control and accountability functions necessary for all bulk petroleum products received by the company.
  - c. Anticipate pipeline/hoseline support requirements.
  - d. Determined communication support requirements during normal operations and or disrupted / degraded communication environments.


#### Prepare

- \* 3. Unit Operations OIC/NCOIC determined support requirements for field maintenance, pipeline construction, petroleum lab support, and pipeline security.
  - \* a. Identified support personnel and equipment shortages within the organization if applicable.
  - \* b. Determine engineer support for facilities, pipeline construction, and firefighting.
  - c. Determine security and reconnaissance requirements from MPs or infantry units when available.
- 4. Coordinated with supporting agencies for thorough reconnaissance of pipeline areas and petroleum facilities in support of PP&TO operations.


#### Execute

- 5. Project pipeline and pumping schedules in support of petroleum supply requirements.
- 6. Project maintenance requirements for terminal, pump, and pipeline/hoseline components.
- 7. Coordinated support for petroleum laboratory assets.
- 8. Forward PP&TO support operations plan to higher HQ staff element and supported units as required.
- +\* 9. Coordinated for engineer support requirements to construct pipeline, additional facilities, or repair of existing facilities.
- + 10. Coordinated with MP and or Infantry units for pipeline security during both construction and day to day operations when mission dictates.
- \* 11. Petroleum Product Control Section coordinated with Theater Petroleum Lab Team and or higher headquarters to sustain the quality surveillance program IAW applicable regulations, policies and procedures.
  - \* a. Enforced all safety requirements.
  - b. Identified environmental stewardship protection program measures.
  - c. Comply with laboratory procedures for testing of petroleum products.
  - d. Coordinated for additional lab testing, equipment and materials when necessary.
  - e. Develop quality surveillance checklist to inspect operating sections.
  - f. Forward details of quality surveillance program to higher HQ staff element.



#### Assess

- \* 12. Continued to update and refine PP&TO support requirement plans as mission dictates.
- \* 13. Collected data from support elements, analyzed information and provide routine status updates to higher HQs IAW unit TSOP, policies, and procedures.
- \* 14. Conducted After Action Review (AAR) upon conclusion of all PP&TO operations and training events.


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 Commanders guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear.

**NVG:** Never

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

**Prerequisite Collective Task(s):** None

**Supporting Collective Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-PLT-7733	Provide Technical Support for Pipeline Construction	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-7737	Provide Maintenance Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal 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
	052-248-1013	Install a Coupled Pipeline	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-248-1014	Repair a Coupled Pipeline	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9005	Plan 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 and maintaining good relationships with communities and regulators.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- 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.
- 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.
- Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- 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. 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 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.

For more information See FM 5-19