Command and staff service

No. 3
Platoon commander tactical command post in the battle

Lecturer: Ing. Jiří ČERNÝ, Ph.D.
jiri.cerny@unob.cz

Course objectives:

- to describe, how commanders of platoon organize their headquarters into command posts during the conduct of operations,

- clarify the characteristics of students tactical command and control of combat platoon commander,

- teach students to understand the location, structure and principles of moving tactical command posts of platoon.

- to provide guidelines for command post operations to include the importance of establishing standard operating procedures and an battle rhythm for the headquarter.

Summary:

Preface

1. Command Post organization

2. Command Post operations

3. Command post Battle Drills

4. Platoon Command Post

5. Platoon Command Post symbols

Conclusion:

List of tasks for students

References and further reading

This lecture describes how commanders organize their headquarters into command posts during the conduct of operations. Command posts must ensure command and control (C2), the conditions for the work of the commander.

Introduction – characteristics command post

"Command posts are organizationally, functionally and technically organized and interconnected workplace Commander (Staff) Task Force (Task Force) to the area of operations (combat) are used to implement the command and control of subordinate (assigned) forces and means. CP are one of the crucial elements of building networks of command and control of the appropriate level of command. "

1. Command post organization

In operations, effective mission command requires continuous, close coordination, synchronization, and information sharing across staff sections.

A command post is a unit headquarters, where the commander performs his activities. The headquarters ' design of the modular force, combined with robust communications, gives commanders a flexible mission command structure consisting of a main CP, a tactical CP, and a command group for brigades, divisions, and corps. Combined arms battalions are also resourced with a combat trains CP and a field trains CP.
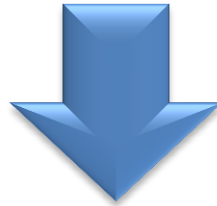
Main Command Post (Main CP)

The main CP is the unit's principal CP. It includes representatives of all staff sections and a full suite of information systems to plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations. It is larger in size and in staffing and less mobile than the tactical CP.

Tactical Command Post (Tactical GP)

The tactical command post is a facility containing a tailored portion of a unit headquarters designed to control positions of an operation for a limited time.

2. Command Post Operations
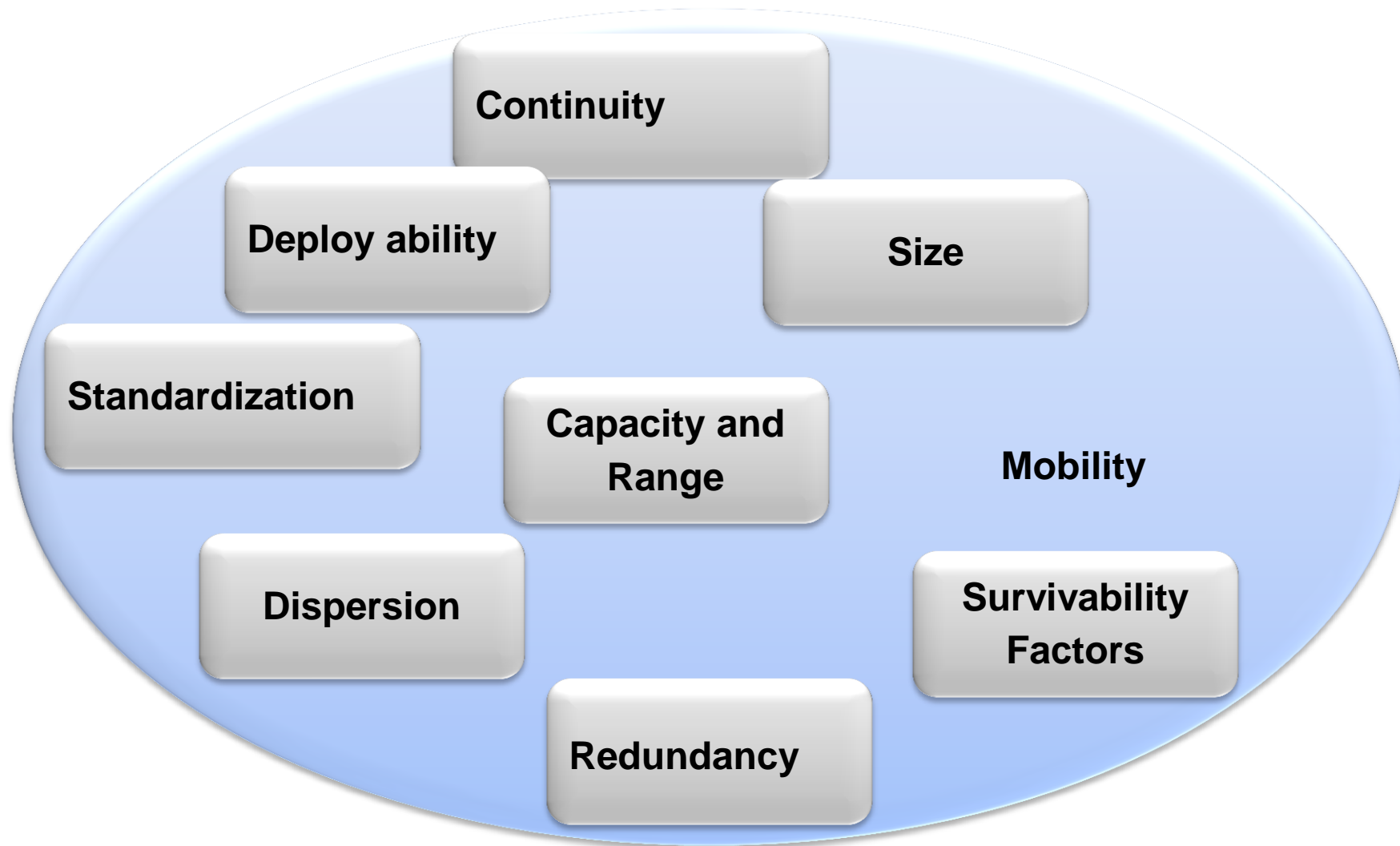
Standard Operating Procedures

Each CP should have SOPs that address the following:

- Organization and setup.

- Staffing and shifts plans, including eating and sleeping plans.

- Physical security and defence.

- Priorities of work.

- Equipment and vehicle maintenance, including journals and a maintenance log.

- Load plans and equipment checklists.

- Orders production and dissemination procedures.

- Plans for handling, storing, and cleaning up hazardous materials.

CP Design and Fusion of Command and Staff Efforts

Well-designed CPs integrate command and staff efforts. Meeting this requirement requires matching the CP's manning, equipment, information systems, and procedures against its internal layout and utilities.

Organizing the CP into functional and integrating cells promotes efficiency and coordination.

Continuity

Deploy ability

Size

Standardization

Capacity and Range

Mobility

Dispersion

Survivability Factors

Redundancy

esf european social fund in the czech republic EUROPEAN UNION MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS OP Education for Competitiveness UNIVERSITY OF DEFENCE

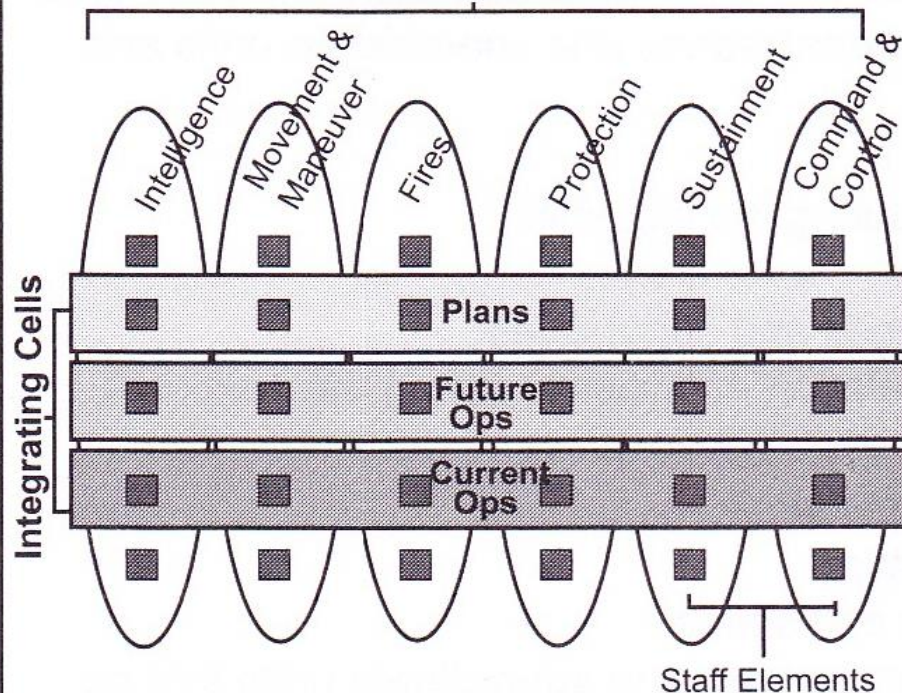INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

3. Command post Battle Drills

Each CP requires procedures to react to a variety of situations. Specific actions taken by a CP should be defined in its SOPs and rehearsed during training and operations. Typical CP battle drills include, but are not limited to:
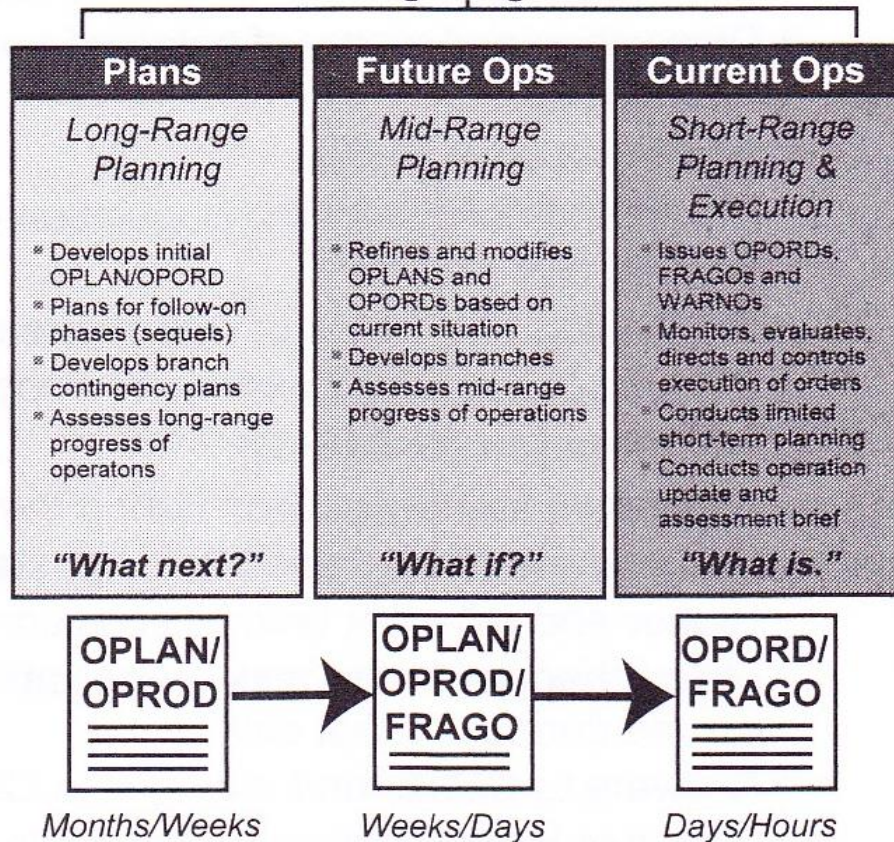
- React to an air, ground, or chemical attack

- React to indirect fire

- React to jamming or suspected communications compromise

- Execute time-sensitive targets

- Execute a close air support or joint fires mission

- React to a mass casualty incident

- React to a civil riot or incident

- React to significant collateral damage

- React to a misinformation incident

CP Cells (Functional and Integrating)

Functional Cells

Integrating Cells

Intelligence · Movement & Maneuver · Fires · Protection · Sustainment · Command & Control

Integrating Cells

Plans

Future Ops

Current Ops

Staff Elements

Plans	Future Ops	Current Ops
Long-Range Planning	*Mid-Range Planning*	*Short-Range Planning & Execution*
* Develops initial OPLAN/OPORD * Plans for follow-on phases (sequels) * Develops branch contingency plans * Assesses long-range progress of operatons	* Refines and modifies OPLANS and OPORDs based on current situation * Develops branches * Assesses mid-range progress of operations	* Issues OPORDs, FRAGOs and WARNOs * Monitors, evaluates, directs and controls execution of orders * Conducts limited short-term planning * Conducts operation update and assessment brief
"What next?"	*"What if?"*	*"What is."*

OPLAN/OPROD → OPLAN/OPROD/FRAGO → OPORD/FRAGO

Months/Weeks Weeks/Days Days/Hours

4. PLATOON COMMAND POST
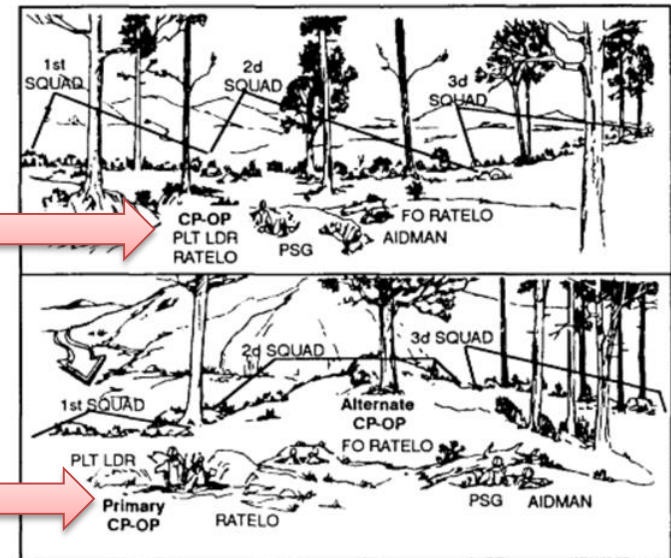
Tactical Command Post (TAC):

- **Commander commands to the teams and allocated forces and resources in a fight from a combat vehicles,**

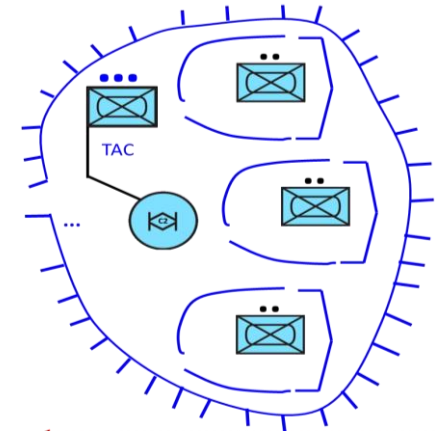**A platoon commander usually command** signals or voice commands and it uses:

- ✓ radio coupling means disposed in a combat vehicle,

- ✓ portable fasteners,

- ✓ signal means, for example. signal ammunition etc.,

- ✓ combat vehicle information system (BVIS).

Commander's TAC consists of:

- combat command vehicle

- work foxhole,,

- Commander's Combat vehicle consists of tactical command post of platoon and It is usually placed on the most efficient (most) location in the assembly crews, from which the best platoon commander to command and control the fight (activity) platoon.

- Commanders allocated and support units are placed on the tactical command post of the platoon.

- **If the TAC platoon leader and platoon commander retired unable to command, deputy commander of the platoon, or predetermined squad, reports the company commander and platoon taking command notify change of command subordinates and cooperating units.**
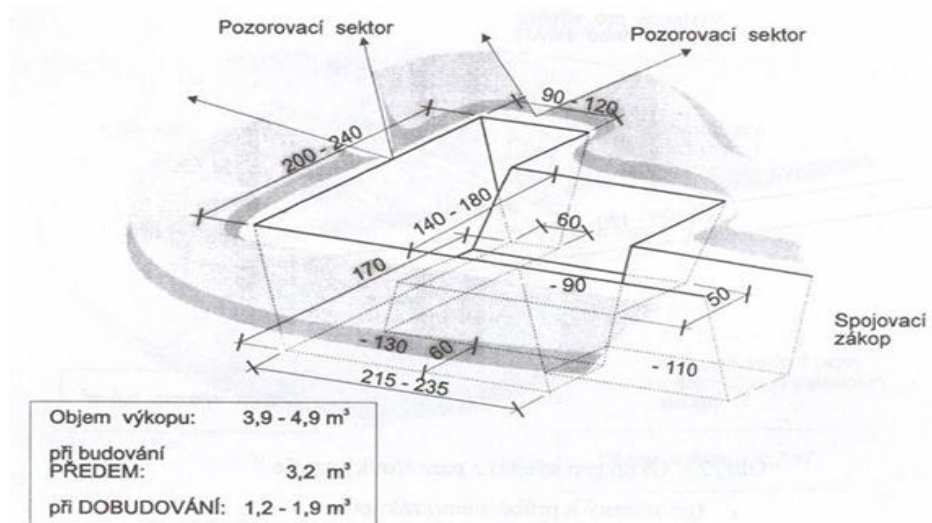
Tactical command post is a permanent feature of military deployment.

In defense:

Commander uses a tactical command post for control defensive struggle, ie. the fire control and manoeuvre teams (assigned forces and means).

Tactical command post of the platoon **are usually placed** in such a place in the line-up crews, from which it can best platoon commander to command and control combat platoon has views before the assembly crews and on her hips, can observe the enemy and squad neighbours.

Tactical command post with **Engineer builds and masks in the first turn of building a foothold.**

Pozorovací sektor   Pozorovací sektor

90 - 120
200 - 240
140 - 180   60
170   - 90   50
Spojovací zákop
- 130 60   - 110
215 - 235

Objem výkopu:	3,9 - 4,9 m³
při budování PŘEDEM:	3,2 m³
při DOBUDOVÁNÍ:	1,2 - 1,9 m³

In the attack:

platoon commander in charge of combat vehicles for the attack, which according to its decision, placed in the assembly platoon to attack and allows the ability to command a platoon across the full width of attack,

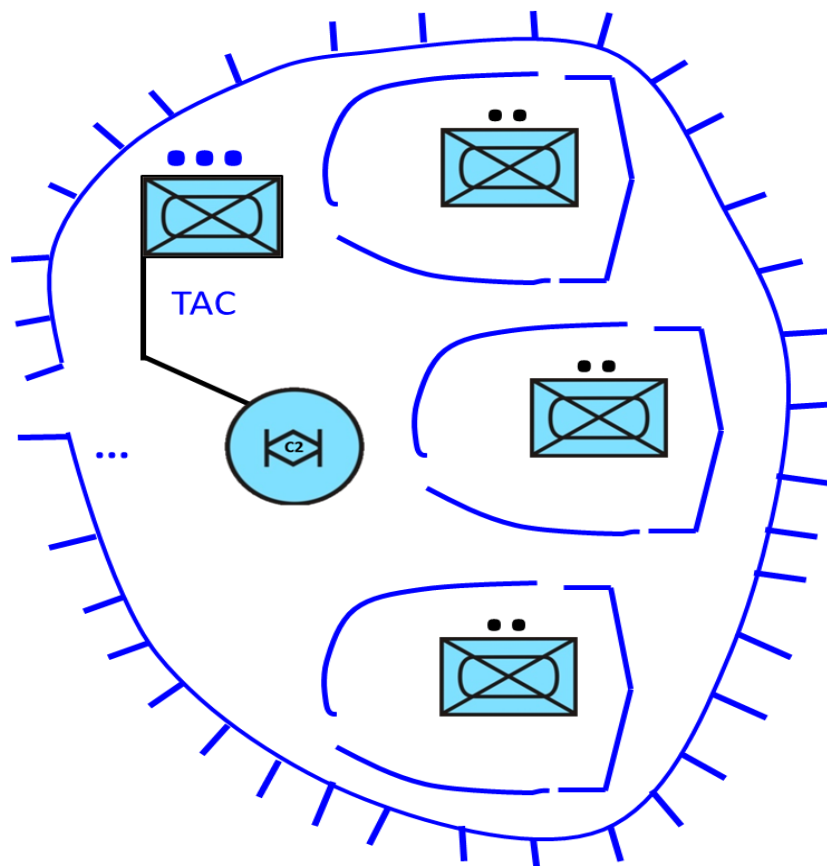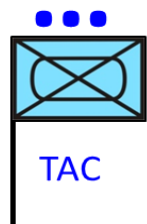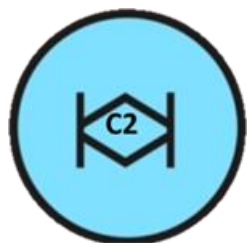**A platoon commander remains when dismounting in his combat vehicle.**

During movement:

A platoon commander command squad for moving from a tactical command post, which is in the report platoon to move to the head of the assembly.

He commands via signals and commands that are provided for moving. Connection in the squad for the transfer is done signals and radio. The radio connection to the axes move in the range of uses in accordance with regulation company commander..

To deliver messages and information flows marching commanders may also use the connecting network traffic control service. Commands and signals may be transmitted via data networks, flashlight, arms, flags, etc.
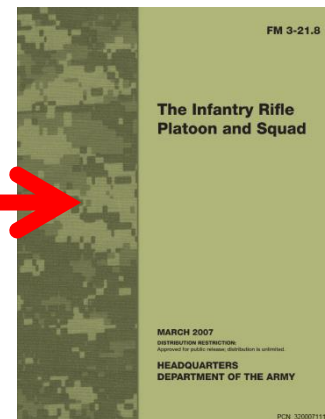
TAC

TAC

TAC

...

Conclusion - question

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List of tasks for students:

- Ready to following exercise (T-5), and exercising the following circuits:

✓ what command post was set up at the platoon, their purpose, characteristics, composition, and relocated equipment,

✓ how a platoon commander in charge of combat platoon in combat.

- completion of tasks in the course of the seminar in MOODL e,

Students study the lecture Topic No. 3 and an assigned literature (viz. "References and further reading"). Main effort to aim to:

FM 3-21.8

The Infantry Rifle
Platoon and Squad

MARCH 2007
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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PCN 32000711100

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.