

Summary Report for Individual Task
011-237-2042
Perform Actions on Contact
Status: Approved

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Destruction Notice: None

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Condition: In a H-60 helicopter in a tactical environment given a tactical mission briefing and map with graphics, and enemy contact . Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standard: 1. Use the correct actions on contact consistent the mission briefing.

2. Transmit tactical report per signal operating instructions (SOI), unit standing operating procedure (SOP), and or mission briefing.

Special Condition: Threat elements will be harder to detect. Crewmembers must maintain situational awareness.

Safety Risk: Medium

MOPP 4: Sometimes

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes:

Performance Steps

Cue: You have encountered an enemy weapon system.

1. Actions on contact are a series of combat actions taken to develop the situation upon contact with the enemy or situation that warrants or demands action. (FM 3-90-1) Due to the fluid nature of tactical situations, it is impossible to give a "one size fits all" prescriptive solution for all types of contact. Therefore, it is imperative that actions on contact be described in the OORDER/FRAGO/mission briefing and or unit SOP and framed in terms of the mission objective and commander's intent, for example end state, task, expanded purpose. (ADP 5-0) Actions on contact are important because they allow the mission to maintain its tempo of operation by rapidly developing the situation and taking action before the threat can gain the initiative and force friendly forces to react. The desired outcome of the mission will often dictate the type of actions to perform on contact. For example, actions on contact when performing a movement to contact will vary significantly from actions on contact during a hasty attack or an air assault.

2. Contact can be defined as confirmed awareness of enemy/threat presence through any detection method. Contact can be detected and announced through any crewmember, another aircraft in the flight, or onboard sights/sensors/systems. Generic postures are described below and should be considered during the mission planning process and provide actions in lieu of specific guidance in the OORDER/Mission Briefing.

3. All mission roles.

a. Aircrew coordination throughout the actions on contact sequence is of paramount importance. Crews should brief and practice actions on contact to ensure efficiency and communication effectiveness. In any case, the person observing the enemy must communicate to the pilot on the controls (P*) in order for the P* to be able to effectively maneuver. The aircrew must communicate the threat information to other aircraft in the flight, and after the immediate danger is past, to the appropriate outside agencies for battlefield situational awareness (SA).

b. The first crewmember to realize enemy contact will announce the nature and direction of the threat by the most immediate means available using standard SAFIRE or air attack pro-words according to ATP 1-02.1.

c. The pilot on the controls (P*) will announce the direction of threat to other aircraft and his or her intent. The P* will remain focused outside the aircraft during the event and should be aware that crewmembers involved in conducting suppressive fire may be unavailable for assisting in obstacle avoidance or noting other threat sources. The P* is responsible for safe performance of evasive maneuvers and AIRCRAFT CONTROL.

d. The P will be alert for obstacles and new threat sources encountered during the event. The P will remain oriented on threat location and assist clearing the aircraft and will announce warning to avoid obstacles and when attention is focused inside the aircraft. The P should note location of the threat quickly and as accurately as the situation allows.

Note: It is imperative that all applicable crewmembers are able to quickly and accurately locate and transmit threat data in order to maintain individual and collective situational awareness during quickly changing situations. Not storing/reporting an enemy location may be more detrimental than the risk of taking time to note the location when contact happens. The crew will transmit a report, (as required) to other aircraft within the flight, higher HQ, and the owning ground unit/tactical commander.

e. Other crewmembers will remain oriented on the threat location and employ appropriate countermeasures or suppressive fire as appropriate. They will announce when their attention is focused inside the cockpit; for example, when firing the weapons.

Note: Crewmembers will not use friendly-type graphic control measures/icons/symbols to mark enemy locations and vice-versa to avoid fratricide and other unnecessary confusion.

4. Defensive Role. Defensive posture is independent of mission type. Even attack aircraft may be in a defensive posture enroute to and from their objective. Proper pre-mission planning and intelligence data may aid in developing flight profiles and route selection to avoid hostile fire. Contact undetected by the enemy usually results in a standard spot report and continuance of the mission.

5. Undetected by threat:

a. Continue to avoid enemy detection within capabilities.

b. Locate threat.

c. Report. (SALT-W, SALUTE).

d. Recommend or execute a course of action.

6. Detected by threat: Detection by the threat is usually determined by threat actions ranging from hostile fire to a change in threat disposition – such as, deploying to cover or orienting on the aircraft.

a. If fired upon, execute evasive maneuvers IAW Task 2040, suppressing as appropriate.

b. Prevent enemy’s capability to engage aircraft while deploying to cover or concealment, if available and appropriate.

c. Locate threat.

d. Report. (SALT-W, SALUTE).

e. Recommend or execute a course of action.

7. Offensive Role: Offensive posture is also independent of mission type. An offensive posture may result from a defensive posture once an element is engaged and cannot break contact, in which case immediate mission focus is on breaking contact so the flight can continue the original mission. Actions on contact during an offensive posture should be clearly stated in the mission brief. Sighting the enemy can be a trigger for anything from a hasty attack to initiation of massed fires depending on the mission and phase of the operation. Different phases of the mission may require different actions. For example, actions enroute to an objective may require forces to bypass and report while actions at the objective may require destroying all enemy within the fire distribution plan. Situations not covered in the mission brief should consider generic actions as outlined in FM 3-90-1:

a. Deploy to cover and report.

b. Maintain contact and develop the situation.

c. Recommend or execute a COA.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance:

Evaluation will be conducted in the aircraft.

Evaluation Preparation:

Training may be conducted in the aircraft or a suitable simulator.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Deployed to a covered and concealed position using suppressive fires.			
2. Used the correct actions on contact consistent the mission briefing.			
3. Transmitted tactical report per signal operating instructions (SOI), unit standing operating procedure (SOP), and or mission briefing.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	1-1520-237-10	Operator's Manual for Army Models UH-60A Helicopters, U-60L Helicopters, EH-60A Helicopters	No	No

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 FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Units will assess environmental risk using the checklist and assessment matrixes in TC 3-34.489 and FM 3-100.4. Rated (RCMs) and NCMs should always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. RCMs and NCMs will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. 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 FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. none

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks : None