

ANNEX 38F

COMMAND ADVISOR SCENARIOS

1. Task A

TO DETERMINE PRIORITIES FOR REPAIR OF WEAPONS, SENSORS, PROPULSION MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, HULL STRUCTURE, SHIP SERVICES AND DAMAGE CONTROL; ENSURING THAT THESE SUPPORT THE COMMAND AIM.

a. This means WEO/Snr WE must ensure all outstations are aware of the Command Aim and priorities and are working to them. They are to recommend changes to the Command priorities depending on the tactical situation and the extent and nature of any damage incurred. CA must use threat warnings and their knowledge of the tactical situation to put all defects and damage in priority order for repair. If, for example, a Type 23 has been strafed by an FBA/FGA and suffered the following losses and damage: Steering gear out of action, Stbd gas turbine stopped, Aft 911, RT996, LINK 11 all inoperative, a fire in the galley and a flood in the tiller flat. CA might set priorities as follows:

- (1) To the WSB:
 - (a) RT996.
 - (b) Aft 911.
 - (c) LINK 11.
- (2) To IBC:
 - (a) Steering gear.
 - (b) Stbd Gas Turbine.
- (3) To DCO (via IBC):
 - (a) Flood in Tiller Flat.
 - (b) Fire in the Galley.

b. Once CA has set these priorities they must brief the CO, ensure agreement, and then demand Estimated Times Back On Line (ETBOLs) for all DC/FF, ME and WE incidents and pursue these times vigorously. CA must also ensure that the priorities have been passed to all outstations (HQ1, WSB, FRPP) and that they are being acted upon.

2. Task B

TO MONITOR THE PERFORMANCE OF ALL WE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORTING SERVICES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OPERATOR, TACTICAL AND MATERIAL FACTORS. TO ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF DAMAGE, DEFECTS AND DEGRADATION ON THE SHIP'S ABILITY TO FIGHT, ESTABLISH ESTIMATED TIMES BACK ON LINE AND ALTERNATIVE MODES OF OPERATION WHERE THESE ARE FEASIBLE. AND TO BRIEF THE COMMAND ON ALL SIGNIFICANT CHANGES THAT MAY AFFECT THE OPERATIONAL ABILITY OF THE SHIP.

a. This task is very much a team effort for all members of the WE and Warfare Departments.

b. **Before Damage:**

(1) The CA and assistant is to monitor the Ops Room as thoroughly as possible checking that equipment is working correctly and that the results obtained are as expected in view of the environment and other factors.

(2) DWEO should ensure that the WSB/WMC maintain a proactive stance, ensuring emergent defects are dealt with efficiently and prioritised in line with the Command Aim. The WSB/WMC is to monitor Command Open Line, Main Broadcast pipes and liaise closely with the CAA to maintain an accurate picture of the tactical situation. If the Threat Warning States allow and restoration of capability can be expedited, Defect Managers may visit outstations, but must return to the WSB/WMC immediately if the Threat Level rises.

(3) Maintainers at outstations should remain critical of equipment performance and liaise closely with relevant operators.

c. **After Damage:**

(1) The CA is to re-assess equipment performance as far as possible utilising a Structured Look and other aides (TACS), although initially he will be tied to the Command position. He is to highlight system degradations to the Command and PWOs using the 'Flash' procedure using voice primary and on CoL where appropriate. For example: **"FLASH, COMMAND - CA, RT996 LOSS OF LFE TRACKS, LOSS OF AUTO TI AND AUTO TRACK EXTRACTION"**. CA should have an instinctive knowledge of reversionary modes and be able to advise on their usage. "Manual TI modes and manual track extraction remains".

(2) CAs should aim to give an initial brief to the Command as soon as the damage picture begins to stabilise, not more than 4 - 5 mins after the hit. CA must endeavour to précis the information into a structured brief starting with the highest priority defects and working through the list in priority order. The priority order should reflect the current Command Aim and briefings should be given at the CO's position. The use of a portable Command Briefing Board will aid this process. Only information that affects the Command Aim should be passed at this stage. CA is to keep the Command updated at regular intervals iaw the C2 BDR Timeline, tailoring the content of the brief to the prevailing circumstances.

If the tactical situation allows it may be appropriate for the CO to come to the Command Stateboard for a comprehensive brief. The brief should be capability based and not a defect list.

(3) The CAA is key in filtering information. In addition to using the Command Stateboard to record defects, he is to assess priorities for CA's approval and pass information to the WSB/WMC. He is to demand ETBOLs from the WSB/WMC and information on reversionary modes or implications for each important defect. He should expect a '5 point Brief' from the WSB/WMC on all key defects, taking particular care to closely track the 'Top 3' priority defects.

(4) DWEO and the WSB/WMC team are required to provide CA with information on equipment defects and degradations that affect the ship's ability to fight. They should ensure ETBOLs are provided along with alternative modes of operation. DWEO should also monitor the WSB/WMC Incident Board with the aim of highlighting to CA and DCO any DC incidents which threaten WE equipment. Essential service losses should be reported to both CA and the ME 'L' Desk.

(5) Maintainers are to conduct thorough and effective Smart Blanket Searches, reporting defects and degradations to the WSB/WMC promptly, giving information on the nature of the problem, the ETBOL and reversionary modes available in 5-Point brief format.

3. Task C

MONITOR DAMAGE TO THE HULL, PROPULSION AND ANCILLARY SYSTEMS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT ON THE SHIP'S ABILITY TO FIGHT AND SURVIVE. TO BE AWARE OF ALTERNATIVE MODES OF SHIP CONTROL AVAILABLE. CA IS TO BRIEF THE COMMAND ON ALL SIGNIFICANT CHANGES THAT MAY AFFECT THE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY OF THE SHIP.

a. **Before Damage.** The CA should develop a good knowledge of the ship, its propulsion systems and the production of all essential services. He should know the physical layout of all machinery rooms and be aware of the location of important machines, particularly the height of critical equipment above bilges. This requires application and can be helped by a consolidation period with the MEO soon after joining.

b. **After Damage:**

(1) CA should expect the following reports from IBC:

- (a) Propulsion and manoeuvring losses and limitations with ETBOLs.
- (b) Essential service losses with ETBOLs.
- (c) Alternatives available.
- (d) DC incidents that will affect the Command Aim.
- (e) Requests for additional manpower to deal with incidents as necessary.

(2) CA should pass IBC the following: Priority WE defects and highlighting the need for ME or DC/FF support.

(3) And agree:

(a) The 'Command Top 3' priorities across all BDR disciplines.

(b) The priorities for electrical/service restorations.

(c) The priorities for DC Incidents.

(d) The priorities for Propulsion/Manoeuvring restorations.

c. A lot of information needs to be passed from CA to IBC and vice versa (push-pull). It is essential that an effective reporting procedure is agreed which concentrates on getting information across both accurately and concisely. The more aware they are of each other's environments the better.

d. The timeline for the exchange of information will be dependant upon the scale of damage sustained and the underlying scenario, however, a typical timeline for IBC and CA briefings is:

TIME	ACTION
As Required	CA passes Flash reports to Ops Room/CO on key WE losses.
Z + (2-3)	IBC uploads key propulsion losses, major fires, major floods, and an assessment of stability to CA.
Z + (3-4)	CA briefs CO (Big Picture)/CO reviews situation and sets priorities.
Z + (5-7)	CA updates IBC on Command intentions and downloads key elements of WE picture, taking care to highlight supply and service losses affecting priority defects. IBC updates CA on platform picture. Agree overall priorities as required.
Z + (7-10)	HQ1 Command Huddle (2-3 mins). CA briefs CO as necessary.
O/C	IBC updates CA. O/C CA briefs CO as necessary.
Z + 15	Full and comprehensive Command Brief to CO.

e. The cycle of updates and huddles will be dictated by the extent of the damage, the developing situation and the battle rhythm. The above timings will clearly vary depending on circumstance. However, the Command Huddle in HQ1 should act as a trigger for updates to Command. A pipe should be made when the Command Huddle in HQ1 is called (backed up across telling lines). CA will then know that, in 3 min, he will be called by IBC and from that they can produce a full Command brief.

4. Task D

RAPIDLY ASSESS THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE FOLLOWING ATTACK. ENSURE OPERATORS CARRY OUT MINI-SOCS WHILST OTHER PERSONNEL COMPLETE BLANKET SEARCHES AND, WHEN THE TACTICAL SITUATION ALLOWS, HE SHOULD COORDINATE THE RELEASE OF EQUIPMENT FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE.

- a. Although the conduct of Mini-SOCs is the responsibility of the Warfare Department, this is another area where WE teamwork is paramount. Firstly, there are no formal checks laid down for Mini-SOCs, therefore maintainers should assist operators to produce check lists. They should ensure that the checks are concise and operate on the top down principle. DWEO and Defect Managers should assist Warfare Senior Rates in the production of suitable reporting chits.
- b. Teamwork is also the key to effective Blanket Searching. A routine should be set up and practised well before it is needed in anger. Maintainers must know exactly what areas to search (Blanket Search Route Cards) and what indicators to check in each area. Reports to the WSB/WMC should be concise and prompt and iaw the 5-Point Brief format.

5. Task E

IT IS THE CA'S TASK TO MONITOR THE IDENTITY, NUMBER AND LOCATION OF CASUALTIES AND TO REQUEST RELEASE OF PERSONNEL TO DEAL WITH DAMAGE CONTROL, FIREFIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT REPAIR. HE IS TO ENSURE COMMAND PRIORITIES ARE BEING COMPLIED WITH AND THAT THE COMMAND IS FULLY INFORMED OF ALL SIGNIFICANT PERSONNEL MATTERS.

- a. With regard to casualties, a formal reporting system using chits should be established (T format) so that the Command can be advised through CA of the name, extent of injury, and disposition of each casualty; casualty names should not be passed over incident reporting lines or main broadcast, nor should they be recorded on stateboards. Obviously, if anyone is aware of significant casualties they can be reported to CA by parallel means.
- b. IBC may request extra manpower to deal with DC incidents. CA is to coordinate release of personnel from the Ops Room to assist, taking account of the tactical situation and severity of ship damage. For example, if the Sub surface threat warning were 'White' UWW ratings could be released to assist firefighters. Or indeed if the Sub Surface threat was 'Red' and the Sonar Instrument Space was flooding it may be reasonable to release UWW personnel to contain the flood and prevent the loss of Sonar. However, it is a fundamental requirement that the release of manpower is controlled, and that they can be returned to their posts easily. Within the Ops Room it is usual to delegate the control of manpower to the ORS.

6. Task F**LIAISE WITH THE XO**

a. He is to maintain an effective liaison with the XO/EWO with particular attention to the following:

- (1) Casualties
- (2) Domestic matters such as Action Messing/snacks, the opening of heads etc.
- (3) Explosives and explosive hazards.
- (4) Ship's signature.
- (5) Overall Command Priorities, particularly where XO and EWO can add direct focus and leadership to the defect rectification effort.

b. It is worth underlining the important part XO and EWO play as Command Rovers. XO and EWO can give CA valuable information on the severity of damage, and the implications to the ship, as well as ensuring that incidents are being afforded the right priority. The deployment of XO and EWO should not be limited to only DC/FF incidents; CA should deploy them where necessary to focus effort in accordance with the overall Command Priorities.

7. Task G**TO CARRY OUT THE DUTIES OF COMMAND CBRN ADVISOR.**

DWEO is usually the CBRN Protection Officer and is assisted by a suitably qualified Senior Rate. They must ensure that CA is given accurate and timely information so that he can assess the situation and advise the Command accordingly.

8. Task H**TO LEAD STATE 3 BRIDGE/OPS ROOM COMMAND HUDDLES.**

ROLE	BRIEF
WEO	Command Aim Yes/No. If No, why not and what we can do.
WEO	Speed Steering Stability, Top 3.
WEO	Incident Brief.
IBO/CAA	Any updates heard over IBO net.
Navs/PWO	Situation/Navigation/Tactical Update.
OPS	Update on external actions and reporting.
XO/ Command Rover	Update from SOI.
CO	Info Required and confirm Top 3.
WEO	Confirm Top 3, Command Aim, Yes/No, End huddle.