

Field manuals on operations, training updated, released

Staff Report →

The Army's most important field manuals for operations and training have been updated to better reflect some of the key tenets for how the service will train and operate today and in the future.

Updates to FM 3-0, *Operations*, and FM 7-0, *Training Units and Developing Leaders for Full Spectrum Operations*, were introduced at the Association of the U. S. Army Winter Symposium and Exposition at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in February.

FM 3-0 is one of the Army's two capstone doctrinal publications; the other is FM 1, *The Army*. FM 3-0 presents overarching doctrinal guidance and direction for conducting operations.

Change 1 to FM 3-0 reinforces the primary role of commanders in military operations by emphasizing mission command. Key updates include replacing command-and-control with mission command as both a philosophy and a warfighting function, and replacing the five Army information tasks with inform-and-influence and cyber/electromagnetic activities.

Other changes include adding hybrid threats to the discussion of the operational environment; describing security force assistance within stability operations; and adding chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosives consequence management as a task within civil support.

Supporting the concepts of changes to FM 3-0 is FM 7-0, the keystone doctrine for Army training. It provides fundamentals for how to train units and develop leaders to prepare for deployments using the Army Forces Generation process. This new version was developed by the Combined Arms Center-Training's Collective Training Directorate.

Like the December 2008 version, the new field manual addresses the need to train units for full-spectrum operations (simultaneous offense, defense and stability or civil support operations) in any operational environment.

The 38-page manual replaces the old 100-page document and is available as a Web-based Army Training Network document (log-in required) that links to videos, documents, best practices, examples and other resources.

FM 3-0 AND FM 7-0 UPDATES

The new FM 3-0 can be accessed at

<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/FM3-0/index.asp>

The new Web-based FM 7-0 is available at

<https://atn.army.mil>

GAT to include fitness score

Army News Service →

A Soldier's physical fitness scores may soon be included in the Global Assessment Tool's results.

The GAT, part of the Army's Comprehensive Soldier Fitness program, measures a Soldier's fitness in four dimensions: emotional, social, family and spiritual. CSF includes those four dimensions, as well as physical strength.

"In the next few months, it will also give you a physical score because we are linking it with your PT test scores and your Public Health Command health assessment," said Brig. Gen. Rhonda Cornum, director of Comprehensive Soldier Fitness, at the Pentagon on Feb. 10.

Cornum said there was no date yet for the inclusion of the new information in the GAT, but that such things as a Soldier's PT score and wellness assessments, including body fat, lipids and blood sugar might be included.

The GAT is a 105-question survey that offers Soldiers an array of self-guided online courses to help them strengthen themselves in those four areas.

Since October 2009, more than 1.2 million Soldiers have taken the GAT, an annual requirement for them. More than 100,000 of those have completed the assessment twice, Cornum said.

Capt. Paul Lester, a research psychologist with the Army's CSF program, said there is "robust" ongoing evaluation of GAT results and that by late this summer, the Army will have results that compare changes in GAT scores from a Soldier's first and second assessment. Those changes could be looked at as a measure of success of the CSF.

As part of the CSF, mid-level noncommissioned officers are trained as Master Resilience Trainers, or MRTs. Those Soldiers return to their units to impart resilience in other Soldiers. To date, more than 3,000 Soldiers have received the training.

"[There's] just an overwhelming demand for these guys," said Cornum of the Soldiers who have been through the MRT course. "When people get them, they want more. They are really better at communicating with Soldiers. They feel more comfortable as leaders."

Lt. Col. Sharon McBride, a psychologist and senior researcher with the CSF program, said that Soldiers who have taken the MRT course have come away impressed with its impact.

"We survey people at the end of MRT course, and 95 percent or more say it is the best Army training that they've had," she said. "That's a continual number that we see every time we've run the course."