

# Command and staff service

## No. 9

### The platoon commander C2 during the battle.

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## Course objectives:

- to explain to students the concept of battle management command of the platoon and clarify them with each of the activities that applies a platoon commander in the battle,
- to teach students reporting system platoon commander during the battle management and clarify their content and form of reporting.

## **Summary:**

### **Preface**

1. Obligations platoon in battle management
2. Proceedings fight
3. Information company commander - report
4. The method of labeling electronically sent reports

### **Conclusion**

### **Tasks list for students**

### **References and further reading**

# ***„WE CAN NOT ACHIEVE SUCCESS WITHOUT PURPOSEFUL MANAGEMENT FIGHT“.***

Management during the fight is a continuous process that involves three main activities:

- ✓ evaluating the current situation,
- ✓ estimate of the anticipated development of the struggle,
- ✓ deciding whether to continue the fight unchanged (in accordance with the Plan of struggle - OPORD)
- ✓ management of own forces to meet the goals of the operation (combat) and reach the final state.

## 1. Obligations platoon in battle management

Command and control is critical activities every commander and its quality significantly affects compliance or assigned tasks.

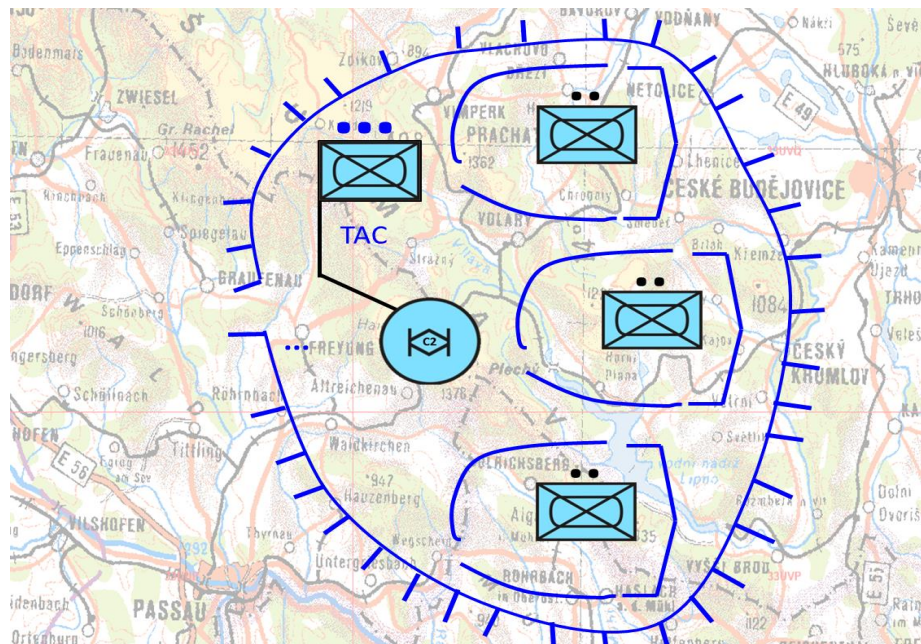
His platoon commander promoted through its intention, intention and superior performance of tasks in the platoon, is a tool for planning and preparing the squad for the upcoming challenges.

## 2. Proceedings fight

Combat platoon commander controls the fight usually personally, from a tactical command post of platoon.

### TAC CONSISTS OF:

- combat command vehicle
- Work foxhole,
- cash foxhole,
- foxholes for combat vehicles commanders assigned elements.



During the fight a combat platoon commander stores (states) combat missions verbal combat units regulations, orders and signals.

- One of the most important duties of combat platoon commander (deputy commander of martial combat platoon) is steering maneuver 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;
- maneuver motion,
- maneuver fire - firing commands must be issued so that the soldier could accurately recognize the target and effectively intervene. It is important to know how to respond to various commands.
- Control,

### 3. Information company commander – reporting

The basic regular reporting of platoon commander to company commander is situation report:

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

**SITREP** - It's a regular and structured reporting unit which informs a senior level on the state of implementation of tasks in space. The structure is determined by situational reporting standardization agreement AAP-11th.



SITUATION REPORT

To:			MEDEVAC
From:			
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)	

# The basic messages irregular platoon commander company are:

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	ENEMYCONTACT REP	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.

## ACE REPORT

**ACE** - normally, team leaders give ACE reports to the squad leader and the squad leaders give them to the platoon sergeant after contact with the enemy

**AMMUNITION**

**CASAULTY**

**EQUIPMENT**

# WEAPONS READINES

## Weapons Readiness

### a. GREEN:

- (1) Weapon on Safe
- (2) **Empty Magazine** inserted in weapon
- (3) Bolt forward, ejection port cover closed

### b. AMBER:

- (1) Weapon on Safe
- (2) **Magazine with ammunition** inserted in weapon
- (3) Bolt forward, **NO round in chamber**, ejection port cover closed.

### c. RED:

- (1) Weapon on safe
- (2) **Magazine with ammunition** inserted in weapon
- (3) **Round chambered**, ejection port cover closed.



# AAR - After Action Report

## AAR - After Action Report

### a. Key Points –

- (1) Are conducted during or immediately after each event.
- (2) Focus on intended training objectives.
- (3) Focus on soldier, leader, and unit performance.
- (4) Involve all participants in the discussion.
- (5) Use open-ended questions.
- (6) Are related to specific standards.
- (7) Determine strengths and weaknesses.
- (8) Link performance to subsequent training.

### b.

#### Format

- (1) Introduction and rules.
- (2) Review of training objectives.
- (3) Commander's mission and intent (what was supposed to happen).
- (4) Opposing force (OPFOR) commander's mission and intent (when appropriate).
- (5) Relevant doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).
- (6) Summary of recent events (what happened).
- (7) Discussion of key issues (why it happened and how to improve).
- (8) Discussion of optional issues.
- (9) Discussion of force protection issues (discussed throughout).
- (10) Closing comments (summary).

## 4. The method of labeling the reports that they are sent electronically

1st First senior level enjoys the following system for sending reports and requests from teams (units):

1) Regular reporting:

2nd UUUUUUXXYYZZZZQQQ, where:

UUUUU – the name of reports (abbreviations using SITREP, COMBATREP etc.);

XX – designation of the unit;

YY – day of the month;

ZZZZ – time;

QQQ –month.

You can not use spaces between the different groups.

*Example: SITREP reports at 17:00 pm on July 12 from 2. mechanized unit:*

*SITREP121700JUL2015*

1. Special reports:

3rd UUUUUUXXKKK, where:

UUUUU – the name of reports (abbreviations EODINCREP, ENEMYCONTACTREP, INTREP);

XX – designation of the organization;

KKK – serial number of the type of report that had been sent from the unit..

You can not use spaces between the different Gross.

*Example: reports CONTACTREP 1. mechan*

## Conclusion

Management during the operation is a continuous process that involves **three main activities**:

- **Evaluating the current situation and an estimate of the expected development of the struggle;**
- **Deciding whether:**
  - Whether the fight will continue unchanged (in accordance with the Plan of struggle - OPORD)
  - Changes of activities in design are a necessity (in response to the use of competitive opportunities, or suggest a threat to its enemy activity)
  - Whether a new task will be planned (after receiving the task from the superior commander).
  - Management of own forces to meet the goals of the operation (combat) and reach the final state.

## Tasks list for students:

- read notes from lectures and learn the individual steps battle management,
- learn the different meanings

Meet the challenges of the course in Moodle



## 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.

