

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

03 Jul 2025

Effective Date: 03 Jul 2025

Task Number: 63-CO-4546

Task Title: Conduct Logistics Package (LOGPAC) 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, 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	
	ATP 4-11	ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-90	Brigade Support Battalion	Yes	Yes	
16.	ATP 4-35.1	AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES HANDLER SAFETY TECHNIQUES	Yes	No	

Conditions: Unit receives an operations order (OPORD) and/or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct logistics package (LOGPAC) resupply operations, or the commander determines that routine or emergency resupply is necessary. The unit has established communications with subordinate, adjacent and higher headquarters, and is disseminating information in accordance with the tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP). Unit received guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE). Coalition forces and noncombatants may be present in the operational environment. This task is performed under all day and night environmental conditions.

The threat is capable of electronic warfare (EW) and can locate stations with location identifying equipment. Threat capabilities cover a full spectrum including information gathering; hostile force sympathizers; terrorist activities including suicide bombings; and conventional, air supported, and reinforced squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.

This task should be performed under day, night and contested environmental conditions. Must include four or more operational environment conditions that include a hybrid threat, various types of terrain, time restrictions, social (population, cultural & language implications). Additional variables may include information (media, population perception), infrastructure (bridges, electricity, roads, urban area), or economic (local vendors, contractual & supply implications). Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions.

Standards: In line with ATP 4-90, the supporting unit conducts LOGPAC support resupply operations to the supported unit within the time specified in the operations order (OPORD) and/or fragmentary order (FRAGO), or command guidance. Unit complies with rules of engagement (ROE). No friendly unit suffers casualties or equipment damage because of fratricide.

To obtain a T (fully trained) assessment, the unit must be externally evaluated in a dynamic and complex environment against a hybrid threat at night with 75% of the company leadership and 80% of Soldiers from the units authorized strength present and receive a on 80% of the total performance measures, 100% of critical tasks, and 85% of leader performance measures.

LEADER STATEMENT: For this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer (NCO), or civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). A leader may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., subject matter experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment).

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Evaluate		
Operational Environment			Training Environment (LV/C)	% Leaders present at training/authorized	% Present at training/authorized	External evaluation	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	At the discretion of the Commander.	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80% GO	All	>=85% GO	T	T	
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Day		60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79% GO	>All	75-84% GO	P	P	
Static (Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<65% GO		<=74% GO	U	U	

Remarks: 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 (PMESII-PT), mission variables (METT-TC) 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 or more operational variables (PMESII-PT) impact the chosen friendly course of action / mission.

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 a diverse and dynamic combination of conventional forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces,

and criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefiting effects.

Dynamic Operational Environment: Requires three or more operational and two or more mission variables to change during the execution of the assessed task.

Complex Operational Environment: Requires changes to four or more operational variables which impact the chosen friendly course of action (COA)/mission.

Hybrid Threat: Diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces irregular forces, and criminal elements all unified to achieve mutually benefiting effects. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED threat conditions.

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.

All tasks are periodically revised; however, it is not uncommon for some prerequisite, supporting collective, and/or supporting individual tasks to become Superseded or Obsolete between revisions. When this collective task was published, all associated tasks were in an Approved Status. If a task is now in a Superseded Status, the current version may be found using the Army Training Network (ATN), Digital Training Management System (DTMS), or Central Army Registry (CAR) using the same task number and title. Tasks in an Obsolete Status should be disregarded.

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: Unit receives an operations order (OPORD) and/or fragmentary order (FRAGO) to conduct logistics package (LOGPAC) resupply operations, or the commander determines that routine or emergency resupply is necessary.

DANGER

Convoy operations are inherently dangerous, and accidents can occur. Ensure every vehicle has proper documentation and forms in case of any incident so proper reporting can be executed. Ensure all seatbelts are functional and used during any convoy operation.

WARNING

Military operations involving multiple vehicles on roadways, and in training areas pose the potential for accidents. Ensure Soldier members and vehicle operators receive adequate rest prior to mission execution. Follow all posted traffic signals, signs, and federal laws.

CAUTION

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment. Follow all local, federal, and Military Installation laws when operating any motor vehicle. Ensure all Soldiers receive adequate rest prior to mission execution.

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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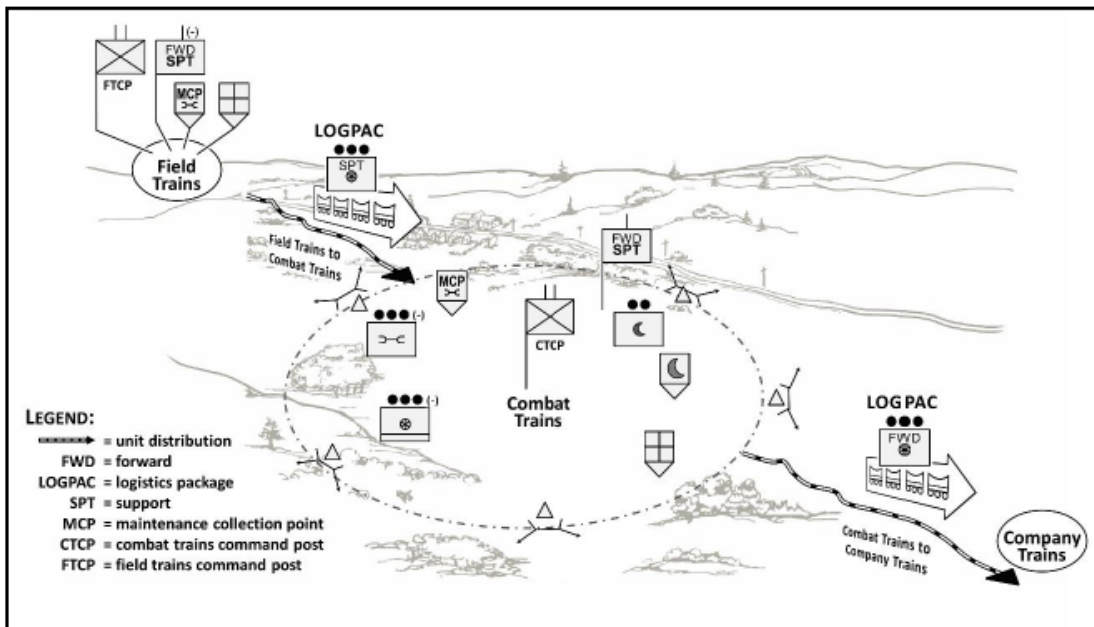
Plan

- +* 1. Commander / Officer in Charge (OIC) receives the mission from higher headquarters.
- Identify initial mission requirements.
 - Identify required units to support and their locations.
 - Identify timeline to complete mission.
- +* 2. Commander / OIC issues a warning order (WARNORD).
- Brief the situation.
 - Brief Commander's intent.
 - Identify and TASKORG available convoy protection platforms (CPP).
 - Brief initial concept of support.
 - Brief initial scheme of movement and maneuver for current mission.
 - Brief initial operational timeline.
 - Identify and brief the selected mode of distribution for current missions.
 - Brief unit receiving resupply and expected POC once all parties arrive at the resupply point.
 - Brief command and control.
- +* 3. Commander / OIC makes a tentative plan.

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Operational Overview from Field Trains to Company Trains.

ATP 4-90

a. The company leadership conducts mission analysis to determine possible locations and methods of delivering LOGPAC:

(1) Mission, enemy or threat, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available and civil considerations (METT-TC).

(2) Communication PACE plan.

(3) Protection against enemy detection and protection from environmental effects.

(4) Minimum resources forward (dispersion).

(5) Integrate risk management.

b. Leadership determines physical size of convoy and number of pallets positions required to complete the mission.

(1) Analyze the amount of ready and available personnel and equipment.

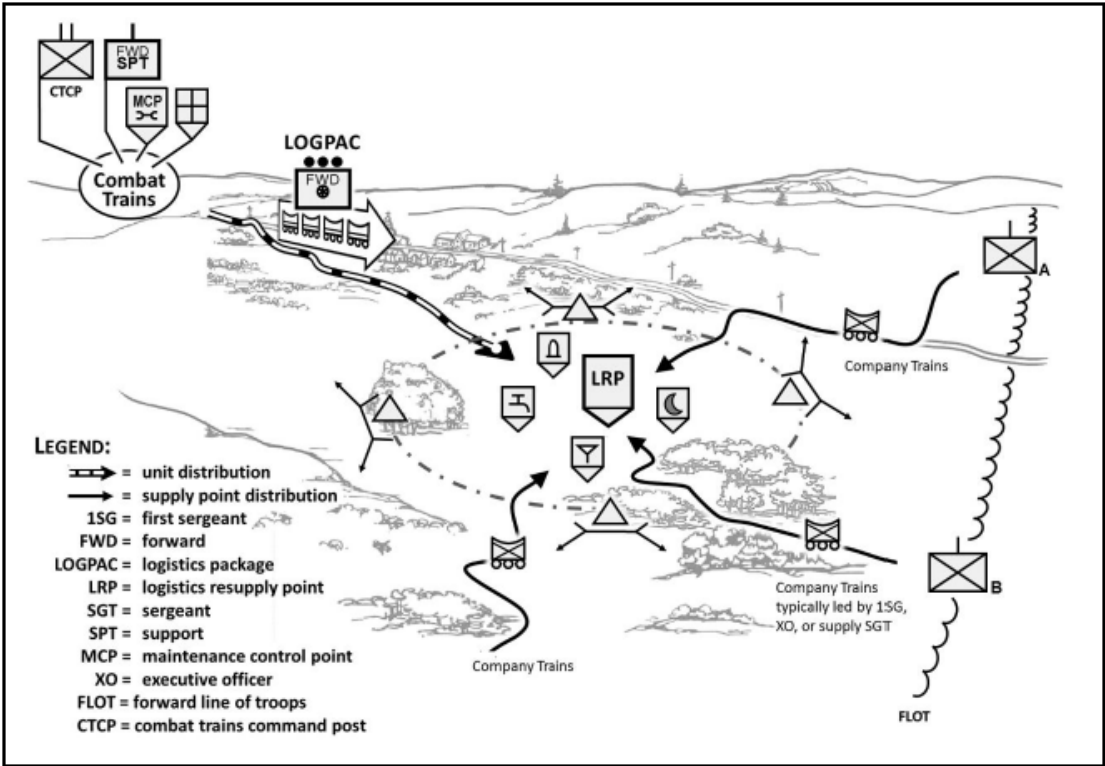
(2) Ensure equipment identified to be non-mission capable (NMC) is properly annotated and parts are on order to fix the issue.

* 4. Based on the current situation, if required, the Officer in charge (OIC) or Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) initiates movement.

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+* 5. The unit leader conducts reconnaissance, such as mounted recon, aerial recon, or sensor / technical recon (UAS imagery) of main supply route, alternate supply routes, potential Logistics Release Point (LRP) sites, and location of units requiring resupply.

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Example of Logistics Release Point (LRP)
ATP 4-90

- +* 6. The commander / OIC completes the plan, covering such areas as:
- a. Unit responsibilities upon arrival at the logistic release point (LRP).
 - b. Classes of supply needed to conduct LOGPAC operations.
 - c. Initial sync matrix with planned LOGPAC operations by H hour.
 - d. Priority of support.

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- +* 7. The commander / OIC issues an operations order, written or verbal:
- a. Publish initial concept of support.

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- (1) Publish reporting procedures and products required from subordinate leaders during resupply operations.
- (2) Establish Primary, Alternate, Contingency, and Emergency communication procedures subordinate leaders will follow during operations.
- b. Initial convoy manifest based on input from PL/PSG conducting LOGPAC operations.
- c. Establish timelines for when reports are due to higher headquarters and company so subordinate units can properly account for all supplies throughout operations.

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- +* 8. The commander / OIC or NCOIC supervises and refines based on the situation and mission feedback.
- a. Update unit standard operating procedures (SOP) as applicable.
 - b. Reconfigure LOGPAC configuration as applicable.

Prepare

- +* 9. The company leadership maintains a common operating picture (COP) in order to maintains situational awareness using available communications equipment, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports, and other available information sources.
- +* 10. Supporting unit coordinates with the supported unit battalion S4 in order to receive the current logistics status (LOGSTAT) report(s) and /or personnel status (PERSTAT) report(s) to gain understanding of current consumption rates, unit on-hand (OH) classes of supply, or transport personnel replacements.
- a. Compile accurate LOGSTAT (by class) from leaders of each platoon/section/element. Reports cover the following supply classes:
 - (1) Class I (Rations/Water/Bulk water.
 - (2) Class II (Supplies and Equipment).
 - (3) Class III (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants [POL] products).
 - (4) Class IV (Construction/Barrier Materials).
 - (5) Class V (Ammunition).

- (6) Class VI (Personnel Demand Items).
- (7) Class VII (Major End Items).
- (8) Class VIII (Medical Supplies).
- (9) Class IX (Repair Parts).
- (10) Class X (Non-military Program Materials such as agriculture and economic development).

b. Company leadership obtains personnel movement requirements for LOGPAC operations.

c. The supported unit submit consolidated LOGSTAT and PERSTAT reports through unit commander to higher HQ S-4 staff and/or supporting units, such as a forward support CO (FSC) or combat logistics CO (CLC).

+* 11. Unit leader coordinates unit resupply.

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- a. Determine method of resupply (service station or tailgate).
- b. Determine location(s) of resupply.
- c. Determine unit priority for resupply if all required supplies/services are not available.
- d. Determine if additional material handling equipment (MHE) is required at the resupply location.
- e. Determine unit order of resupply, including attachments.
- f. If required, conduct confirmation brief to higher headquarters.

+* 12. Based on the priority of support, the unit prepares to conduct a LOGPAC in order to resupply supported units.

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a. Unit leadership participates in / conducts daily logistic synchronization (LOGSYNC) meetings to ensure sustainment efforts are successful, accurate and accounted for.

b. Unit updates logistical common operating picture (LOGCOP) daily to track battlefield operations and sustainment consumption rates.

+* 13. Unit reports vehicle / equipment status and requests resupply or other support as needed.

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a. Report vehicle and equipment status, including battle damage assessment (BDA), to platoon leaders and XO/1SG.

b. Compile unit(s) requests and maintenance forecast and submits them to the higher HQ S-4 and/or supporting maintenance unit.

+* 14. Supporting unit leaders coordinate logistical package (LOGPAC) operations with the supported unit S-4, support operations, and/or the supported receiving unit(s).

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- a. Verify status of resupply/support requests.
- b. Coordinate actions at the logistics release point (LRP).
- c. Request intelligence updates from S2.
- d. Request intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets if available.

+* 15. Unit leaders conduct applicable battle drills rehearsals, such as:

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a. Soldiers can react to disrupted communications via analog means of communication, navigation, and LOGSTAT/PERSTAT tracking.

- b. React to enemy attack.
- c. Reach to enemy air or UAVs.
- d. Reach to friendly casualties.

+ 16. Unit leader prepares the LOGPAC to start patrol (SP):

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a. Confirm the LOGPAC contains supplies to allow the applicable supported unit to continue its mission.

- b. Conduct precombat checks and precombat inspections. (PCC/PCI)
- c. Consolidate replacement personnel and those returning from medical treatment if applicable.
- d. Ensure CLV is packaged in accordance with ATP 4-35.1 if applicable.

+* 17. Convoy Commander request to SP through higher HQs ensuring the LOGPAC crosses the line of departure (LD) at specified time to avoid delaying the supported unit's operation.

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Execute

+* 18. Convoy commander / OIC initiates convoy.

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- a. Report once all vehicles successfully SP.
- b. Monitor the radio net and maintain situational awareness.
- c. Maintain communications throughout LOGPAC operations.

+* 19. Convoy commander / OIC enforces tactical convoy march discipline:

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a. Assume position along march route that provides optimum command presence at points of decision for reaction to changing tactical situation.

b. Enforce all movement policies defined in the tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) and operation order, with emphasis on formation, intervals, speeds, passing procedures, and halts.

c. Enforce security measures with emphasis on manning of automatic weapons and concealment of critical cargo.

d. When communication networks are disrupted, unit leaders / staff use applicable analog data tracking systems, available voice communications, and / or unaided navigation techniques in accordance with unit standard operating procedures to continue mission.

+* 20. Execute LOGPAC operations according to TSOP or issue FRAGO notifying unit of changes to normal LOGPAC operations.

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a. Move to the LRP and link up with the supported unit company executive officer, first sergeant, supply sergeant or designated representative.

b. Supervise actions at LRP as coordinated and/or specified by unit SOP.

+* 21. If required, unit leader ensures that casualties are handled in accordance with unit SOP and applicable regulations.

+ 22. Prepare all material requiring retrograde for rearward movement.

+* 23. Upon completion of LOGPAC operations report the time convoys cross SP and RP to the area of operation to Higher Headquarters command post.

Assess

+* 24. Company leadership monitors LOGPAC operations to determine any issues or shortfalls.

a. Provide the S2, S3, and S4 a back brief on the LOGPAC operations as applicable.

b. Monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.

c. Revise standard operating procedures as needed, based on lessons learned.

* 25. Unit leadership conduct post LOGPAC operations After Action Review (AAR).

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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, P, U									

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

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 unit leaders. At MOPP 4, performance degradation factors increase mission completion time. Enforce compliance with commander's guidance and applicable unit SOPs when conducting operations in all stages of MOPP.

The chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict individual movement and activities, and increase the risk of hot and cold weather injuries. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only as command directed or when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

During MOPP training, leaders must monitor unit personnel for hot and cold weather injuries. Command policies, applicable Army regulations, and applicable unit SOPs must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. The commander should implement

MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with established MOPP and safety procedures during training.

NVG: Sometimes

NVG Statement: Conduct risk management (RM) procedures prior to executing missions under NVG conditions. See TTP 5-19, Risk Management.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
4.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	10-CO-0237	Conduct Bulk Petroleum Distribution Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
12.	63-CO-4573	Provide Sling Load Resupply Support	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
20.	63-PLT-4546	Conduct Logistics Package (LOGPAC) Operations	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
20.	55-CO-4006	Defend Convoy Elements	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
b.	101-92A-4215	Conduct Supply Support Mission Analysis	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
10.	101-92A-4216	Coordinate Logistical Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
13.	101-92A-8101	Lead a Combat Logistics Patrol/LOGPAC	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1	Provide Logistics Support
ART 4.1.3	Provide Supplies
ART 4.1.6	Provide Distribution
ART 4.1.6.3	Conduct Unit Logistics Package Operations

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-27	Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer - Raydon (VCCT-R)	DVC	1
10-GFT-0702	LOGPAC Operations (https://milgaming.army.mil/entrance/getTSP.aspx?id=200&pid=11)	GFT	1

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. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete a deliberate risk assessment worksheet in accordance with TRADOC safety policy during the planning and completion of each task. This is accomplished by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) in terms of safety.

During MOPP training, leaders must adhere to local policies and procedures during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. Personnel must be observed at all times while in MOPP in order to detect heat injuries. Leaders implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with guidelines under 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.