

The **ARMY PETROLEUM CENTER** **FUEL POINT**

Issue # 5

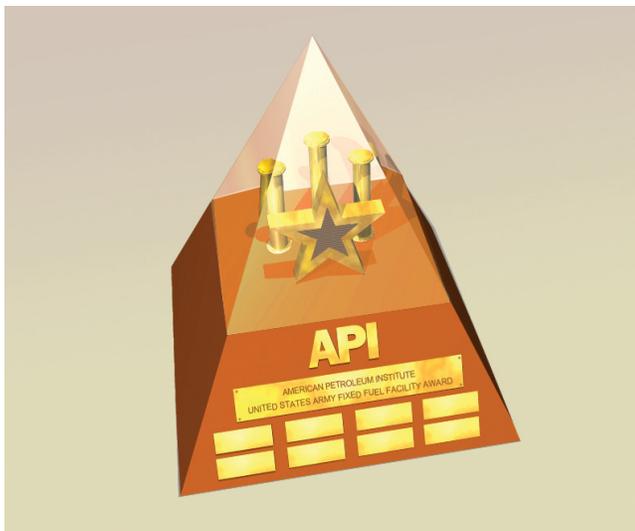
30 June 2004

Army American Petroleum Institute (API) Award

Self-nomination packages have been received for the initial Army API awards cycle. These awards are for performance during the time frame of 1 Jan 03 – 31 Dec 03. Two categories – Fixed Facility Operations and Fixed Facility Operator/Maintainer of the Year – are being competed in this inaugural year.

APC convened an Army panel of technical experts during June 2004. The panel comprehensively reviewed, evaluated and ranked the packages submitted for the calendar year 2003 awards cycle. The panel is in the process of contacting the fixed facility finalists to garner additional information that may be considered necessary and/or to schedule a site visit for final award winner determination.

Additional categories, such as Tactical Fuel Storage/Distribution, 92F/92L of the Year, will be open for competition during the next awards cycle. These additional categories will recognize excellence in tactical petroleum operations during the time frame of 1 Jan 04 through 31 Dec 04.



Prototype Trophy for the Army API Award (approximate dimensions – 24" square base x 25.75" total height)

A perpetual trophy will be awarded to the winners in the operations categories. The trophy will be passed from winner to winner for subsequent competitions. Individual winners will receive a permanent plaque commemorating their achievement.

This year's awards ceremony will coincide with the Worldwide Energy Conference in Washington, DC, 27-30 September 2004.

Fuels Facility Survey Underway

The Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) has awarded Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc. a contract to conduct a comprehensive, worldwide Fuel Facility Study. The study, which will touch over 200 Army locations, began May 17, 2004, and will continue through September 2005. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) directed study is vital to installation-level fuel operations that have been capitalized or are scheduled to be capitalized by DESC and receive funding for maintenance, repair and environmental requirements. Additionally, the study will verify and document facilities for future Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) funding support.

Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure headquartered in Baton Rouge, LA, is one of the nation's largest full service contractors providing innovative solutions for environmental and infrastructure projects worldwide. Shaw will send technical evaluation teams to each Army site that stores and issues capitalized fuel. The teams will collect and/or validate real property and equipment data for input into the Defense Fuels Web (DEFWEB). The real property data will be the basis for validation of future DESC SRM funding eligibility. Additionally, the Shaw teams will conduct a general site survey to evaluate facility conditions and identify Maintenance, Repair and Environmental (MR&E) projects to program for future DESC funding. Shaw will capture the projects on the automated Military Construction Project Data (DD1391) form for submission via DEFWEB. The projects are intended to bring each site up to required operating standards.

PETROLEUM WARRANT OFFICER COMING IN FY 07!

As the emphasis for Quartermaster officers continues to be multifunctional logistics, there becomes an even greater need for continued and specialized experience in bulk fuel operations and quality surveillance procedures. Junior officers rotate through various assignments and often do not gain the in-depth petroleum expertise that multiple assignments in the petroleum arena provide. Realizing the long-term impact this can have, in February 2004, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Army G1 (Personnel) approved the formation of a Warrant Officer Petroleum Systems Technician.

The 1957 definition of a warrant officer is "...a highly skilled technician who is provided to fill those positions above the enlisted level which are too specialized in scope to permit the effective development and continued utilization of broadly-trained, branch-qualified commissioned officers." The Petroleum Warrant Officer will be just that: a technical expert on equipment, maintenance and operational employment of petroleum and laboratory systems with focus on assisting units in the field.

Accessions are expected to begin during late summer to autumn 2005, with the first Warrant Officer Petroleum Systems Technician Basic Course planned for summer 2006. The first 44 Petroleum Systems Technicians should be in place, in selected units across all Army components, by 1 October 2006. The conversion of selected officer Area of Concentration (AOC) 92Fs to warrant officer Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 923As will be implemented over a five-year transition period through a Personnel Only Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP).

(Article submitted by Marshall J. Jones, Director Petroleum and Water Department, QMC&S, Fort Lee, VA)



USE OF RE-REFINED OILS

It's almost easier to produce than it is to say: Re-refined oil is equivalent in every respect to oil produced directly from crude oil. It undergoes the same stringent refining, testing, and meets the same quality standards as virgin lubricants in order to receive certification by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

There are two re-refined programs provided by Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) to meet your motor oil needs: Basic re-refined oil and the Closed Loop re-refined oil program.

Basic re-refined oils under this program can be ordered by customers in lieu of virgin motor oil. These are your MIL-PRF-2104, CID A-A-52039 and CID A-A-52306 engine oils. There is no minimum order quantity in this program.

Closed loop re-refined oil program involves re-refined oil with an added value - when the customer orders re-refined oil from DSCR, they will have a pickup of their used oil included as part of the service provided by the contractor. This program helps the customers as it will stop them from having to pay twice, once for buying re-refined oil and again for disposing of it. This also includes MIL-PRF-2104 and CID A-A-52039 and 52306 engine oils. There are minimum ordering quantities for the closed loop re-refined oil program.

Both engine oils are designed for use in all tactical diesel engines and gasoline powered ground vehicles and equipment, and include performance requirements for power shift transmissions. This oil is also used in many hydraulic, power steering, power transmission, and gear box applications, as specified by the lube orders.

Each of the three major US automobile manufactures (Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler) recognize that re-refined oil meets the performance criteria specified in their warranties. Each has issued a written statement explaining that the use of re-refined oil will not void warranties.

In order to keep with the environmentally preferable alternatives to virgin motor oils DSCR will no longer offer virgin commercial engine oil products in grades for which they have equivalent re-refined oil.

For NSN and ordering information on re-refined oils visit the DSCR web site <http://dscr.dla.mil/pol> or contact the USAPC (717) 770-5868.

FUTURE OF PIPELINE TRAINING



As the Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) enters its second year, we tend to forget one of the key and certainly most impressive fuel events of the war: the successful deployment, employment, and use of nearly 200 miles of

Prepositioned War Reserve Stocks of the Inland Petroleum Distribution System (IPDS) to provide fuel. The IPDS served as a force multiplier in support of the OIF combatant commander's rapid movement into Iraq.

Current tactical operations have proven unequivocally that IPDS training is not only invaluable, but also mission-critical. So how did the units that accomplished this task train on IPDS when they did not have and were not issued War Reserve Stocks?

FORSCOM manages two IPDS training sets to meet mission-essential collective unit training requirements for both engineer and quartermaster pipeline units. The first of these sets is the FORSCOM Petroleum Training Module (FPTM), which provides a realistic, company-sized, IPDS training package for Active and Reserve engineer and quartermaster petroleum units to train with at the U.S. Army Petroleum Training Center located at Fort Pickett, Virginia. The FPTM provides approximately 20 miles of pipeline as well as multiple pump stations and tactical terminals to replicate IPDS pipeline employment and operations. Each training year, the pipeline is constructed and operated using a different trace to increase the training realism. Just prior to OIF deployment, the 240th Quartermaster Battalion initiated 10 different IPDS training sessions with Radian Inc., the on-site contractor, to refresh unit and staff level proficiency and training. The second training set is the Joint Training Exercise (JTX) Module, which also has 20 miles of pipeline and associated pump stations. This module was developed to provide Army petroleum and engineer units with realistic hands-on training on IPDS during key petroleum CONUS field training exercises, including CJLOTS, QLLEX, and Roving Sands, as well as OCONUS deployments to Honduras, Australia, and Korea. These IPDS training modules represent the cornerstone of the units' training programs and directly impact on soldier MOS proficiency and future war fighter support capabilities.

Looking to the future, the IPDS modules will be critical in supporting the planned fielding of the Rapidly Installed Fluid Transfer System (RIFTS) and its unit-level training program. Since RIFTS is not designed to be a complete fuel distribution and storage system, it must be

augmented with IPDS components or components with IPDS-like capabilities in order to execute a successful petroleum distribution and storage training mission. By co-locating RIFTS training sets with the current IPDS training modules, FORSCOM leverages existing training support contracts and facilities, while also minimizing RIFTS training integration costs.

The down side of this successful training and mission-proven program is that the program lacks funding. This will have an immediate impact on the Army's ability to deploy trained pipeline units and to provide the logistical support required by our war plans. Successful Joint training exercises such as JLOTS could be jeopardized by this lack of funding, as could our combined war-planning responsibilities in the Korean Theater of Operation. Also, the potential loss of these IPDS training assets will terminate the IPDS portions of petroleum pipeline exercises like QLLEX and JLOTS. IPDS training is a perishable skill that is as much an art as a science. Training must be conducted at least annually to maintain minimum levels of required unit and soldier proficiency. Both the Reserve and Active Component force depend solely on these modules for actual hands-on experience.

Army training programs are structured so that soldiers are trained as they will fight. Without a centrally located and DA-funded IPDS training set, the engineer and quartermaster soldiers in the field will be expected to go to war with unfamiliar equipment for which they have received no training. The future petroleum conduit systems in support of Expeditionary Forces, such as the Rapid Fluid Transfer System (RIFTS), will be integrated into and augment IPDS. While high-pressure conduits may not be needed across the entire spectrum of conflict, they are in fact an integral part of the combatant commander's concept of logistical support in our regional war plans. We would not ask the combat branches to go to war without training on their major weapon systems. Likewise, we should not ask the logistical warriors to go to war without training on the major petroleum support system around which their petroleum METL is built. Should we drift in this direction without adequate funding, we will most assuredly be jeopardizing the petroleum support mission for any future war contingency operations. We cannot afford to make the same mistakes again.

(Article submitted by Mr. Richard E. Long, FORSCOM)

Do We Need Fuel and Water C2 in TAA 11?

Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm (ODS) clearly demonstrated the shortfall of not having quickly deployable Quartermaster Petroleum and Water Group Command and Control Headquarters, as water and fuel are two of the first commodities our military forces need when deploying to a new region of the world. The Army corrected this deficiency in 1992 by activating the 49th Quartermaster Petroleum and Water Group Headquarters at Fort Lee, Virginia. The following comments are provided in support of retaining Army Petroleum and Water Group Headquarters as functional commands.

The Army's best and brightest minds met for TAA11 and determined that the Army was still deficient in bulk theater Petroleum and Water Command and Control Headquarters and thus recommended that the Army increase its Petroleum and Water Group Headquarters from two (one AC and one USAR) to six (one AC and five USAR) Groups, an increase of four Group Headquarters commands.

In Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), the only commodity that worked flawlessly was bulk petroleum resupply. This fact was validated by previous Commanders and the current Army G4, LTG Christianson, who unequivocally stated that bulk petroleum was a total success during OIF.

Unquestionably, the major changes that brought about these improvements are: adding an Active Duty Petroleum & Water Group Headquarters, increased realistic exercises such as POLEX/QLLEX, and adding the Fort Pickett Petroleum Training Module (FPTM) Exercises. The above facts alone should dispel any thoughts of doing away with something that clearly works and meets the expectations of the warfighter.

Additionally, petroleum logistics has a completely separate logistics support system as compared to other commodities of supply. Requirements generation, requisitions, accountability, and distribution methods are completely separate from the other classes of supply and therefore do not share common assets that could be used for other logistical support, such as dedicated fuel trucks, pipelines and other distribution systems.

Another area that makes petroleum logistics different from the other classes of supply is that the Army is mandated under its Title 10 responsibilities to be the Executive Agent for providing inland distribution of fuel to all DOD joint and coalition forces on the battlefield. This means the Petroleum Group is not only coordinating fuel resupply with other Army units, but is also coordinating

resupply for the Air Force, Marines, Navy, Coast Guard, Coalition Forces, and Host Nations. It also coordinates and works directly with DLA's Defense Energy Support Center which is responsible for bulk fuel procurement for DOD forces worldwide. This does take a bit more expertise than what is normally found in a typical multifunctional Army logistics command, as few multifunctional officers have had the opportunity to work in the petroleum field at Joint or Combined Headquarters.

The Army should continue to retain an Active and Reserve Petroleum and Water Group Headquarters to plan and execute its theater bulk petroleum and water missions rapidly. We must ensure that in our effort to make everything multifunctional in the Army, we do not give up functions that are working effectively and efficiently, unless there is a proven way of doing it better.

Clearly, bulk petroleum and water are two commodities that will continue to be "purple" joint commodities at the theater base level. This is exactly where the Petroleum and Water Group Headquarters should fit in. There is no doubt that in the coming years, DOD will eventually stand up true Joint Theater Logistics Commands and Petroleum and Water command and control elements will play an integral part in this command. Until that time, it is strongly recommend we retain our current Active and Reserve Quartermaster Group Headquarters until we find a better solution, if there is one, to meet the combatant commander's theater bulk fuel and water needs for the present and future.

(Article Submitted by COL J. Vance, 49th QM Group, Fort Lee, VA)

HOT REFUELING CHECKLIST

The Army Petroleum Center (APC) is the service item control point for Class III and related operations. A high risk operation that is frequently observed during field visits by APC technical personnel is the tactical hot refueling of aircraft. Rapid refueling and rearming of aircraft with engines running is a combat training exercise and carries a calculated risk which balances the requirement for minimum aircraft downtime and exposure in a hostile environment with the need to perform safe refueling operations. As a means of effectively managing and minimizing the risk involved in this operation, the APC has modified the Tactical Refueling Site Inspection Checklist for inclusion into the next revision of FM 10-67-1. This checklist is the result of operational risk analysis, clearly defined tasks, and information sharing among all fuels, aviation and safety personnel prior to operations. The checklist can be found on the APC website at:

<http://usapc.army.mil/miscellaneous/FARPChecklist.doc>

CANCELLATION OF PETROLEUM/WATER – OLD TIMERS’ REUNION

The tentatively scheduled Petroleum/Water – Old Timers’ Reunion will NOT take place this year due to GWOT operational commitments and DoD/Army Transformation resource constraints.

The QMC&S-PWD is very optimistic in hosting this event at Fort Lee, VA during the mid to late summer of 2005, mission and conditions permitting.

(Article submitted by Marshall J. Jones, Director, Petroleum and Water Department, QMC&S, Fort Lee, VA)

APC SUPPORTS CILHI LABORATORY

Members of the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) recently went to North Korea to search for the remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean War. They returned with 19 sets of remains that will be taken to CILHI's facility for positive identification. USAPC supported this mission by working with DESC to establish contracts to drum and ship the fuel. The search teams must take all supplies with them into North Korea.

RECENTLY ISSUED GUIDANCE

Check out the APC web site for recently issued guidance on:

- Technical Advisory (TAV) Message 4-002 – Mandatory Use of Re-Refined Oils, 25 Mar 04
- TAV Message 4-003 – Collapsible Fabric Fuel Tank Maximum Fill Capacity, 20 Apr 04

<http://usapc.army.mil/messages/indextav>

“LEADERSHIP” CHANGES

- US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) - Ms. Shari Bednarik, Director, Deployment Equipment Product Support Integration Directorate retired June 30, 2004. “Good luck in your future endeavors, Shari!”

Upcoming Events

- QLLEX 04 Exercise – 29 May – 8 Aug 04
- FAS Operators’ Training – 19-23 Jul 04
- FAS Managers’ Training – 2-6 Aug 04
- FAS Operators’ Training – 30 Aug – 3 Sep 04
- Worldwide Energy Conference and Tradeshow, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA – 27-30 Sep 04

 **Fueling Freedom's Finest**

APC Telephone Numbers

Director (<i>Ft. Belvoir</i>)	703-767-0645
Deputy Director	717-770-7203
Executive Officer	717-770-7101
Product Assurance Division (<i>lab</i>)	717-770-6511
Support Team	717-770-7040
Technical Assistance Team	717-770-8580
Facilities & Operations Division (<i>Ft. Belvoir</i>)	703-767-0649
Facilities Team (<i>Ft. Belvoir</i>)	703-767-0646
Plans & Operations Team (<i>Ft. Belvoir</i>)	703-767-0663

How To Get More Information?

For more information on a variety of useful petroleum-related support topics, requirements, and facility assistance issues, visit the APC web site at:

<http://usapc.army.mil>

Email comments, suggestions, or articles to:

APCFuelPoint@usapc-emh1.army.mil