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Army opord sustainment paragraph example

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Normally, an operations department is created at the headquarters of a battalion, regiment, brigade, division or force and distributed to its specified or attached elements. The adoption of OPORD shall initiate the management of the subjunct unit to develop provisions concerning the role or roles of the entity in the operation. This more limited order borrows information from the original order (e.g. weather, phase lines, radio frequencies, etc.) and adds additional information on the details of the activities to be carried out by the service to support the comprehensive operation. Frederick Edwin Garman was the original developer and inventor of a format called Operation Order. He developed this as a standard format for himself and his subordinates when he was assigned to Fort Benning Infantry School, Ranger & Tactics Department from 1957 to 1958. The military quickly adapted it to standardized practice and demanded its use during the Vietnam War. Now his version of OPORD is used by all military forces of the Department of Defense. The U.S. Department of Defense and most other military forces use a standardized five-piece order format. OPORD is formatted to organize the operation into five easy-to-understand pieces: Situation, Mission, Implementation, Maintenance (formerly Service and Support, currently called Admin & Logistics) by the U.S. Marine Corps, as well as command and control. Higher Echelon's OPORDs often contain extensive details. The author of an order often transfers most of this material to an annex or annex. These will then be issued alongside the basic order. Attachments and attachments make it easier to read and understand OPORD by encouraging the inclusion or removal of material once its significance to the end user of the order has been determined. Variations OPORD is the primary means by which the unit and his staff shall provide the subordinate services with instructions and information on the tasks they are responsible for performing or supporting. However, it is not the only type of order to be issued for the operation: the warning order (WARNORD or WARNO[1]) informs the units that OPORD may be on its way. If time and circumstances permit, WARNORD shall be assigned to subordinate directors immediately after the task of the unit has been received from above. This is intended to give subordinates time to develop their own warning and operational orders based on information contained in WARNORD. A fragmentary order (FRAGORD or FRAGO[2]) informs the units that one or more parts of the basic order have changed. Once OPORD has been issued, the situation may change before the start of the operation or during the operation the situation may change so that the basic order needs to be amended. In these cases, the commander shall issue a FRAGOD. FRAGORD follows the same format as the basic order, but only tells you the changes that need to be made. Format OPORD [sequential order number and fiscal year] [code name] - [issuing headquarters] (set a global security rating and abbreviated header at the top of the second and following pages.) 1. SITUATION. A. Area of interest. B. Area of operation. (1) Terrain. (2) Weather. c. Enemy forces. (1) Composition, character and strength. (2) Recent actions. (3) Locations and capabilities. (4) Enemy cots (operating courses). d. Friendly forces. (1) Senior staff function and intention. (2) Function of adjacent units. E. Annexes and compartments. 2. TASK. A concise statement that includes the operation To be performed, Who, What, Where, When and Why. 3. EXECUTION. A. Commander's intention b. Concept of action. (1) Movement. (2) Fires. (3) Intelligence and surveillance. (4) Reconnaissance. (5) Engineer. (6) Air defence. (7) Information activities. c. Motion and manoeuvration plan. d. Fire system. e. Evacuation of victims. F. Tasks for subordinate units g. Anti-support tasks. (1) Intelligence. (2) Engineer. (3) Fire support. (4) Air defence. (5) Signal. (6) CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiant, nuclear and explosive) (7) Provost marshal. (8) MISO (military data support operations, formerly psychological operations or PSYOP) (9) Civilian soldiers. h. Coordination guidelines. (1) The time or condition during which the plan or order takes effect. (2) CCIR (commander's critical information requirements) (3) EEFI (With friendly factors) (4) Risk reduction control measures. (5) Commitment rules. (6) Environmental considerations. (7) Troop protection. 4. MAINTENANCE. a. Logistics. (1) Maintenance layer. (2) Maintenance. (3) Transport. (4) Delivery. (5) Field services. b. Support for human resources services. (1) Method of marking and processing EPWs. (2) Religious services. c. Military health system (1) Medical management and supervision. (2) Medical care. (3) Medical evacuation. (4) Preventive medicine. 5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. a. Command Center. (1) Location of the Commander. (2) Gutting a command. b. Supervision. (1) Scripts. (2) Reports. c. Signal. (1) SOI valid. (2) Communication methods by priority. (3) Pyrotechnics and signals. (4) Code words. (5) Challenge and password. (6) Combination of numbers. (7) Use of the password. (8) Identification signals. See also Five-paragraph order FRAGPLAN Standard Procedure References ^ FM 5-0, paragraph 1-130. ^ FM 5-0, paragraphs 1 to 19. US Army Doctrinal Publication 5-0: THE OPERATIONS PROCESS US Army Doctrinal Reference Publication 5-0: THE OPERATIONS PROCESS US Army Techniques Publication 7-8: INFANTRY TEAM AND SQUAD US Army Student Handbook 21-76 Retrieved from the Mission Organization: Tells how the unit is organized for the operation and tells you who is the most important effort. The leader weighs sufficiently the main efforts of each mission (e.g. machine guns and antiarmor weapons) to ensure success.I. Situation: Provides information necessary for the subjuged leader's understanding of the situation.A. Enemy Forces1. General weather and light data forecast for the length of activity: temperature (high & low), sunrise, sunset, moon rise, lunar series, lunar phase, % lighting, wind speed, wind direction, BMNT, EENT. Note: You need to focus on the effects of the weather on military operations rather than the factors in the analysis. How will it affect you and your troops in this mission? These types of assessments are more accessible to your forces than statements such as ... 3 inches of rain over the next 24 to 48 hours... 2. Terrain: use the abbreviation OCOKA for terrain analysis3. Identification (composition) of enemy forces. (is he armored, mechanized, motorized or light? 4. Location(s): Known and suspected (disposition). inter grids or relative locations, such as $2,000 north) 5. Operation. (whether he attacks, withdraws, defends, patrols, etc.) 6. Strength (strength of team, team or company), morale (hello or low?), equipment (crew servers weapons, machine guns, anti-tank weapons?) and abilities (They are able to strengthen with the team in 30 minutes)7. Probable courses of action when contacted (Will they fight, disperse, withdraw, attack?) B. Friendly forces1. The task and the concept of the next higher unit (in paragraph 2) to include the higher manager's intention (from his paragraph 3)2. Location of units and planned actions left, right, front and rear (from senior manager duties to control units in paragraph 3). How such actions affect your unit, in particular adjacent Indicate their locations in the terrain model3. Units Units Fire support:List the fire support available to your unit: commando or battalion mortar mortar, CAS (Near Air Support), Navy fire, etc. C. Attachments/Compartments Attachment: Anyone who is not normally part of your task. Department: Anyone who is usually part of your unit who, for some reason, is not involved in the mission.II. MissionT this is a clear, concise account of the tasks of the unit and the purpose of its performance (who, what, when, where, why and how). The task is always stated twice in its entirety. When you enter WHEN best to give the actual clock a hard time (i.e. NLT 1030 hours and not NLT after 50 minutes)III. ExecutionIntentA announced a vision that defines the purpose and end status of the operation in relation to the relationship between force, enemy and terrain. It allows subordinates to complete a task without further instructions, orders, or communication.A. Concept of operation: This paragraph describes in general terms how an entity performs its tasks from start to finish. It should identify all the tasks relevant to the task, the crucial areas of action and the main efforts. This paragraph should no longer be the six sentences. Here you tell a quick, general story about how you imagine a task step by step from AA (assembly area), ORP (objective rally point), then OBJ (goal) and back to ORP example: We're moving from AA with a 190-degree position to a 50-meter distance, a group to a column, a travel formation to the starting line. Once we've moved 500 feet past the starting line, we'll perform a 3-minute listening stop. After that, with a 190-degree position, we move to the 500 meters on which we base the ORP, during the movement we base rally points at 100 meters. We have one linear danger zone that we cross according to SOP. We stop the group at a preliminary ORP location near this hill (pointing to a terrain model) then find a suitable ORP (remember: cover and hidden, defensible, from key terrain and outside the natural driving line – sometimes you can only find one or two of these features in the STX band, but be aware). Then we'll occupy the ORP with force. I shall give my (GOTWA) reserve plan in paragraph 5. Then I go ahead with the bravo team leader and two security teams (Jones and Smith) to show the OBJ to confirm the plan and establish control (leaving GOTWA). Then I will return to THE ORP along with the assault and support teams. After the OBJ's actions, we'll retreat to THE ORP, collect our havuffs, and call the salute and ace report higher. With an area of 270 degrees, we will move to 500 metres, where we will establish a cigar-shaped area and share information obtained during the mission.1. the mechanics of the activities are discussed in detail. The most important effort must be named. All work units (such as assault, support, R & S) related to their duties will also be identified in connection with the main work effort. Actions following this objective should include most of the point. This section contains intolerably detailed the steps that will come with leaving the ORP to the OBJ and back to the ORP. Example: When I'm back from the director's inquiry, I'll take the team forward to the release point. After checking with the control team to make sure that nothing has changed in the goal, the Bravo group, which is a support element, cuts off and moves to position, here (dot on the terrain model). I take the alpha team, which is an attack team and also the most important effort, and place them in their attacking position, here (dot on the off-road model). There we disguise our stations and sink the claymore mine into this (dot on the terrain model). When the enemy team moves into the kill zone, I'll start an ambush with Claymore, and then the whole team will enter the kill zone for 45 seconds. When time is up, I signal the support element to move the fire by throwing green smoke between the attacking position and the goal. Currently, the RTO, which is a recorder and timer, starts its watch. At one of my long whistles, the Alpha team will then come on the offensive, staying in their lanes, always through the goal, kicking weapons as they go aside. The Alpha team sets a progression limit here (point in the terrain model). Once loa is established, I'll notify the bravo team with two whistle explosions that they'll come down and join Alpha. When bravo arrives and is set up between 9 and 12, with Alpha pulling security from 12 to 3, I'll call in special teams. Relief and litter groups come first, pulling all the friendly wounded back to the victim collection point here (point in the terrain model) for the goal in the near future. Then I invite EPW teams to process all the dead or survivors of the enemy and connect them to the EPW collection point here (point in the terrain model). All this time, the recorder tells us how long we've been on target every 30 seconds. Once EPW teams have consolidated all devices in the middle of the goal (dot in the terrain model), I urge the demo team to drop their charges. I'll give you the code line red, after which the help and debris and potential victims will retreat. In the following code, the white attack element – the alpha group – withdraws. On the third blue, the support element – the bravo team – withdraws and the demo team lights the fuse and also withdraws. All elements are transferred back through the release point to ORP.2. Fires:This paragraph describes: The manager plans that the fires will support his movement. It states that the objective of forest fires, the primary objective of fires, the allocation of priorities and possible measures to control fires must be achieved. Here you also provide a description of the goal number, grid, for each item you .B. Tasks to control unitsCover special teams in this area. Go through the names of the people on the team and the mission and purpose of each team: attack, support, security, R&S, EPW (enemy prisoner of war), aid and litter, demolition, surveillance. Detailed instructions also for persons such as primary/alternative pacemaker and primary/alternative compass.C. Tasks to combat support unitsThe paragraph of the TI is similar to paragraph III.B except that it describes how combat support units are used.D. Coordination Guidelines This section lists the details of coordination and oversight applicable to two or more units/subunits. Items that can be processed include:1. Sequence of movement, formations and mobility techniques. Use draft/terrain model2. Staging (short/long). – SOP3. Routes (primary/alternative). – Enter a hard assimuth and distance4. Departure and re-attempt of friendly lines.5. Rally points and activities at rally points (indicate either IRP(original rally point), ORP, PB (patrol base) or RRP (return rally point) and contain grid coordinates and/or terrain references). 6. Operations in hazardous areas (non-SOP units).7. Enemy contact (other than unit SOPs).8. Greeting and consolidation instructions (other than unit SOPs).9. Fire-sharing measures: point fires vs. area fires in all weapon systems (M16, M249, M60, etc.) 10. Firefighting measures: cover what you want them to shoot in order (i.e. crew served weapons, then radio operators, then managers), fire sectors that include TRP (target reference points), visual/audio signals.11. MOPP levels.12. Guidelines on force security and operational exposure.13. Schedules (exercises, backgrounds, inspections, movement). Let who needs to be there, when, where, and what you're practicing (goal actions are a priority!) 14. Primary intelligence requirements (PIR).15. Requirements for the report.16. Reports. When do you want to receive ACE and SALUTE reports? (after all, contact with the enemy)17. Commitment rules (ROE). When do you start shooting? If you're ambushed, will you shoot one soldier walking alone on the road? Are you attacking a battalion that goes down the road with your team? Maintenance support Assistance The piece contains critical logistical information necessary to maintain the unit during the operation.A. Operations of the universal service in force for maintenance operations. Current and proposed Victim and damaged equipment. Central counterparty (victim collection points), location of medevac PZ (pickup zone) (triage requirements, 9-line evacuation procedures) B. Materials and services1. Supply:a. Class I: Livelihood. (Food and water) b. Class II: Clothing and personal equipment. c. Class III: POL. d. Category IV: Construction. e. Category V: Ammunition. F. Category VI: Personal demand products. G. Category VII: Main final batches. (specials – which go with which team – that is, claymores go with the assault team) h. Class VIII: Medical. i. Category IX: Repair of components. j. Category X: Agricultural/economic development. k. Distribution methods. (team sergeant, team leaders, team leaders) 2. Transport. 3. Services (laundry, showers, etc.). 4. Maintenance (weapons, equipment, vehicles). The primary objective and plan of the work .C. Medical evacuation: Method of evacuating dead and wounded personnel, friendly and enemy (including priorities). Discuss the dead/wounded of the enemy and the friendly dead/wounded. are they omitted, transported or left (in the case of the enemy) where they are?D. Personnel:Epw processing method and epw collection point designation.E. Miscellaneous:Special equipment. What is in the unit, which is a special equipment for completing the mission (i.e. the claymore mine ambush) Captured equipment. What to do with captured devices (usually destroy it unless it is strange or unique, in which case you take it with you or if it cannot be moved, make a draft of it and destroy it) V. Command & SignalThis paragraph indicates where the command and control elements are located during the operation.A. Command post of senior unit commander and CP (get this from paragraph 5 of the senior manager)Location of key personnel and type CP at all stages of the operation. movement, orp and goal. The perverse order of the script. (give this group element to the last person by name) Sop.B. SignalSOI index adjustments valid (frequencies, call signs). Method of communication by priority (usually FM and then runner)Pyrotechnics and signals according to hand and hand signals (go through all important signals such as lifting/replacement fire, attack obj, withdrawal from OBJ, etc.) Code words (such as red, white and blue in paragraph 3)Challenge and password (behind friendly lines)Number combination (on the front page of friendly lines)Using a password. Identification signals (near/far, day/night). Specific instructions for RTO's. (you are responsible for all communication. follow the radio constantly, remind me of reports due to higher, you are an enroute recorder and goal recorder/timer) Page 2 This website is not affiliated with the U.S. government or military. From Our Benefits Blog November 20th, 2014, 09:00:28November 18th, 2014, 09:00:34November 13th, 2014, My dad's transferring $15,000 of his GI Benefits to me? November 11th, 2014, 09:00:45November 6th, 2014, 09:00:05 09:00:05 09:00:05

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