

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

29 Aug 2022

Effective Date: 29 Aug 2022

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 CASCOM/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	
14.	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	CO & BN	Training Environment (L/M/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
Dynamic and Complex (4+ OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)										
Dynamic (Single Threat)		60-74%	60-79%		65-79% GO		75-84% GO	P	P	
Static (Single Threat)	Day	<=59%	<=59%	No	<65% GO	<All	<=74% GO	U	U	

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (TE&O). However, this should not be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. Various task steps are often performed simultaneously. Further, every task step and/or performance measure is not necessarily applicable to every unit. It is the commander's prerogative to add, delete, or reassign the order of task steps and performance measures in order to better fit the unit or the situation. Prior to evaluation, the commander should coordinate these changes between the unit, the evaluator, and the unit's higher headquarters (if required).

Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD). Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training event or exercise are performed to Army standard. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

Static - A static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the unit's

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 T&EO.

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

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in personal injury, loss of life, and/or damage to or loss of equipment.

WARNING

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not correctly followed, could result in personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

Alerts users to an operating procedure or practice, which if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

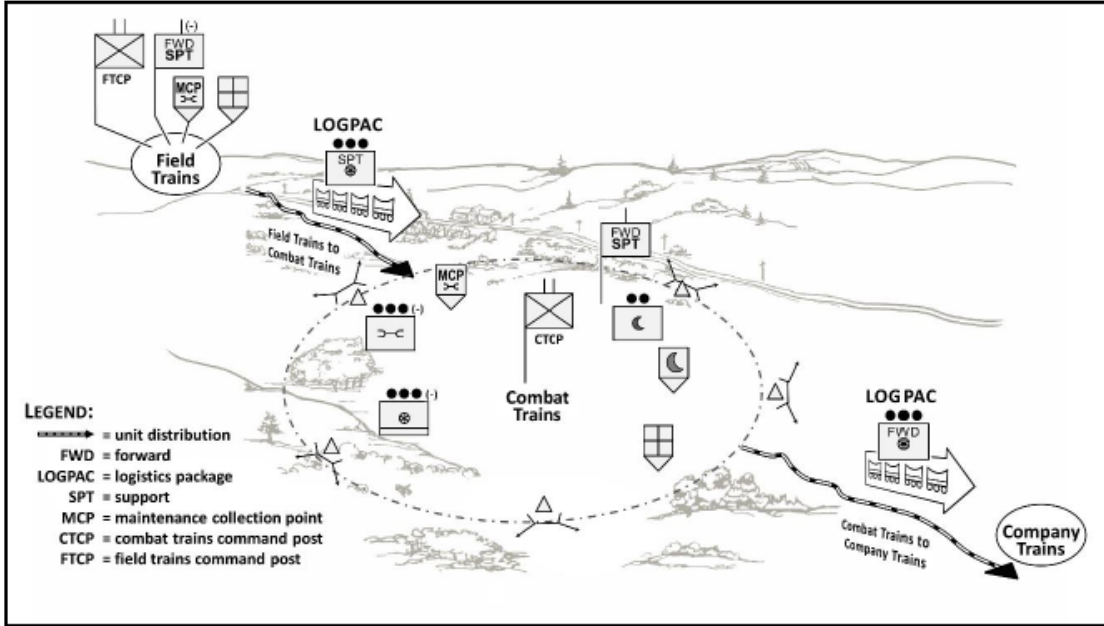
STEP/MEASURE

GO	NO-GO	N/A
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Plan

+* 1. The company gains and maintains situational awareness using available communications equipment, maps, intelligence summaries, situation reports, and other available information sources.

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Operational Overview from Field Trains to Company Trains.
ATP 4-90

+* 2. The commander / officer in charge (OIC) receives orders from higher HQs to conduct LOGPAC operations and begins execution of troop leading procedures (TLP) as follows (refer to task 71-CO-5100, Conduct Troop Leading Procedures):

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- a. The commander / OIC issues a warning order to subordinates maximizing the use of available time and information.
- b. The commander / OIC makes a tentative plan.

(1) The command conducts mission analysis to determine possible locations and methods of delivering LOGPAC:

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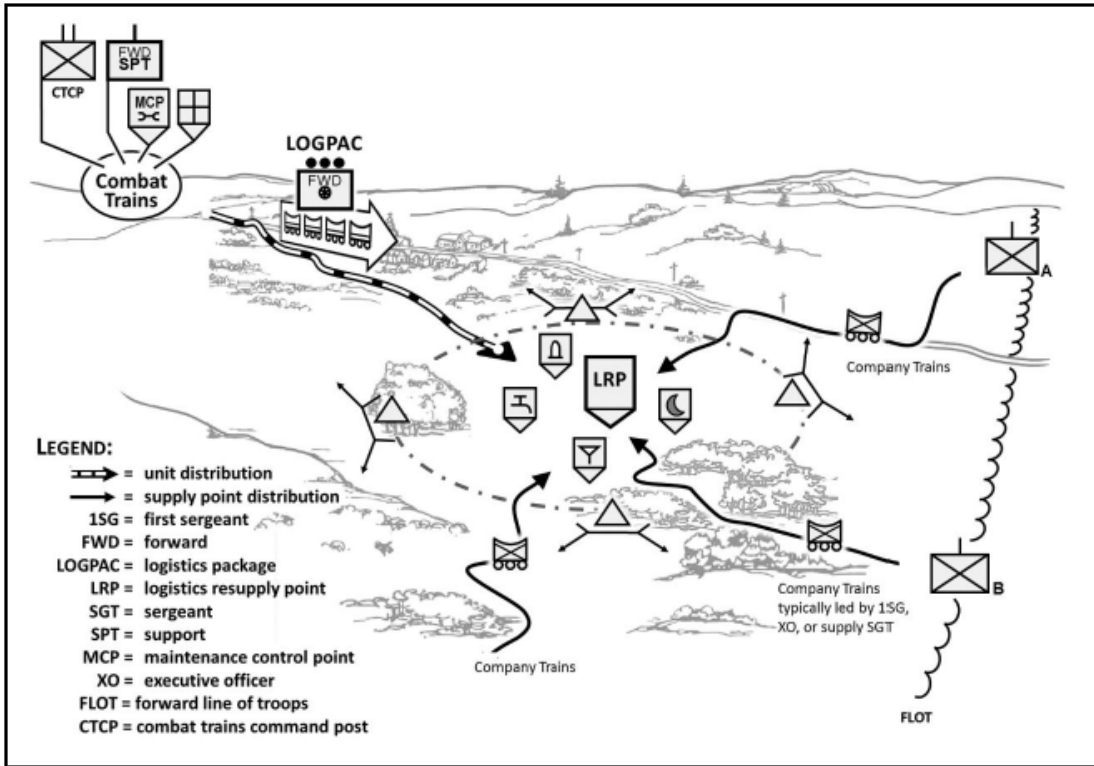
- (a) Mission, enemy or threat, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available and civil considerations (METT-TC).
- (b) Communication profile.
- (c) Protection against enemy detection and protection from environmental effects.
- (d) Minimum resources forward (dispersion).
- (e) Physical size of convoy and number of pallet positions required.
- (f) Analyze the amount of ready and available personnel and equipment.

(2) Integrate risk management.

- c. The command initiates movement.

+* 3. The Unit leader conducts reconnaissance 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

- +* 4. The commander / OIC completes the plan.
- +* 5. The commander / OIC issues an operations order.
 - a. Brief the situation.
 - b. Brief the mission.
 - c. Brief execution.
 - (1) Brief the commander's intent.
 - (2) Brief concept of operation.
 - (3) Brief the scheme of movement and maneuver.
 - (a) Brief operational timeline.
 - (b) Brief convoy elements.
 - (c) Brief the methods of distribution.
 - (4) Brief scheme of protection.
 - (a) Brief protection platforms.
 - (b) Brief security at resupply site.
 - (c) If applicable, Identify friendly foreign security forces.
 - (5) Brief task to subordinates.
 - d. Brief Sustainment.
 - e. Brief command and control.

+* 6. The commander / OIC conducts confirmation briefs with subordinates immediately after issuing the OPORD to ensure subordinates understand the commander's intent, specific tasks, the concept of the operation, and the relationship between their mission and the other units' mission in the operation.

Prepare

+* 7. Based on the priority of support, the unit prepares to conduct a LOGPAC in order to resupply supported units.

+* 8. Unit leaders submit logistics status (LOGSTAT) reports as required by unit tactical standing operating procedure (TSOP).

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. Submit consolidated logistical status (LOGSTAT) report through unit commander to higher HQ S-4 and/or forward support company (FSC).

+* 9. Unit leaders are prepared to react to disrupted communications via analog means of communication, navigation, and LOGSTAT/PERSTAT tracking.

+* 10. Unit reports personnel status to the higher HQ S-1 using personnel status (PERSTAT) report, requests replacements, and processes reassignment/replacements.

+* 11. Unit reports vehicle / equipment status and requests resupply or other support as needed.

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.

+* 12. XO/1SG coordinates logistical package (LOGPAC) with higher HQ S-4 and/or forward support company (FSC).

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.

+* 13. Unit leader coordinates unit resupply.

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. Determine what materials and/or equipment require retrograde rearward to include: casualties, remains, expired supplies, non-repairable equipment, and trash.

g. If required, conduct confirmation brief to higher headquarters.

+ 14. Unit leader prepares the LOGPAC.

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

b. Conduct precombat checks and precombat inspections.

c. Consolidate replacement personnel and those returning from medical treatment if applicable.

d. Consolidate vehicles returning from maintenance.

e. Obtain mail from higher HQ S-1 if applicable.

f. Obtain personnel action documents from S1 section (including award, finance and legal documents) if applicable.

g. Ensure CLV is packaged in accordance with ATP 4-35.1

+* 15. Convoy commander/assistant convoy commander prepare convoy for movement.

a. Convoy commander conducts convoy brief.

(1) Brief the Mission (Who, what, when, where, and why).

(2) Brief the PACE plan.

(3) Brief the Movement plan (Start Point (SP)/Release point (RP)).

(4) Discuss environmental considerations to include HAZMAT.

(5) Brief resupply plan and method of distribution.

(6) Convoy commanders conduct confirmation brief.

b. Leaders conduct pre-combat checks (PCC) and pre-combat inspections (PCI).

c. Conduct required rehearsals.

d. If applicable, Integrate foreign Security Forces into rehearsal.

+* 16. Convoy Commander request to cross SP through higher HQs ensuring the LOGPAC crosses RP at specified time to avoid delaying the supported unit's operation.

Execute

+* 17. Convoy commander / OIC initiates convoy.

a. Report once all vehicles have crossed SP.

b. Monitor the radio net and maintain situational awareness.

c. Maintain communications throughout the LOGPAC operation.

+* 18. Convoy commander enforces march discipline.

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.

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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.

+* 19. 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, or supply sergeant.

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

+* 20. LOGPAC is distributed via unit distribution if LRP is not executed.

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a. Escort LOGPAC to each element's position using available cover and concealment.

b. Rotate sections/squads/platoons through LOGPAC.

c. If applicable, centralize enemy prisoners of war (EPW) in secured area for pickup.

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

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

+ 23. Report situations report to Higher HQ SITREP upon completion of each resupply.

+* 24. Upon completion of LOGPAC operations report the time the convoy cross SP and RP to the area of operation.

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Assess

+* 25. The commander, first sergeant, executive officer, and/or subordinate leaders assess LOGPAC operations.

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a. Provide the S2 and S3 a back brief on the LOGPAC operations.

b. Monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.

c. Conduct after action review as time allows. Ensure all relevant information is compiled for future reference.

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

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
2.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
7.	63-CO-4573	Provide Palletized and Slingload Resupply Support	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
13.	10-CO-0237	Conduct Bulk Petroleum Distribution Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
19.	63-CO-4519	Transport Supplies, Equipment, and Unit Personnel	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
20.	55-SEC-0012	Transport Palletized Loads of Ammunition for a Forward Support Company (FSC)	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved
20.	55-PLT-0012	Transport Palletized Loads of Ammunition	55 - Transportation (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
8.	101-92A-4216	Coordinate Logistical Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
10.	101-92A-4215	Conduct Supply Support Mission Analysis	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
11.	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 4.1.6	Provide Distribution
ART 4.1	Provide Logistics Support
ART 4.1.3	Provide Supplies
ART 4.1.6.3	Conduct Unit Logistics Package Operations

TADSS

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