

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

30 Jul 2020

Effective Date: 07 Oct 2020

Task Number: 10-GRP-4066

Task Title: Manage Bulk Petroleum Multimodal Distribution Network

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 | |
| | ATP 4-44 | Water Support Operations "http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_44.pdf" | Yes | No | |
| | FM 3-0 | Operations (This item is published w/Basic incl change 1) | Yes | No | |
| | FM 4-0 | Sustainment Operations | Yes | No | |
| | JP 4-03 | Joint Bulk Petroleum and Water Doctrine | Yes | No | |

Conditions: The brigade/group received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to manage the bulk petroleum multimodal distribution network for supported units within the area of operations (AO) IAW the commanders guidance, tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), approved Army and joint publications within the specified time frame as outlined in the mission order. Brigade/group staff elements have been established and support the higher HQ operational mission. The brigade/group 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 systems have been established. Staff elements have been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission. Threat capabilities have been replicated and include opposing forces with near-peer enablers that should 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 complexity. These conditions require the integration of all warfighting functions across all domains against a peer threat. Soldiers must be prepared to operate in degraded or disrupted communication environments that identify mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support, available time and civil considerations (METT-TC) constraints. The enemy has long range strike capability and can be used against civilian infrastructure and resources which support military operations. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All company personnel are available to conduct all day and night operations. The company has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The brigade/group will manage Bulk Petroleum Multimodal Distribution Network within the specified time frame IAW ATP 4-43, the commanders guidance, directives from higher headquarters, the mission OPORD, tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP), approved Army and joint publications, and the approved Army standards in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix.

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 Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, NCOs, 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 | | | |
| BDE & Above | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat) | Night | At the discretion of the Commander. | >=85% | >=80% | Yes | All | >=91% | >=90% | T | T | | |
| | | | 75-84% | | | | 80-90% | | T- | T- | | |
| Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat) | Day | | 65-74% | 75-79% | | | No | 65-79% | P | P | | |
| | | | 60-64% | 60-74% | | | | 51-64% | P- | P- | | |
| Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat) | | | <=59% | <=59% | | | | <=50% | <All | <=79% | 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 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. 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 group has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to manage bulk petroleum multimodal distribution network in support of petroleum distribution within the theater of operations.

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

Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents. Exercise extreme caution while conducting operations. If you see something unsafe, say something, take corrective actions. Failure to do so may cause permanent injury or death to unit personnel and / or damage unit equipment.

CAUTION

Leaders must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles their Soldiers are use during training exercises. Following the proper safety procedures during training preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

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/OIC provide intent and guidance to the staff on the management of bulk petroleum multimodal distribution network.

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+* 2. The commander and staff execute mission command and the operations process to plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations of the distribution of bulk petroleum in the theater.

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+ 3. Support operations manage and synchronize current and future bulk petroleum and bulk potable requirements in theater.

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a. Provide commander with necessary data to make informed decisions regarding mission requirements IAW higher HQs plans, projections, and priorities.

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b. Prepare plans and orders in coordination with other staff sections/branches required to coordinate petroleum distribution requirements.

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c. Formulate plans and programs for receipt, storage, and distribution of bulk petroleum products.

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d. Develop petroleum distribution plans IAW commanders guidance with appropriate command and supporting petroleum organizations.

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e. Establish command relationship with the joint petroleum office and defense fuel region personnel for receipt and distribution of bulk petroleum into the theater.

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f. Coordinate with the Class III (B) accountable office at the theater Distribution Management Center for support as required.

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g. Develops the theater quality surveillance plan.

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* 4. Command section provides operational planning and coordination of bulk petroleum and bulk potable water support in theater.

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Prepare

5. Prepare and distribute FRAGOs to appropriate staff, subordinate, or adjacent elements IAW mission orders, plans, requirements, and bulk petroleum distribution network systems as required.

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a. Determine subordinate units resupply requirements.

b. Coordinate the loading of bulk petroleum and direct the distribution to subordinate units in organic bulk petroleum transportation assets.

c. Coordinate Class III distribution schedules with the supported command.

d. Coordinate Class III throughput with the Group's Transportation Branch.

e. Coordinate joint service or host nation petroleum distribution requirements with the Petroleum Liaison Section.

f. Coordinate fuel diversions or "redirects" to meet unexpected surge requirements with the supported command and subordinate units.

g. Coordinate requirements for construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of petroleum facilities with the Engineer Command.

h. Coordinate relocation of petroleum supply points to forward locations with the supported command as required.

i. Coordinate bulk fuel airdrop or slingload resupply with the supported command's higher headquarters as required.

+ 6. Establish communications with higher headquarters, other staff sections, subordinate and adjacent elements as required.

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7. The intel section coordinate intelligence and security requirements in order to support the bulk petroleum and bulk potable water storage distribution network.

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Execute

+ 8. Commander, Support Operations, and Petroleum Plans Officer supervise staff elements coordinate petroleum distribution requirements.

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a. Identify all sustainment controls, requirements, and priorities.

b. Maintain current location(s) of Class III distribution points in the theater.

c. Monitor daily consumption reports from the supported command to forecast future requirements.

d. Develop bulk fuel forecast as required as missions change.

e. Maintain records of current distribution capabilities of the supported command.

f. Manage the cross-leveling or mass Class III distribution at critical points based on requirements and guidance from higher headquarters.

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g. Maintain in transit visibility Class III distribution resources from point of origin to point of destination.

h. Manage the petroleum quality surveillance program.

9. Petroleum, Plans, Requirements, and Distribution Branch monitor inland petroleum distribution systems and operational project requirements.

a. Monitor Class III requisitions and issues from distribution points to receiving organizations to ensure compliance with command priorities and TSOP.

b. Receive and consolidate stock status reports from subordinate units and submit to higher HQs IAW unit TSOP.

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- c. Provide Class III information status updates to the commander and supported command higher headquarters.
- d. Forward revisions to customer support lists to reflect changing operational requirements and priorities to supported command's higher headquarters.
- e. Recommend adjustments to bulk fuel forecasts to reflect increased fuel requirements to the Support Operations Office and the Transportation Branch.
- f. Perform administrative functions and maintain operational records.

+ 10. Act as liaison and coordinate with host nations for allied pipeline and distribution systems as required.

11. Support Operations section OIC/NCOIC coordinate requirements for construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of petroleum facilities and distribution network support.

12. Support Operations section manage petroleum quality surveillance and safety program within the area through policies, directives and theater lab teams.

Assess

+* 13. Conducts after action reviews with staff and supporting/subordinate elements to assess operations and make improvements.

14. Assess administrative functions and provide feedback as directed or required.

a. Provide continuous status reports to higher HQs as required IAW TSOP.

b. Assess and enforce safety regulations IAW command guidance, directives, and internal and external TSOPs.

+ 15. Ensure all elements sustain 100 percent compliance with all local, state, federal and host nation regulations and policies during multimodal bulk petroleum, bulk potable water and storage distribution network.

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| Task Performance Summary Block | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task may be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or leaders. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increases planning completion times. Ensure to comply with commanders

guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear. Chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict movement and activities. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons or as command directed. MOPP gear should be worn during CBRN training exercises.

During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat and cold weather injuries. Command policies, Army regulation, and unit TSOP 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 and Army 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 Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | 10-BDE-0206 | Conduct Petroleum Liaison Functions | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 10-GRP-0212 | Conduct Expeditionary and Sustainment Petroleum Group Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| | 71-BDE-5100 | Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2) | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |

Supporting Collective Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | 10-GRP-0212 | Conduct Expeditionary and Sustainment Petroleum Group Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| 1. | 10-GRP-0212 | Conduct Expeditionary and Sustainment Petroleum Group Operations | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |
| 2. | 71-BDE-5100 | Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2) | 71 - Mission Command (Collective) | Approved |
| 10. | 10-BDE-0206 | Conduct Petroleum Liaison Functions | 10 - Quartermaster (Collective) | Approved |

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

| Step Number | Task Number | Title | Proponent | Status |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| 3. | 101-92F-9005 | Manage Petroleum Operations | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 3. | 101-92F-9004 | Direct Petroleum Operations | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 3. | 101-92F-9003 | Plan Petroleum Operations | 101 - Quartermaster (Individual) | Approved |
| 8. | 101-23A-6001 | Implement Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Programs (Brigade and Below) | 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 |

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. 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. 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.