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How to write a platoon opord

Task Organization: Indicates how the unit is organized for the operation and indicates who is the main effort. The leader weighs the most important effort for each mission (e.g. machine guns and anti-arm weapons) to ensure success. I. Situation: Provides information that is essential for the understanding of the subordinate leader of the situation. A. Enemy Troops 1. Weather and light data general weather forecast for the length of the operation: temperature (high & low), sunrise, sunset, lunar due, lunar set, moon phase, % lighting, wind speed, wind direction, BMNT, EEENT. Note: You should focus on the effects of weather on military operations rather than the factors that make up the analysis. That is, how does the effect you and your troops have on this mission work? These kinds of evaluations are more easily usable by your troops than statements such as ... 3 inches of rain in the next 24 to 48 hours... 2. Terrain: Use the acronym OCCOA to analyze terrain 3. Identification of enemy troops (composition). (Is he armored, mechanized, motorized, or light? what does that mean for the operation?) 4. Location(s): Known and suspicious (disposition). (give grids or relative locations like 2 KMs to the north) 5. Activity. (the attacks, withdraws, defends, patrols, etc.) 6. Strength (squad, platoon, or holding strength), morale (hi or low?), equipment (crew served weapons, machine guns, anti-tank weapons?) and capabilities (They are able to strengthen with a platoon in 30 minutes) 7. Likely course(s) of action when contacted (Will they fight, spread, retreat, attack?) B. Friendly Forces 1. Mission and concept of the next higher unit (from his paragraph 2) to include the intention of a higher leader (from his paragraph 3) 2. Location and planned actions of units left, right, front and rear (from senior leader tasks to maneuver units in paragraph 3). Specify how such actions affect your unit, especially adjacent unit patrols. Point out their locations on the model 3 site. Units that provide fire support: List the fire support attachment available to your unit: operating or battalion mortars, artillery, CAS (Close Air Support), Naval Gunfire, etc.C. Attachments/detachments attachment: Anyone who is not normally part of your unit that is connected to the mission. Detachment: Anyone who normally is part of your unit who doesn't go on the mission for some reason. II. Mission This is a clear, concise statement of the task(s) of the unit that must be accomplished and the purpose to do so (who, what, when, where, why and how). The mission is always mentioned twice in full. When you give when it's the to give a real clock hard time (i.e., NLT 1030 hours instead of NLT 50 minutes from now) III. Execution Intent A stated vision that defines the purpose of an operation and the end with regard to the relationship between the force, the enemy and the terrain. It offers the the ability to accomplish the mission in the absence of additional guidance, orders or communication. A. Operation concept: This paragraph describes in general terms how the unit will perform its task(s) from start to finish. It must identify all the essential tasks of the mission, the decisive action points and the main effort. This paragraph should no longer be that six sentences. Here you tell a quick, general story about how to see the mission step by step from the AA (collection area), to the ORP (objective collection point), then to the OBJ (objective) and back to the ORP. Example: We will move out of the AA on a 190 degree azimuth for 50m in a team wedge, plough in column, in traveling formation at the line of departure. After moving 150m past the Line of Departure, we will have a 3 min listening halt. Then we go on a 190 degree azimuth for 500m where we will establish our ORP, during movement we will set every 100m rally points. We have a linear danger zone that we will cross according to our SOP. We will stop the plow at the preliminary ORP location near this hill (pointing to the terrain model) then I will be looking for a suitable ORP (remember: cover and hidden, defensible, off of the main terrain, and from the natural line of drift-sometimes you will only be able to find one or two of these features on the STX lane , but be aware of it). Then we will occupy the ORP by force. I will have my 5 point contingency plan (GOTWA). Then I will continue with the bravo team leader and two security (Jones and Smith) to pin the OBJ to confirm the plan and establish surveillance (leaving a GOTWA). Then I will return together to the ORP the Assault and Support teams. After actions on the OBJ, we will retreat to the ORP, collect our rucks, and I will call a SALUTE and ACE report higher. We go on a 270 degree azimuth for 500 meters where we can establish a cigar shaped perimeter and spread information gained during the mission. 1. Maneuver: This paragraph addresses, in detail, the mechanics of the operation. The main effort must be designated. All subordinate units (such as assault, support, R&S) with their tasks related to the main effort are also identified. Actions on the target should include most of the paragraph. This paragraph has detailed actions of leaving the ORP to the OBJ and back to the ORP. Example: After I return from the leader's exploration, I take the team to the release point. After checking in with the surveillance team to ensure that nothing has changed on the goal, Bravo team, which has the support element, will break down and move into position, here (point on terrain model). I will alpha team that the attack team and also the main effort and place them in their attack position, here (point on the field model). There we will be our positions and place the clay lake mine here (point on the terrain model). When an enemy team enters the kill zone, I'll start the ambush with the claymore, and then the whole team will shoot in the kill zone for 45 seconds. After the time is up, I will signal the support element to move fire by throwing green smoke between the strike position and the target. At this time, the RTO carrying the recorder and the timekeeper will start with his watch. On my one long whistle blast, Alpha team will then attack, staying in their respective lanes, all the way through the goal, kicking aside weapons as they go. Alpha team will set up a limit in advance here (point on the terrain model). Once the LOA is fixed, I will signal bravo team with two whistles blasting down to come down and join Alpha on target. Once bravo arrives and sets between 9 and 12, with alpha draw security from 12 to 3, I will call for special teams. Aid and litter teams are given priority and drag all friendly injured people back to the collection point for victims here (point on the terrain model) on the side of the target. Then I will call the EPW teams to process any enemy death or survivors, and consolidate them at the EPW collection point here (point on the field model). during this time, the recorder will call out how long we have been on the target every 30 seconds. Once all equipment is consolidated in the middle of the target here (point on the field model) by the EPW teams, I will call for the demo team to post their costs. I will give the code word red after which help and litter plus any victims will withdraw. On the next code word white, the attack element - alpha team - will withdraw. On the third blue the supporting element - bravo team - will withdraw and the demo team will light the fuse and also withdraw. All elements go back through the release point to the ORP. 2. Burn: This section describes how the leader plans for the fires to support his maneuver. It states the objective to be achieved with the fires, the priority of fires, the allocation of any priority targets and any restrictive control measures for the fires. This is also where you use the target number, the grid, the description to each goal you have planned. B. Taken to Maneuver Units Cover special teams in this area. Take the names of the people in the team and the task and purpose for each team: attack, support, security, R&S, EPW (Enemy Prisoner of War), Help and litter, Demolition, surveillance. Also detail your instructions to individuals such as primary/alternative paceman and primary/alternative compass man. C. Taken to Combat Support Units This paragraph is similar to III.B except that it describes how combat support units will be used. D. Coordination Instructions This the coordination and control data applicable to two or more units/subunits. Items that can be addressed are: 1. Order of motion, formations, and movement techniques. Use a sketch/terrain model 2. Actions at halts (short/long). – SOP 3. Routes (primary/alternative). – Give the hard azimuth and distance 4. Departure and return of friendly lines. 5. Rally points and actions on rally points (specify IRP (initial rally point), ORP, PB (patrol base) or RRP (re-entry rally point) and add grid coordinates and/or terrain credentials). 6. Actions in danger zones (excluding UNIT SOPs). 7. Actions on enemy contact (excluding unit SOPs). 8. Reorganisation and consolidation instructions (excluding unit SOSPs). 9. Fire distribution measures: focal fires vs. area fires for all weapons systems (M16, M249, M60, etc.) 10. Firefighting measures: cover where you want them to shoot in order (i.e. crew served weapons then radio operators, then leaders), sectors of fire to include TRPs (target reference points), visual/sound signals. 11. MOPP levels. 12. Guidance of troop security and operational exposure. 13. Timetables (rehearsals, backbriefs, inspections, movement). Specify who should be there, when, where and what you are rehearsing (actions on the target are priority!) 14. Priority intelligence requirements (PIR). 15. Require debriefing. 16. Defeated. When do you want to get ACE and SALUTE reports? (after all contact with the enemy) 17. Rules of Engagement (ROE). When to start shooting. If you're ambushed, you shoot at a soldier walking down the road alone? You're going to hire a battalion to go with your team? IV. Service Support This section provides the essential logistical information needed to support the unit during the operation. A. General SOPs in force for sustainable activities. Current and proposed trains/supplies/cache points. Victim and damaged equipment. CCPs (victim shelters), location of the medevac PZ (Pick-up zone) Special instructions for medical personnel. (triage requirements, 9-line medevac procedures) B. Equipment and services 1. Delivery: a. Class I: Existence. (Food and water) b. Class II: Clothing and individual equipment. c. Class III: POL. d. Class IV: Construction. e. Class V: Ammunition. F. Class VI: Personal question items. G. Class VII: Important end items. (special items - which go with which team - i.e. claymores go with the assault team) h. Class VIII: Medical. i. Class IX: Repair parts. j. Class X: Agriculture/Economic Development. k. Distribution methods. (platoon sergeant, team leaders, team leaders) 2. Transport. 3. Services (laundry, showers, etc.). 4. Maintenance (weapons, equipment, vehicles). Priority of work and plan to maintain equipment. C. Medical Evacuation: Method of evacuation of dead and wounded personnel, friendly and enemy (take up Discuss enemy dead/wounded and friendly dead/wounded. will they be medevaced, behaved, or (in the case of enemy) leave where they are? D. Staff: Method for handling EPWs and designation of EPW collection point. E. Miscellaneous: Special equipment. What has the unit that is special equipment to accomplish the mission (i.e. claymore mine in an ambush) Captured equipment. What to do with captured equipment (usually destroy it, unless it's strange or unique, in which case you take it or if it can't be moved, sketch it and destroy it) V. Command & Signal This section states where command and controls are located during the operation. A. Command location of the higher unit commander and CP (get this from paragraph 5 of your senior leader) Location of key personnel and type CP during all phases of the operation. during movement, at the ORP, and at the target. Follow-up of the command. (Give this to the last person in a squad element by name) Adjustments to the SOP device. B. Signal SOI index in force (frequencies, call signs). Method of communication by priority (usually FM and then runner) Pyrotechnics and signals, to arm and hand signals (go over all important signals such as lift/shift fire, attack the OBJ, withdraw from OBJ, etc.) Code words (such as red, white and blue in the example in paragraph 3) Challenge and password (behind friendly lines) Number combination (forwards of friendly lines) Running password. Recognition signals (near/far, day/night). Special instructions for RTOs. (you are responsible for all commo. monitor the radio continuously, remember about reports that are due to higher, you are the enroute recorder and the recorder/timekeeper on the target) Page 2 This website is not affiliated with the U.S. government or the military. From our benefits blog November 20, 2014, 09:00:28 November 18, 2014, 9:00:34 Am November 13, 2014, 09:00:11 How does my dad make about \$15,000 of his GI Bill Benefits to Me? November 11, 2014, 09:00:45 November 6 November 2014, 09:00:05