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Send timely changes to existing orders to subordinate and support commanders while reporting to higher and adjacent commands. Send FLASH priority R&I or CMD IAW unit SNOP's. Reference: FM 101-5. LINE 1 — DATE AND TIME _____ (DTG) LINE 2 — UNIT _____ (Unit Making Report) LINE 3 — FRAGO ORDER NO. _____ (Fragmentary Order) LINE 4 — REFERENCES _____ (Changes to OPORD Only) LINE 5 — TIME _____ (Mandatory) LINE 6 — EXECUTION — ZONE _____ (Time zone used in FRAGO) LINE 6 — SITUATION _____ (Include Mandatory Changes) LINE 7 — MISSION _____ (Mandatory) LINE 8 — EXECUTION — INTENT _____ (Optional) a. DRAFT OF OPERATIONS

UNITS _____ (Opord-only changes) c. COORDINATE INSTRUCTIONS _____ (OPORD-ONLY CHANGES LINE 9 — SERVICE SUPPORT _____) TASKS TO sub-sub SIGNAL _____ ACKNOWLEDGE _____

— CDR NAME, RANK _____ OFFICIAL _____ (Optional) LINE 14 — ANNEXES _____ (optional) LINE 15 — DISTRIBUTION _____ (optional) LINE 16 — NARRATIVE _____ (Free text for additional information required for clarification of report) LINE 17 — AUTHENTICATION _____ (verification of the report) if a member of staff loses Weenie: He's losing it. One exercise too many methinks. FRAGO NO XXX I DTG: 321225 Z APR 18 SUBJECT: WRITE FRAGO (QUICK AND DIRTY) VALIDITY: THIS FRAGO WILL BE CANCELLED ON: ON ORDER DRAFTER DATA CJOC DIRECTOR, 867-5309 RELEASING OFFICER'S COL SANDERS. SIGNATURE: TITLE: CJX Division Head REFERENCES: A. OPLAN 01812 B. JCO 001 DTG G+122 2000Z PRECEDENSE: ACTION: IMMEDIATE INFO: IMMEDIATE MSGID: IXXX(OP/FRAGO XXX I (WRITE FRAGO QUICK AND DIRTY) FROM: HQ TO: H Q LCC HQACC HQ MCC HQ POCC HQ SOCC HQ JLSG HQ CBRN Bn INFO: HQ SHAPE SITUATION You are the Staff Officer at desk level and you have been directed to write a FRAGO on very short notice. You get the Direction and Guidance to write it, fast and dirty that you take to mean as fast and efficient as possible. 1. MISSION 010: STAFFER WRITES A FRAGO IOT HAS MORE TIME TO TAKE A COFFEE BREAK. 2. EXECUTION:--a. Concept operations: ---(1) Commander's Intent: ----(a) Staff Officer writes, or if possible assumes the responsibility of writing, this FRAGO to maintain the safety of leisure time in the coffee shop. ---(2) Manoeuvre: The staff officer, supported

by all other So's in his industry, is developing Overview CONOPs to comply with the intent of COM and be willing to perform the operation of writing a FRAGO. Don't spell games like and American.---(3) Endstate: Superior Officers denied any intention to use all your coffee break time. Write the FRAGO (or better yet, pass it on to your colleague so you don't have to do it right away) and get it over with! --b. Tasks:---(1) SO tasks: The FRAGO SO is the supported component. ---(2) ACC SO Tasks: Confuse FRAGO SO by making zoom sounds and wild gestures with your hands. ---(3) LCC SO Tasks: Frustrate FRAGO SO by insisting that it becomes your operational reserve. ---(4) POCC SO Tasks: Conduct PYSOPS against FRAGO SO attempt him to convince to stop writing the FRAGO. ---(5) SOCC SO Tasks: Support FRAGO SO by never being around when he needs you, and then appears at the last minute before DSACEUR visits your planning team to impress him that SOCC contributes. ---(6) CBRN Bn: Who? You're your own CC??? CBRN= Delivered but really not. ---(7) JLSG Taken: Jolly Lovable Silly Guys. Thank you for feeding us. ---(8) Operational Reserve. How the hell are we going to use this? J5 Plans has spent countless hours on this we still don't know. --c. Coordination instructions: first outline plan to be submitted to head office as soon as possible. 3. SERVICE SUPPORT: No change to reference B. 4. COMMAND AND SIGNAL: No change. Hat tip NATO spy. Developed to provide platoon sergeants/commanders and team/squad leaders a professional template for creating and sending timely changes of existing orders to subordinate and supporting commanders, while providing notice to higher and adjacent commands. Fits perfectly in sleeve or breast pocket. Fully waterproof, durable, fillable, erasable, rewriteable number of cards: 2 size: THULS (5 1/2 x 4 3/8) Item No: 852282008 This article has multiple problems. Please help improve or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to delete these template messages) This article needs attention from an expert on the subject. Add a reason or conversation parameter to this template to explain the problem with the article. When placing this tag, consider linking this request to a WikiProject. (October 2008) This article can be confusing or unclear to readers. Help us clarify the article. There may be a discussion about this on the talk page. (October 2008) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) An Operation Order, often abbreviated to OPORD, is a plan format designed to assist subordinate units in conducting military operations. An OPORD describes the situation the unit is facing, the mission of the unit, and what support activities the unit will carry out to achieve the desired final state of their commander. Normal an OPORD is generated at the battalion, regimental, brigade, division or corps headquarters and distributed to the assigned or attached elements. The issuance of an OPORD triggers subordinate unit leadership to develop orders specific to the role or roles that the unit will This more narrowly targeted order borrows information from the original, or base, order (for example; weather, phase lines, radio frequencies, etc.) and adds additional details that relate more to the minutiae of actions a unit must perform in support of the overarching operation. Frederick Edwin Garman was the original developer and inventor of the format called Operation Order. He developed this as a standard format for himself and his subordinates while assigned to Fort Benning's Infantry School, Ranger & Tactics Department from 1957 to 1958. The army quickly adapted for standardized practice and required its use during the Vietnam War. Now his version of OPORD is used by all armed forces within the Ministry of Defense. A standardized five-paragraph order format is used by the U.S. Department of Defense and most other armed forces. An OPORD is formatted to organize an operation in five easy-to-understand paragraphs: Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment (formerly Service and Support, currently referred to as Admin & Logistics by the US Marine Corps) and Command and Control. Higher echelon's OPORDs often contain extensive details. The author of the order will often move most of this material to an attachment or attachment. These are then issued next to the base order. The Annexes and Annexes may facilitate the read and understanding of opord by encouraging the inclusion or removal of material after its relevance to the end user of the order has been determined. Variations The OPORD is the primary means by which a unit commander and his or her personnel provide instructions and information to subordinate units regarding the missions they are required to carry out or support. But it is not the only type of order that can be issued for a mission: A warning order (WARNORD or WARNO[1]) informs units that an OPORD may be issued. Time and circumstances permitting, a WARNORD is issued to subordinate leaders immediately after receipt of the mission of the unit of higher. This is intended to give subordinates time to develop their own warning and editing orders based on information in the WARNORD. A fragmentary sequence (FRAGORD or FRAGO[2]) informs units that one or more elements of the base order have changed. Once an OPORD is given, the situation may change before the mission begins, or, during the operation, the situation may change, so that the basic order must be changed. In these cases, the commander will issue a FRAGORD. The FRAGORD follows the same format as the base order, but only mentions the changes that need to be made. Format OPORD [sequential order number and fiscal year] [code name] - [headquarters issue] the general security rating and a shortened title at the top of the second and any subsequent pages.) 1. SITUATION. A. Area of interest. B. Area of operations. (1) Terrain. (2) Again. c. Enemy troops. (1) Composition, Disposition and Strength. (2) Recent activities. (3) (3) and possibilities. (4) Enemy COAs (Courses of Action). d. Friendly Forces. (1) Higher HQ Mission and Intent. (2) Mission of adjacent units. E. Annexes and detachments. 2. MISSION. A concise statement that includes the Who, What, Where, When and Why of the operation to be performed. 3. IMPLEMENTATION. a. Commander's Intent b. Concept operations. (1) Manoeuvre. (2) Burn. (3) Reconnaissance and surveillance. (4) Information. (5) Engineer. (6) Air defence. (7) Information operations. c. Control of movement and manoeuvre. d. Plan of fires. E. Evacuation of casualties. F. Tasks to subordinate units g. Tasks to combat support. (1) Information. (2) Engineer. (3) Fire support. (4) Air defence. (5) Signal. (6) CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive weapons) (7) Provost Marshal. (8) MISO (Military Information Support Operations, formerly Psychological Operations or PSYOP) (9) Civil Military. h. Coordination instructions. (1) Time or condition when the plan or order takes effect. (2) Ccir (Critical Information Requirements) (3) EEFI (Essential Elements of Friendly Information) (4) Measures to combat risk reduction. (5) Rules of engagement. (6) Environmental considerations. (7) Protection of the force. 4. AID. a. Logistics. (1) Overlay of the aid. (2) Maintenance. (3) Transport. (4) Delivery. (5) Field Services. B. Support for human resources. (1) Method for marking and handling EPWs. (2) Religious services. c. Support for the army's health system. (1) Medical command and control. (2) Medical treatment. (3) Medical evacuation. (4) Preventive medicine. 5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. a. Command. (1) Location of commander. (2) Follow-up of the Command. b. Control. (1) Command posts. (2) Reports. c. Signal. (1) STI index in force. (2) Priority methods of communication. (3) Pyrotechnics and signals. (4) Code words. (5) Challenge and password. (6) Number combination. (7) Use a password. (8) Recognition signals. See also Five paragraph order FRAGPLAN Standard operating procedure References ^ FM 5-0, paragraph 1-130. ^ FM 5-0, paragraph 1-19. US Army Doctrinal Reference Publication 5-0 US Army Field Manual 7-8 US Army Field Manual 101-5, Appendix H US Army Student Handbook 21-76 Retrieved from

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