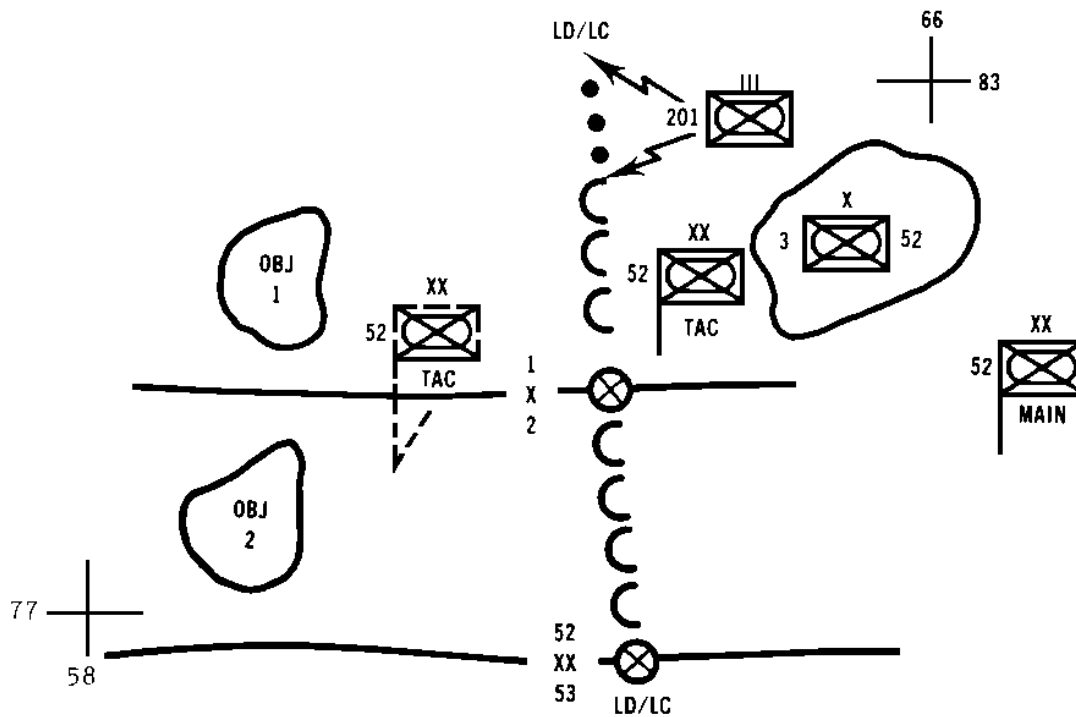


(Annex issued with the operation order)

(Classification)

ANNEX B (OPERATION OVERLAY) to OPERATION ORDER 7-52d Mech Div
Reference: Map, series V661, KANSAS-MISSOURI, sheet 7061 (METROPOLIS-JUNCTION CITY), edition 1, 1:50,000.



(Classification)

Figure 2-27. Operation Overlay (Continued).

(7) Date-Time Group Designation of an Operation. When the actual time and hour for beginning an operation are not specified in an order or plan, the following applies:

(a) Date. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence is known as D-day. An operation may be:

- The commencement of hostilities.
- The date of a major military effort.
- The execution date of an operation (distinguished from the date the order to execute is issued).
- The date the operation phase is either by:
 - land assault.
 - airstrike.
 - naval bombardment.
 - parachute assault.
 - amphibious assault.

The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of D-day within the aforementioned definition. If more than one such event is mentioned in a single plan, the secondary event will be keyed to the primary event by adding or subtracting days as necessary. The letter "D" will be the only one used to denote the above. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest planning headquarters. Reference to days preceding or following D-day will be referred to by using a plus or minus sign and an Arabic numeral following the letter "D". An example of this reference is as follows:

- D-3 is 3 days prior to D-day.
- D+7 is 7 days after D-day.

If the figure becomes unduly large (for example, D+90), the designation D+3 months may be used.

(b) Hour. The unnamed specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences is known as H-hour. H-hour may be

- The commencement of hostilities.

- The hour at which an operation plan executed or is to be executed (as distinguished from the hour the order execute is issued).
- The hour the operation phase is either by
 - land assault.
 - parachute assault.
 - amphibious assault.
 - air assault.
 - naval bombardment.

The highest command or headquarters coordinating planning will specify the exact meaning of H-hour within the aforementioned definition. When several operations or phases of an operation are being conducted in the same area on D-day and confusion may arise over the use of the same hour designation, the letters F, L, S, W, and Y may be used. When this is done, the letters used and their meaning must be stated in the plan or order. Reference to hours preceding or following H-hour will be referred to by using a plus or minus sign and an Arabic numeral.

- H-3 is 3 hours prior to H-hour.
- H+7 is 7 hours after H-hour.

If a time element other than hours is expressed, it must be spelled out (for example, H+30 minutes).

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LESSON 2

Practice Exercise

The following items will test your knowledge of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. The term used to imply less choice as to details of execution than do the other forms of orders is
 - A. regulations.
 - B. command or order.
 - C. directive.
 - D. letter of instructions.

2. In order to ensure combat orders are understood thoroughly and not misinterpreted, you use
 - A. highly technical language.
 - B. language at the eighth-grade reading level.
 - C. nonmilitary terms.
 - D. doctrinally accepted military terminology.

3. Use of the term "try to hold" in a combat order is an example of
 - A. avoiding a qualified directive.
 - B. using an affirmative form.
 - C. using a qualified directive.
 - D. authoritative expression.

4. A combat order which provides for coordinated combat service support for the command and for administrative support is a/an
 - A. working order.
 - B. SOP.
 - C. administrative/logistics order.
 - D. operation order.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

Item Correct Answer and Feedback

1. B. command or order.

The term "command or order" does imply less choice as to the details of execution than do the other forms of or order. "Directive" and "letter of instructions" are the other two types of orders. (page 44, para 1a)

2. D. doctrinally accepted military terminology.

A combat order must be thoroughly understood. Using accepted, doctrinally established military terminology and phraseology conveys identical meanings to all using agencies. (page 48, para 2a)

3. C. using a qualified directive.

Using terms such as "try to hold" and "as far as possible" lessen responsibility and should not be used. (page 48, para 2f)

4. C. administrative/logistics order.

Coordinated combat services support for the command and for the administrative movements is provided by the administrative/logistics order. (page 58, para (2))