

**Summary Report for Individual Task
061-266-5303
Plan a Battery Defense
Status: Approved**

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: Given arequirement to movea battery, vehicles, section equipment, personnel, munitions, and howitzers. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: Plan battery defense so that direct fire targets are identified, rally points are established, range cards are prepared, and fighting positions are established IAW the technical guidance listed in FM 6-50.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Sometimes

Task Statements

Cue: Planning an operation.

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. IMPLEMENT THE NINE BASIC CONSIDERATIONS OF DEFENSE.

a. SUPERVISES USE OF TERRAIN.

(1) USE ARTIFICIAL CAMOUFLAGE.

(2) MAKE USE OF ALL CAMOUFLAGE.

b. DEFEND IN DEPTH.

c. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SECURITY.

d. DEFEND IN ALL DIRECTIONS. Position the battery / platoon in such a way that they can do this with small arms, crew served weapons, and the howitzers for direct fire.

e. PLAN MUTUAL SUPPORT. Coordinate with the units to the left and right flanks, as well as to the front and rear.

f. ENSURE PROPER DISPERSION. This is something that is not always possible due to location.

g. ESTABLISH CONTROL.

h. ESTABLISH PRIORITIES.

i. BE FLEXIBLE. Because the situations on the battlefield are not always the same, responses should not be the same thing done the same way at the last position. The leadership must make adjustments in the established norm to meet the challenge of what is taking place on the battlefield at that particular time.

j. MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE. The unit must maintain noise, light and trash discipline.

2. IDENTIFY SURVIVABILITY OPTIONS TO DEFEND AGAINST. (First priority is always to construct defense against the major threat identified in step 2).

a. DEFEND AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

b. DEFEND AGAINST ARTILLERY COUNTER FIRE.

c. DEFEND AGAINST GROUND ATTACK.

3. PLAN A PLATOON/BATTERY DEFENSE. Prepare the defense.

a. Select occupation formation that uses the terrain to maximize the tactical advantage of the unit equipment at the battle position, and deploy the unit to maximize capabilities as well as protect the soldiers,

b. Plan survivability options.

c. Use and implement available weapon systems for the planned platoon / battery defense.

4. PROVIDE INTERNAL SECURITY.

a. employ early warning measures such as observations posts (OPs), listening posts (LPs), early warning devices (trip flares), and available intelligence from friendly units. Place observations posts on terrain that provides advance warning of an impending ground attack. Add LPs during periods of limited visibility along likely avenues of approach.

b. Supervise LPs and OPs during 24-hour operations, ensure the platoon establishes an effective sleep program and mans these positions as necessary.

c. Construct a defensive diagram, and always forward it to the first sergeant and the battalion S2 for coordination.

d. Establish priorities. Early warning outposts should have priority. Priorities of other defensive efforts should be generalized, but tailor to meet the enemy and friendly situation, terrain, and anticipated length of stay in the position.

e. Be flexible.

5. CHECK ALL MACHINE GUN AND HOWITZER RANGE CARDS.

a. Check the M-60, M249, M-2 .50 cal MG, MK 19, and Howitzer Range cards developed and maintained at the weapon location by the sections for accurate data.

b. Check the M-60, M249, M-2 .50 cal MG, MK 19, and Howitzer Range cards for overlappings sectors of fire.

6. CREATE A DEFENSIVE DIAGRAM.

a. Construct a defensive diagram, that depicts the howitzers, unit equipment, major equipment (M-60 positions, M-2 .50 cal locations, Claymore mines, M-8 NBC alarms), and other pertinent information as necessary.

b. Maintain one copy and turn one copy in to battalion (S2) to be consolidated with the unit (BN) defense.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Ensure that all equipment and personnel are in position and ready to conduct training. Brief the soldier: Tell the soldier to prepare and/or defend a unit against an attack.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. IMPLEMENTED THE NINE BASIC CONSIDERATIONS OF DEFENSE.			
a. SUPERVISED USE OF TERRAIN.			
b. DEFENDED IN DEPTH.			
c. ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED SECURITY.			
d. DEFENDED IN ALL DIRECTIONS. Positioned the battery / platoon in such a way that they can defend with small arms, crew served weapons, and the howitzers for direct fire.			
e. PLANNED MUTUAL SUPPORT. Coordinated with the units to the left and right flanks, as well as to the front and rear.			
f. ENSURED PROPER DISPERSION. This is something that is not always possible due to location.			
g. ESTABLISHED CONTROL.			
h. ESTABLISHED PRIORITIES.			
i. DISPLAYED FLEXIBILITY. Because the situations on the battlefield are not always the same, responses should not be the same thing done the same way at the last position. The leadership must make adjustments in the established norm to meet the challenge of			
j. MAINTAINED DISCIPLINE. The unit must maintain noise, light and trash discipline			
2. IDENTIFIED SURVIVABILITY OPTIONS TO DEFEND AGAINST. (Priority is to the major threat identified in step 2).			
a. AIR ATTACK.			
b. ARTILLERY COUNTER FIRE.			
c. GROUND ATTACK.			
3. PLANNED A PLATOON/BATTERY DEFENSE.			
a. Selected an occupation formation that used the terrain to maximize the tactical advantage of the unit equipment at the battle position, and deployed to maximize unit capabilities as well as protect the soldiers.			
b. Planned survivability options.			
c. Used and implemented available weapon systems for the planned platoon / battery defense.			
4. PROVIDED INTERNAL SECURITY.			
a. Employed early warning measures such as observations posts (OPs), listening posts (LPs), early warning devices (trip flares) and available intelligence from friendly units. Observations posts were situated on terrain that provided advance warning of an i			
b. Supervised LPs and OPs during 24-hour operations, ensured the platoon established an effective sleep program and manned these positions on an as needed basis.			
c. Constructed a Defensive diagram, forwarded it to the first sergeant and the battalion S2 for coordination.			
d. Established priorities. Early warning outposts should have priority. Priorities of other defensive efforts should be generalized, but should be tailored to meet the enemy and friendly situation, terrain, and anticipated length of stay in the position.			
e. Displayed flexibility.			
5. CHECKED ALL MACHINE GUN AND HOWITZER RANGE CARDS			
6. CREATED A DEFENSIVE DIAGRAM.			
a. Constructed a defensive diagram. That depicted the howitzers, unit equipment, major equipment (M-60 positions, M-2 .50 cal locations, Claymore mines, M-8 NBC alarms), and other pertinent information as necessary.			
b. Maintained one copy and turned another copy in to battalion (S2) to be consolidated with the unit (BN) defense.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 6-50	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Field Artillery Cannon Battery	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but also 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.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET 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, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
06-6-4011	Protect the Force Artillery	06 - Field Artillery (Collective)	Approved
06-2-3001	Occupy a Tactical Area	06 - Field Artillery (Collective)	Approved
06-2-3027	Perform Position Occupation	06 - Field Artillery (Collective)	Approved