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## Us army operations order template

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Usually an OPORD is formed in the battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or corps headquarters, and is distributed to designated or attached elements. The OPORD issuance starts the management of the child unit to create orders for the role or roles that the unit must take on within the operation. This narrower focused order takes information from the original or base order (e.g. weather, phase lines, radio frequencies, etc.) and adds additional details that relate more to the meticulousness of the activities that a unit is tasked with ingesting to support overall operation. Frederick Edwin Garman was the original developer and inventor of the format called Operation Order. From 1957 to 1958, he was assigned to Fort Benning's Infantry School, Ranger & Tactics Department. The army quickly adapted it to the standardized practice and required its use during the Vietnam War. Now the opord version is used by all military forces in the Department of Defense. The standardized five-paragraph order format is used by the U.S. Department of Defense and most other military forces. The OPORD is formatted to organize the operation into five easy-to-understand paragraphs: Position, Mission, Execution, Maintenance (formerly Service and Support, currently referred to as Admin & Logistics of the U.S. Marine Corps), and Command and Control. Opord's higher echelons often contain detailed details. The author of the order often moves most of this material to an attachment or appendix. They are then issued in addition to the basic order. Annexes and appendices allow for easier reading and intelligible reading of OPORD by encouraging the inclusion of substances after its relevance to the end user of the order has been determined. Variations OPORD is the primary tool by which the unit unit and its staff shall provide instructions and information to the child units on the tasks that carry them out or support them. But this is not the only type of order that can be issued for a mission: The warning order (WARNORD or WARNO[1]) informs units that opord is expected. Time and circumstances allow warnord to be issued to subordinate leaders immediately after receiving the unit's mission higher. This is to give subordinates time to develop their own alert and operational orders based on the information within WARNORD. The fragmentary order (FRAGORD or FRAGO[2]) informs units that one or more elements of the basic order have changed. After opord is administered, the situation may change before the mission begins, or the situation may change during the operation, so the base order must be changed. In these cases, the commander will give out a fragord. FRAGORD follows the same format as the base order, but only specifies the changes that need to be made. OpORD format [serial number and fiscal year] [codename] - [issuing center] (place the general security classification and an abbreviated address at the top of the second and next pages.) 1. Situation. A. Interesting area. B. Area of operations. (1) Terrain. (2) Weather. c. Enemy forces. (1) Composition, inclination and strength. (2) Recent activities. (3) Locations and capabilities. (4) Hostile co-ation and e-ation procedure(directions of action). d. Friendly Forces. (1) Higher HQ mission and intent. (2) Mission of adjacent units. E. Annexes and detachment. MISSION 2. A concise statement that includes Who, What, Where, When and Why the operation should be carried out. 3. IMPLEMENTATION. A. Commander's intention b. Concept of operations. (1) Manoeuvre. (2) Fires. 3R. Reconnaissance and surveillance. (4) Intelligence. (5) Engineer. (6) Air defences. 7. Information operations. c. Movement and manoeuvring system. d. The system of fires. e. Accidental evacuation. F. Tasks for subordinate units g. Anti-tank support. (1) Intelligence. (2) Engineer. 3. Fire support. (4) Air defences. (5) Sign. (6) CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive weapons) (7) provost marshal. (8) MISO (Military Information Support Operations, formerly Psychological Operations or PSYOP) (9) Civilian Army. h. Coordination instructions. 1. The date or status of entry into force of the plan or order. (2) CCIR (commander's critical information requirements) (3) EEFI (essential elements of friendly information) (4) risk mitigation control measures. (5) Rules of engagement. (6) Environmental considerations. (7) Force protection. 4. RESERVATION. a. Logistics. (1) Sustainment Overlay. (2) Maintenance. (3) Transport. (4) Care. 5. On-site services. b. Support for personnel services. 1. The marking and handling of the data. (2) Religious services. c. Army Health System System 1. Medical control and control. (2) Medical treatment. (3) Medical evacuation. (4) Preventive medicine. 5. CONTROL AND CONTROL. a. Command. 1. The position of the commander. 2. Succession of command. b. Verification. 1. Command posts. 2. Reports. c. Sign. 1. The SOI index shall be valid. 2. Methods of communication by priority. (3) Pyrotechnics and signals. (4) Code words. (5) Challenge and password. (6) Combination of numbers. (7) Run the password. (8) Recognition marks. See also Five paragraph order FRAGPLAN Standard operating procedure References ^ FM 5-0, 1-130. ^ FM 5-0, 1-19. U.S. Army Doctrinal Reference Publication 5-0 U.S. Army Field Manual 7-8 U.S. Army Field Manual 101-5. Appendix H U.S. Army Student Handbook 21-76 Retrieved from This website is not related to the U.S. government or military. From Our Benefits Blog November 20, 2014, 9:00:28November 18th, 2014, 9:00:34November 13th, 2014, 9:00:11How does my dad Transfer \$15,000 from his GI Bill benefits me? November 11, 2014, 9:00:45November 6th, 2014, 09:00:05 Task Organization: States how the unit is organized for the operation and gives you who the main effort is. The leader appropriately considers the main effort of each mission (such as machine guns and anti-tank weapons) in order success.1. Situation: Provides information that is essential for the subordinate leader's understanding of the situation.A. Enemy Forces1. Weather and light data general forecast the length of the operation: temperature (high & low), sunrise, sunset, moon rise, moon receipt, lunar phase, % illumination, wind speed, wind direction, BMNT, EENT. Note: You should focus on the impact of the weather on military operations, not the analysis of previous factors. How does that affect you and your troops on this mission? These types of evaluations are easier to use for teams than statements like ... Three inches of rain in the next 24 to 48 hours... 2. Terrain: use the acronym OCOKA to analyze the terrain3. Identification of enemy forces (composition). (he is armored, meazerized, motorized, or light? What does this action mean?) 4. Location(s): Known and suspected (predisposition). (to add networks or relative locations, such as 2 KM to the north) 5. Activity. (he's offensive, retiring, defensive, patrolling, etc?) 6. Strength (team, platoon, or company strength), morale (hi or low?), equipment (crew-serviced weapons, machine guns, anti-tank weapons?) and capabilities (Are they able to strengthen a platoon in 30 minutes)7. Likely direction(s) of action when contacted (Are they going to fight, disperse, retreat, attack?) B. Friendly Forces1. The mission and concept of the next higher unit (from paragraph 2) is to include the intention of the higher leader (from paragraph 3)2. Units on the left and planned measures, measures, front and rear (from the duties of the higher driver to the manoeuvring units in paragraph 3). Indicate how such measures affect the unit, in particular patrols of the adjacent unit. Point to the scene on the terrain model3. Fire support units:List the fire support average available to your unit: company or battalion mortars, artillery, CAS (Air Support Closure), Naval Shots, etc.C. Attachments/Task forces Attachment: Anyone who is not normally part of the unit that joins the mission. Task force: Anyone who is usually part of the unit, that does not go on a mission for some reason.II. MissionI is a clear, concise statement of the unit's task(s) to achieve and the purpose of this (who, what, when, where, why, and how). The mission is always stated in full twice. If you give if it is best to have an actual hour of hard time (ie, NLT 1030 hours instead of NLT after 50 minutes)III. ExecutionIntentA stated that the purpose of the operation and the final state determine the relationship between force, enemy, and terrain. It allows subordinates to complete the mission without further guidance, instructions, or communication.A. Concept of operation: This paragraph generally describes how the unit will perform the task(s) from start to finish. You need to define all the basic missions, the decisive action points and the main efforts. This paragraph can't be those six sentences anymore. Here's where you can tell a quick, general story about how to imagine a mission step-by-step with the AA (assembly area), the ORP (objective rally point), then the OBJ (target), and back to the ORP.example: We will move out of the AA with a 190 degree azimuth in a team wedge, team column, the journey formation of the line departure. After moving 150 m after the departure line, we perform a 3 min silence stop. After that, you can move on to the 190 degree azimuth 500m, where we create our ORP, while moving we will create rally points for every 100m. We have a linear hazardous area which we are going to cross as one of our SOPs. We will stop the team at the experimental ORP location near this mountain (pointing to the terrain model), then looking for a suitable ORP (remember: cover and hidden, defensible, out of the most important terrain, and out of the natural line drift-sometimes you will only be able to find one or two of these characteristics in the STX band, but remember). Then we'll take orp by force. I issue my 5-point contingency plan (GOTWA). Then I'll go ahead with bravo team leader and two security (Jones and Smith) to pin point to the OBJ to confirm the plan and establish surveillance (so is GOTWA). Then I'll be back at ORP with assault and support teams. After the OBJ-related measures, we will retire to ORP, collect the rocks and I call the SALLUTE and ACE report higher. Our will move on to the 270 degree azimuth 500 meters, where we will create a cigar-shaped circumference and disseminate information obtained during the mission.1. Maneuver:This paragraph deals, in detail, with the mechanics of the operation. The main effort should be selected. Each subordinate unit (such as attack, support, R&S) with tasks, associated with the main effort, is identified as well. Measures relating to the objective shall include a large part of the paragraph. This paragraph is in excruciating detail from the time orp is abandoned to obj and back to ORP. Example: After I return from the leader's ready, I take the team to the liberation point. After checking the surveillance team to ensure nothing has changed for the goal. Bravo team, who has the support element, will break down and move into place here (point of the terrain model). I'm going to take alpha teams who are on the attack team as well as the main effort and replace them in the attack position, here (point of the terrain model). There will be camouflage our positions and emplace the claymore mine here (point to the terrain model). When an enemy team enters the kill zone, I launch the raid with the clay, and the entire squad shoots into the kill zone for 45 seconds. After the time passes, I give the signal of support element displacement fire throw green smoke between the attack position and the target. At this time the RTO, who is the recorder and the timer starts his watch. In my long whistle explosion, Alpha team then attack, staying in their lanes, along the target, kicking aside weapons as they go. Alpha team set up a boundary forward here (point of the terrain model). As soon as the LOA is established, I'll signal Bravo team with two beeps to come down and join the alpha on target. As soon as bravo arrives and stands between 9:00 and 12:00, Alpha will pull security from 12:00 to 3:00, and I'll call special teams. Relief and litter teams take precedence and pull all friendly wounded back to the accident collection point (right on the terrain model) on the nearby side of the target. Then I challenge the EPW troops to process any enemy dead or survivor and consolidate them into the EPW collection point here (point of the terrain model). During this time, the recorder calls the voice recorder to see how long we are at the target every 30 seconds. Once all the equipment has been consolidated in the middle of the goal here (point of the terrain model) for EPW teams. I call the demo team emplace the prizes. I give the code word red by the time the aid and litter, as well as the withdrawal of victims. The following code word is white for the attack element - alpha team - undoes. On Third blue is the support element - bravo team - withdraws and the demo team lights up the fuse and withdraws it. All items are returned through the release point to ORP.2. Fires:This paragraph describes how the driver wishes the fires to support the maneuver. It states that fires, the priority of fires, the allocation of priority targets and fires are relevant. This is also where you enter the target number of the grid, the description of each goal is planned.B. Tasks maneuver UnitsCover special teams in this area. Go through the names of the people of the team and task and target each team: attack, support, security, R&S; S, EPW (Enemy Prisoner of War), support and litter, demolition, surveillance. Also detail the instructions to individuals such as primary/alternative

