Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Title: Coordinate Security Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operations

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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	AR 200-1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT	Yes	No	
	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 700-143	PACKAGING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL {DLAR 4145.41; NAVSUPINST 4030.55D; AFI 24-210_IP; MCO 4030.40C}	Yes	No	
	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	
	ATP 3-39.32	Physical Security https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp3_39x32.pdf	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 4-93	Sustainment Brigade	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-94	THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND	Yes	No	
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	Yes	No	
	FM 3-96	Brigade Combat Team	Yes	No	
	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	
	FM 7-0	Train to win in a Complex World	Yes	No	
	PAM 710-2-1	USING UNIT SUPPLY SYSTEM (MANUAL PROCEDURES)	Yes	No	

Conditions: The unit received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) and must Coordinate Security Support for Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operations (PP&TO). The unit 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 as reference material. The unit personnel have been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission. Threat capabilities include opposing forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up improvised explosive devices, coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) identified constraints must be considered. The platoon is not likely to be attacked with hostile enemy fire or chemical agents. This task will be performed under either/or a combination of a static, dynamic, complex, single, or hybrid operational environment as outlined in the training evaluation matrix. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All platoon personnel are available to conduct all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order and the unit has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The unit will CoordinateSecurity Support during Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operationsin accordance with (IAW) ATP 4-43, the mission OPORD, the commanders guidance. Task is performed by applicable internal and external standing operating procedures (SOP), approved Army regulations withinspecified time constraints,outlined in the approved Army standards identified in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.Collective task performance stepsare included in this task below.

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. A Platoon leader, platoon sergeant, section leader who is designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the unit s 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)	Night	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**
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	**T-**	**T-**
Static (Single Threat)			65-74%	75-79%		65-79%			**P**	**P**
	Day		60-64%	60-74%	No	51-64%	<All	<=79%	**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: 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.

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 unit received an order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to Coordinate Security Support During Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operations.

DANGER

Ensure personnel operating in petroleum pipeline areas are aware of fire extinguishers and can properly deploy them if required. Extinguishers must be properly inspected and available for all 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

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

Take the appropriate caution and follow necessary precautions when operating in refueling/distribution area(s). Ensure all assigned personnel are wearing all the appropriate protective clothing required when working around petroleum products. The possibility of personal injury or damage to equipment that may result from long-term failure to follow correct procedures.

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 commander, first sergeant, executive officer, operations OIC/NCOIC or a designated representative receive the mission order from higher headquarters (HQ)to coordinate security support for Petroleum Pipeline Operations.

+* 2. Unit leaders plan and prepare the coordination for pipeline security by initiating troop-leading procedures.

    a. Determines the requirements to perform security operations in assigned areas of responsibility.

    + b. Requests a threat analysis from higher HQs or supporting intelligence/security section.

    c. Conducts a map reconnaissance of pipeline to determine areas of vulnerability.

+ 3. Determine the associated risk that may affect pipeline security support (sniper, improvised explosive device (IED), air attack, Level I and II threats) relevant to the operating environment.

+* 4. Create a tentative plan and issue orders (written or verbal) to unit personnel to include the rules of engagement (ROE) when performing security during petroleum pipeline operations.

Prepare

* 5. The unit First Sergeant, Platoon Sergeant, operations section or designated representative is responsible for the coordination of all pipeline security support requirements.

    a. Coordination for all maintenance support (vehicles, communications, etc.).

    * b. Health and welfare to include delivery of mail, weapons/ammunition, uniform and equipment accountability, and field feeding.

    c. Coordinate with support personnel to ensure shift schedules allow for security operations on a 24-hour basis.

    d. Brief incoming shift personnel on Pipeline operating status to include:

    (1) Locations of storage and distribution facilities.

    (2) Pump stations, terminals, extended pipelines, and remote pumping stations.

    (3) The reviewing of applicable security measures, policies, and overlays.

+* 6. Establish and maintain communication with military police, infantry, or other units providing area security within the AO.

    7. Develops security plans to best use security resources, conduct physical security inspections for the pipeline, and employ unmanned aircraft system (UAS) support.

    8. Coordinates with applicable port security personnel for continuity of operations at discharging facilities for petroleum tankers at ports or other water terminals.

Execute

+ 9. Pipeline security OIC/NCOIC or designated representative coordinate with pipeline and tank farm section personnel to focus on the most vulnerable and critical points of the pipeline with mounted and dismounted patrols, LP/OPs, and defensive positions.

    10. Coordination's are made with units or entities responsible for the area of operations and tracking systems are used IAW encryption requirements, policies, and procedures.

* 11. OIC or NCOIC ensure pipeline security personnel maintain assigned equipment IAW unit maintenance standing operating procedures (SOP) by performing before, during, and after PMCS.

* 12. OIC/NCOIC collects data and forwards applicable information to higher headquarters (HQ) to include CCIRs, situation and spot reports IAW reporting policies and procedures.

Assess

* 13. Reviews incident management procedures and develops procedures for a variety of contingencies (damaged pipeline, attacks on pipeline, etc).

    14. Ensures all relevant intelligence is made available and distributed to the mission leader (CCIRs, SIGACTS, etc.).

    15. Continually tracks all information provided by security personnel and Forwards reports to HQs IAW reporting procedures.

+* 16. Leaders continually manage administrative and operational functions as appropriate, directed, or required during operations.
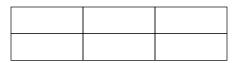
    a. Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations.

    b. Manage risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.

    c. Provide logistics status reports to higher headquarters IAW TSOP.

    d. Maintain communications with higher HQ and other staff sections IAW TSOP and OPORD.

    e. Employ physical security measures as required.

    f. Enforce Operations Security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.

    g. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.

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): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	10-CO-0012	Establish Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
2.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-CO-5145	Conduct Risk Management	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
6.	63-EAC-1016	Establish Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
9.	10-SEC-0205	Establish Petroleum Tank Farm Tactical Petroleum Terminal	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
11.	43-CO-4575	Conduct Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
4.	101-FR8-9005	Plan Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
13.	101-FR8-9010	Manage Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel
ART 4.1.3.3.2	Provide Packaged Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Products

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 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.