Command and staff service

No. 13
C2 during the battle

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Course objectives:

- explain to students the concept of a battle management and teach them the consecutive activities during the battle,

- explain to students the importance of reporting during the battle.

Preface:

Introduction

1. Proceedings fight

2. Collection of information about the situation

3. Evaluation of the situation

4. Refinement tasks commander of combat units to subordinate

5. Information superior commander

6. Management combat commander fighting unit uses: exhibit documents,
   reports

Conclusion:

Tasks list for students

References and further reading

Introduction

Fighting troops clash in battle and also plans commanders.

To achieve success in the fight is to be able to create a realistic plan for the fight, but also how to respond flexibly to the situation of the fight and be able to direct the actions of the troops to fulfil the plans.

"CAN NOT REACH SUCCESS WITHOUT PURPOSEFUL MANAGEMENT OF COMBAT."

1. Proceedings fight

Battle management commander of combat troops usually includes:

- gathering information on the situation;

- assessment of the situation;

- refinement tasks to subordinates, and security cooperation activities of units or identification of new tasks and measures;

- informing superiors and interacting units and neighbors about the situation and new decisions..

2. Gathering information on the situation

- combat unit commander personally observing the battlefield (situation swarms, cooperatives, number of resources and the status of the enemy and the terrain in terms of the possibility of exercising its influence on the development of the situation);

- he receives reports from subordinates by radio resources, connections, or in person;

- he enlists in the radio network manager the situational awareness neighbours..

3. Evaluation of the situation

- combat unit commander assesses the situation of the enemy;

- he evaluates the effectiveness of fire on the superior resources and means of combat troops,

- he evaluates the terrain,

- he assesses the potential radiological and chemical situation in terms of its impact on activity

5. Information superior commander

Commander combat units reports ongoing (immediately) senior commander:

- compliance (individual, sub-phases) military mission;

- new information about the enemy;

- sudden change in the situation before the company of (leading edge) and on the sides of the combat units.

- if necessary, report the loss in a state of security ammunition and fuel.

6. Activities that the battle management unit commander uses

To control the battle commander uses:

- **set landmarks** (as landmarks are selected day and night visible and the toughest terrain objects and shapes). Are numbered from right to left, and after facing the enemy lines. One of them is usually determined as the main. If necessary, the company commander to determine their own additional landmarks,

- **encoding maps and terrain objects**,

- **set data for the connection and set signals**.

One of the most important responsibilities Commander Task Force (deputy commander of combat units) **is the management of manoeuvre along with aligning with fire management**, which includes::

- **survey** (survey) weapons (objects) in the assembly of the enemy, evaluating their importance and determine the order of destruction;

- **select the type of weapons and ammunition, the type of fire and the manner of its management;**

- **indicating goals, giving commands to open fire or determination firing tasks;**

- **observing the results of fire and its repair;**;

- **manoeuvre motion**,

- **manoeuvre fire**.

7. Exhibit documents, reports:

There are two main categories of issued / received reports:

a. <u>Periodic reports</u>.

    The list of possible periodic report is listed in Annex to this document.

a. <u>Reports on request / non-scheduled.</u>

The basic regular reporting of platoon (squat – company) commander to company commander is situation report:

Name (type) message	Acronym message	The importance of reporting
SITUATION REPORT	SITREP	Reporting of the tactical situation and unit status

SITREP (Situation Report - a situation report). It's a regular and structured reporting unit which informs the senior level of the condition in the area performing the tasks. The structure is determined by situational reporting standardization agreement (STANAG - Standardization Agreement) as follows:

a. **Enemy** – enemy changes his positions, including reports of enemy artillery raids, air strikes or patrol.

b. **Own Situation** – activities of its forces, including changes in the positions of units (formations) and command posts.

c. **Administration** – administrative information that directly affect the tactical situation.

d. **General** – information that was not mentioned.

SITUATION REPORT

To:			SITREP	
From:			Report Number:	
As At/DTG:				

A	*Time of report (DTG)*	(12 Figs)	
B	*Combat effectiveness*	(text)	
C	**Enemy forces**	Enemy – enemy activity, changes his positions, including reports of enemy artillery raids, aerial bombardments and patrol.	
D	*Own forces*	Own Situation – the activities of its forces, including changes in the drive bays (formations) and command posts.	
E	*Intentions*	(text)	

Name (type) message	Acronym message	The importance of reporting	Note
CASUALTY EVACUATION REQUEST	CASEVACREQ (MEDAVAC)	Request medical assistance and evacuation of wounded	Serve immediately, eg. Transport life-saving.
EOD INCIDENT REPORT	EODINCREP	Finding ammunition and explosives	Serve immediately when finding ammunition.
INTELLIGENCE REPORT	INTREP	Intelligence reports	During the execution of the tasks.
ENEMY CONTACT REPORT	ENEMYCONTACTREP	Making contact with the enemy	Serve immediately.
CALL FOR FIRE	CFF	Request fire support.	Require unit, in particular in the case of independent task fulfillment.
INCIDENT REPORT	INCREP	Event Information.	Serve immediately when an event occurs, eg. The loss of life, traffic accident, loss, etc. weapons.

ENEMY CONTACT REPORT

To:			ENEMYCONTACTREP
From:			Report Number:
As At/DTG:			

A	To relative to the message (if it is a refinement of the previous)	
	Time to establish contact (DTG)	
B	Contact location (Grid)	
C	Target description	
D	Target activity	
E	Measures undertaken by own forces	
F	More information	

Evaluation - question

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Tasks list for students

To prepare rehearse:

- read notes from lectures and learn the individual steps battle management, to begin training to accomplish the tasks Moodle course.

References and further reading

1. ČERNÝ, J., HRŮZA, P., JAROŠ, V. *Systém velení a řízení v operacích.* Brno:, 2011, 139 s. ISBN 978-80-7231-836-0

2. SMARTbook. The battle Staff. Plan, design, prepare, execute, assess. The Lighting Press. 2014.

3. HANDbook. *The battle Staff NCO*. Tactics, techniques and Procedures. 2008.

4. *FM 7-8 Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad.* HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Washington, DC, 22 April 2014

5. *FM 3-21.8 the infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad.* HQ DEPARTMENT OF THE US ARMY. MARCH 2007.