



# Doctrine Update 1-15

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The United States Combined Arms Center publishes the *Doctrine Update* periodically to highlight recent and upcoming changes to doctrine and provide information related to doctrine use.

This *Doctrine Update* provides information on the overall Doctrine 2015 strategy. To maximize the understanding of the Doctrine 2015 strategy and the timelines of significant publications, disseminate this update to the lowest level.

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, is the Army doctrine proponent. The preparing staff agency for *Doctrine Update* is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate (CADD), Mission Command Center of Excellence, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center. Comments and recommendations may be emailed to: [usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil); or mailed to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL-MCD (*Doctrine Update*, 1-15), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337. POCs for this update are Mr. Clinton J. Ancker III at [clinton.j.ancker2.civ@mail.mil](mailto:clinton.j.ancker2.civ@mail.mil) and LTC Averill Ruiz at [averill.ruiz.mil@mail.mil](mailto:averill.ruiz.mil@mail.mil).

For the Army doctrine proponent,



CLINTON J. ANCKER III  
 Director, Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate

## Contents

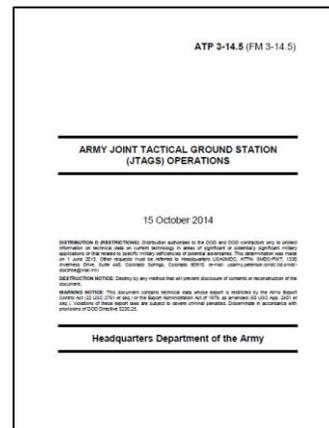
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ATP 3-14.5, *Army Joint Tactical Ground Station (JTAGS) Operations*, is the principle Army publication for describing joint tactical ground station (JTAGS) operations, ballistic missile early warning and reporting, command relationships, organizational capabilities, force structure, equipment, operations and sustainment. The Army is the lead Service component for JTAGS systems. ATP 3-14.5 aligns and is compatible with joint and Service doctrine. ATP 3-14.5 links Army JTAGS operations doctrine at the tactical level to FM 3-14, *Army Space Operations*, and JP 3-14, *Space Operations*. Regarding missile warning, ATP 3-14.5 aligns with FM 3-27, *Army Global Ballistic Missile Defense Operations*, JP 3-01, *Countering Air and Missile Threats*, and JP 3-27, *Homeland Defense*.

The principal audience for ATP 3-14.5 is all members of the Army profession. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force and multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Other Services and joint organizations can use this manual to gain insight to Army missile warning operations. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual.

This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_d/pdf/atp3\\_14x5.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp3_14x5.pdf)

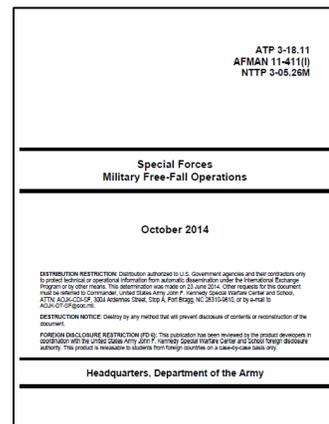


ATP 3-18.11, *Special Forces Military Free-Fall Operations*, presents a series of concise, proven techniques and guidelines that are essential to safe, successful military free-fall (MFF) operations. The techniques and guidelines prescribed herein are generic in nature and represent the safest and most effective methods available for executing MFF operations.

This ATP provides a consolidated reference for MFF airborne operations and training. It assists commanders at all levels in preparing special operations forces for MFF airborne operations. These operations may involve the employment of forces from air platforms to meet objectives aground. MFF operations may be in support of or independent from other air or ground operations.

This ATP applies to Army and USSOCOM MFF-capable units. USSOCOM components are authorized to produce publications to supplement this manual to clarify and amplify the procedures and equipment being utilized to meet the varieties of equipment being used by special operations forces. Commanders can request waivers from their Service or component commanders to meet specific operational requirements when methods contained in this manual impede mission accomplishment.

This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_c/pdf/atp3\\_18x11.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_c/pdf/atp3_18x11.pdf)

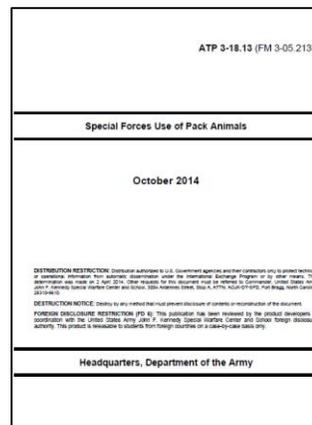


ATP 3-18.13, *Special Forces Use of Pack Animals*, serves as a reference for the training and employment of special forces (SF) detachments operating during long-term, unassisted operations; however, the information in this ATP also applies to any SF long-range operation.

ATP 3-18.13 is a guide for SF personnel to use during training or in combat situations that employ pack animals. It is not a substitute for training with pack animals in the field. This manual provides techniques of animal pack transport and for organizing and operating pack animal units. It captures some of the expertise and techniques used by the United States Army. Care, feeding, and veterinary medicine constitute a considerable portion of the manual; however, this material is not intended as a substitute for veterinary expertise nor will it make a veterinarian out of the reader. SF personnel must have a basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology, common injuries, diseases (particularly of the feet), feeding, watering pack, and packing loads on animals. It also addresses proper care for the animals so to avoid abusing them from overloading or overworking.

This publication is located at the following link:

[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_c/pdf/atp3\\_18x13.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_c/pdf/atp3_18x13.pdf)

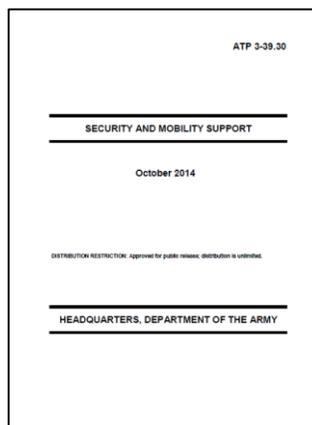


ATP 3-39.30, *Security and Mobility Support*, aligns with FM 3-39. It provides Army military police commanders, staffs, and Soldiers at all echelons a foundation for the conduct of security and mobility support in support of decisive action. This manual focuses on the military police discipline of security and mobility support. It combines what were previously the military police functions of maneuver and mobility support and area security. It also incorporates those tasks previously addressed under the resettlement portion of the rescinded function of internment and resettlement and aligns them as military police support to populace and resources control (see ATP 3-57.10). The tasks in this discipline focus on those military police tasks typically performed in a tactical environment. While military police are the proponent for many of these tasks, other members of the combined arms team perform some of these tasks.

The principal audience for ATP 3-39.30 is military police commanders and staff, but all members of the profession of arms may use this manual to facilitate an understanding of the capabilities of military police and the application of their proponent tasks. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual.

This publication is located at the following link:

[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp3\\_39x30.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp3_39x30.pdf)

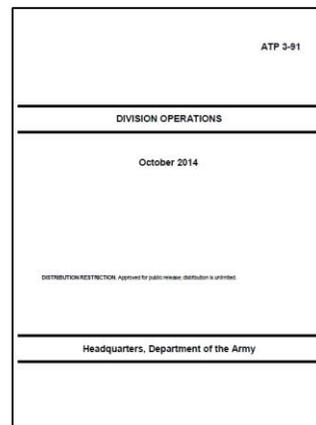


ATP 3-91, *Division Operations*, provides the Army and joint community with guidance on the conduct of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks by the division echelon. (ADP 3-28 and ADRP 3-28 discuss defense support of civil authorities tasks.)

ATP 3-91 describes tactics and techniques tested in the conduct of actual operations. This manual expands on the doctrine and tactics contained in FM 3-94. From the 1996 FM 71-100 (now obsolete), it discusses unified land operations as the Army’s operational concept and incorporates modularity into the Army force structure. It updates and revises doctrinal terminology concerning division operations.

The principal audience for ATP 3-91 is division commanders and staffs as well as subordinate commanders and their staffs.

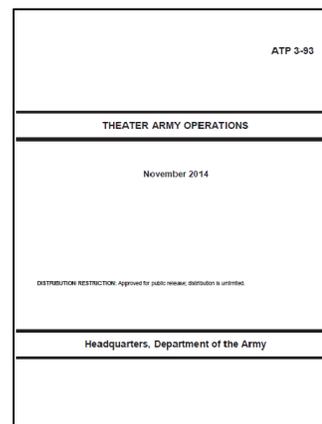
This publication is located at the following link:  
[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp3\\_91.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp3_91.pdf)



ATP 3-93, *Theater Army Operations*, discusses the organization and operations of the theater army headquarters. This discussion includes its role as the Army Service component command to the geographic combatant command and the relationships among the theater army headquarters and the theater enabling commands. This publication discusses theater army responsibilities for setting the theater; Title 10, United States Code functions and responsibilities (generally referred to as the combatant commander’s daily operational requirements); and the operational employment of the theater army’s contingency command post to control limited operations.

The principal audience is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

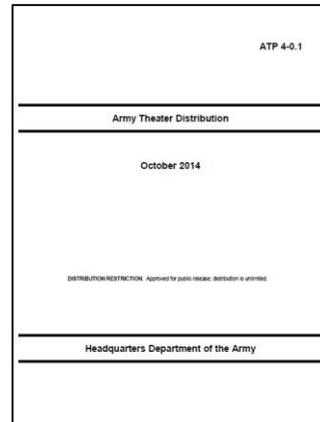
This publication is located at the following link:  
[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp3\\_93.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp3_93.pdf)



ATP 4-0.1, *Army Theater Distribution*, provides a doctrinal guidance for Army theater distribution in support of decisive action tasks. This manual describes the Army distribution system, organization, structure, and operational processes within a theater. It provides doctrinal guidance for units with distribution responsibilities, operations, and the in-transit visibility tracking and monitoring processes that move personnel and materiel in theater. This manual also provides the basis for theater distribution system training, organizational, and materiel development.

The principal audience is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. It also pertains to combatant commanders, logisticians at all levels, staff, and students who may require knowledge on Army, joint and multinational theater-level distribution. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

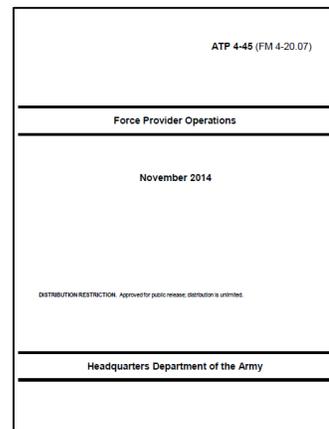
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[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp4\\_0x1.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_0x1.pdf)



ATP 4-45, *Force Provider Operations*, provides insight, general data, and operational information for commanders, supervisors, and other personnel, including contractors, concerned with force provider operations. It addresses the key life support aspects of performing the Army sustainment mission of base camp sustainment. The focus is on force provider company operations, force provider modules, responsibilities, equipment, deployment, and redeployment. This doctrine is not intended to cover garrison operations but serves as a guide for training and operations in garrison to prepare for combat.

The principal audience is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

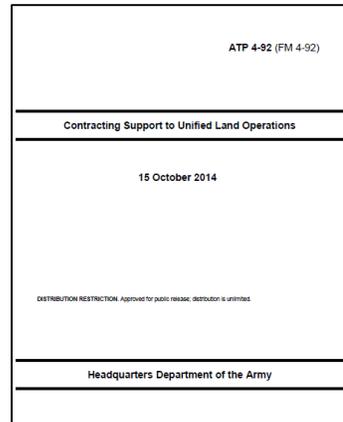
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[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp4\\_45.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_45.pdf)



ATP 4-92, *Contracting Support to Unified Land Operations*, provides doctrinal guidance on how Army contracting support organizations “fit” into the Army forces commanders’ mission construct and execution process, to include joint force commander (JFC) directed contracting missions. It serves as a guide on how the United States Army Materiel Command, Army Contracting Command, Expeditionary Contracting Command and its subordinate contracting support brigades, contracting battalions, and contracting teams organize, deploy, and support deployed Army forces. It details how the Expeditionary Contracting Command and its subordinate structure can lead the contracting support planning and coordination effort for the Army and, when directed, for the JFC. This publication provides additional information on other Army expeditionary contracting and contract support related capabilities and the integration of these capabilities into the overall contracting support effort in a designated operational area.

The principal audience for ATP 4-92 is Army operational commanders and staff members from the Army Service component command level down to brigade level units. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

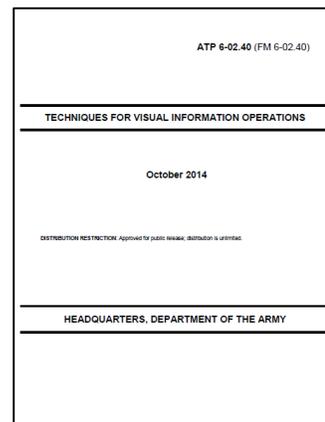
This publication is located at the following link:  
[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp4\\_92.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_92.pdf)



ATP 6-02.40, *Techniques for Visual Information Operations*, is the primary doctrine publication for visual information operations to support the Army’s mission. This manual provides the techniques associated with the components of visual information operations. It establishes non-prescriptive ways or methods signal Soldiers perform missions, functions, and tasks associated with visual information to enable and support the Army’s mission at all echelons.

The principal audience for ATP 6-02.40 is commanders, staffs, supervisors, planners, and signal Soldiers. Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States, international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate according to the law of war and the rules of engagement (see FM 27-10).

This publication is located at the following link:  
[http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_a/pdf/atp6\\_02x40.pdf](http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp6_02x40.pdf)



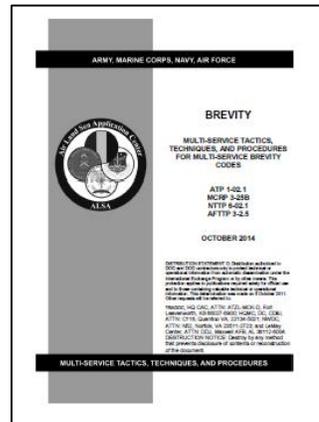
Multi-Service Publications

APD has published the following multi-Service ATPs during the first quarter of fiscal year 2015: ATP 1-02.1, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-07.31, and ATP 3-52.2 (c1). A brief synopsis of the publication and a link to its location is provided below.

ATP 1-02.1, *Brevity*, aims to ease coordination and improve understanding during multi-Service operations. A brevity code is a code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.

This publication standardizes air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface-to-air, and surface-to-surface brevity codes regardless of communication medium (voice/chat), as well as brevity codes (abbreviations) specific for use in tactical chat. The scope is limited to those brevity codes used in multi-Service operations and does not include words unique to single-Service operations. All Services agree to these brevity code meanings. The brevity codes have been forwarded for inclusion or modification of current North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) joint brevity words and Allied Communications Publications.

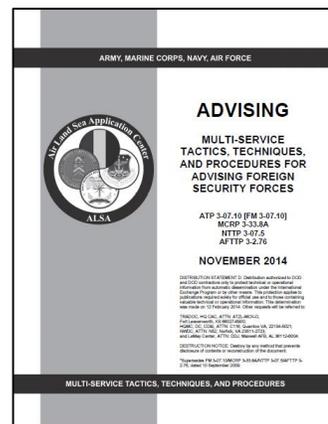
This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_d/pdf/atp1\\_02x1.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp1_02x1.pdf)



ATP 3-07.10, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Security Forces*, assists in advising foreign security forces (FSF). It serves as a reference to ensure coordinated multi-Service operations for planners and operators preparing for and conducting advisor team missions. This ATP provides units and personnel scheduled to advise FSF with viable tactics, techniques, and procedures so they can plan, train for, and carry out their missions. This ATP provides guidance that enhances the activities of some advisor functions and improves inter-Service coordination for this joint mission.

This ATP publication applies to all commanders, their staffs, and individuals participating in or supporting advising missions with FSF.

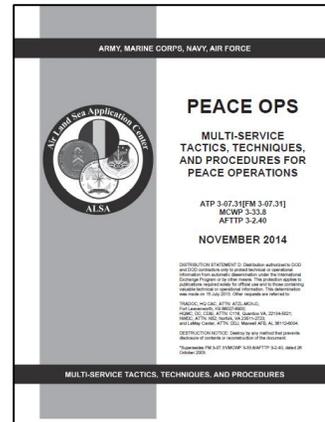
This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_d/pdf/atp3\\_07x10.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp3_07x10.pdf)



ATP 3-07.31, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Peace Operations*, provides a single source multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures manual that focuses on conducting peace operations at the tactical level. It provides guidance on training, planning, and conducting joint or multi-Service peace operations. This publication provides a basic understanding of joint and multinational peace operations, an overview of the nature and fundamentals of peace operations, and a detailed discussion of selected military tasks associated with peace operations. To a limited degree, this publication provides training objectives for the proper execution of peace operations for commanders and their staffs. This publication has worldwide application and supplements JP 3-07.3.

It applies to all commanders, leaders, staff, and warfighters participating in joint operations. In addition, it assists a joint force commander, Service component commanders and their staffs, and anyone responsible for force protection of personnel and resources.

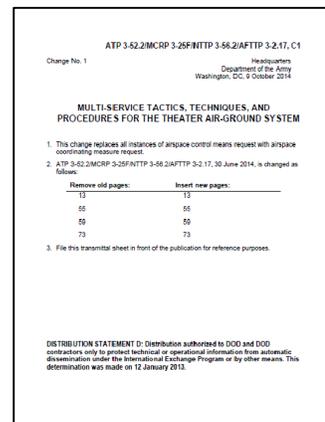
This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_d/pdf/atp3\\_07x31.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp3_07x31.pdf)



ATP 3-52.2 (c1), *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Theater Air-Ground System*. This change replaces all instances of airspace control means request with airspace coordinating measure request.

This multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures publication applies to all commanders and their staffs. This publication is unclassified with restricted Distribution Statement D, in accordance with DODI 5230.24, *Distribution Statements on Technical Documents*. The reason to assign Distribution Statement D comes from Table 3 “Administrative or Operational Use.”

This publication is located at the following link:  
[https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR\\_pubs/dr\\_d/pdf/atp3\\_52x2.pdf](https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/atp3_52x2.pdf)



### Correct Use of Doctrinal Terms

Overall, doctrine authors do a great job in ensuring that doctrinal terms are used in the proper context during publication development. In an effort to continue to improve our efforts, the terms *mission orders*, *mission command*, and *operational environment* are discussed below with examples of how the terms are being misused. These terms have precise definitions and should be used in the proper context in doctrinal publications.

#### Mission Orders

There has been some confusion over the use of the term *mission orders* as described in ADP 6-0, ADRP 6-0, and FM 6-0. Commanders and staffs should understand that mission orders are **not** a type of order. Mission orders are a method of writing so orders contain the proper level of detail.

A plan or order—a directive for future action—is a product of planning. Commanders issue plans and orders to subordinates to communicate their understanding of the situation and their visualization of an operation. Plans and orders direct, coordinate, and synchronize subordinate actions and inform those outside the unit how to coordinate and provide support.

FM 6-0 provides guidance and formats for three types of orders: operation order, fragmentary order, and warning order. Each order may be issued verbally or in writing at the discretion of the commander. The operation order, fragmentary order, and warning order follow the five-paragraph format (situation, mission, execution, sustainment, and command and signal). These orders are as brief and simple as possible.

The Army uses the term *mission orders* to describe a style that commanders and staffs use when providing directives to subordinates. *Mission orders* are directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are to achieve them (ADP 6-0). They are neither so detailed that they stifle initiative nor so general that they provide insufficient direction. The proper level of detail depends on each situation and is not easy to determine. Some phases of an operation require more control over subordinate elements than others require. An air assault's air movement and landing phase for example, require detailed synchronization. A ground maneuver plan may require less detail.

The amount of detail provided in a plan or order depends on several factors, including the cohesion and experience of subordinate units and complexity of the operation. Effective plans and orders encourage subordinates' initiative by providing the "what" and "why" of tasks to subordinate units; they leave how to perform the tasks to subordinates.

### Mission Command

While it is true that *mission command* replaced *command and control* as a function, it does not equate to a one-for-one replacement in written doctrine. The context of the sentence and the logic the doctrine author is trying to convey should determine appropriate terms. Those who read doctrine and write plans and orders should consider the following when determining which mission command related term to use:

- The term *command and control* is still relevant to any discussion pertaining to joint, multinational, and enemy forces. **Example:** Attacks are focused on key objectives and fleeting high-value targets, such as enemy ~~mission command~~ command and control elements.
- The term should not be used as a verb. **Example:** 1st Division will ~~mission command~~ task-organize forces to ensure capabilities are in place to seize the initiative.
- The term is not a cut and paste replacement for command and control. Use the proper term or common English word to describe the thought or action. **Example:** The cell is responsible for airspace ~~mission command~~ management in the area of operations.
- There is no such thing as a mission command relationship. Army doctrine still uses *task organization* to describe the act of configuring an operating force to accomplish a particular mission. Commanders task-organize the force by establishing command and support relationships. **Example:** It is important that a clear ~~mission command~~ command and support relationship is established prior to execution.
- Commanders need support to exercise mission command effectively. At every echelon of command, each commander establishes a mission command system—the arrangement of personnel, networks, information systems, processes and procedures, and facilities and equipment that enable commanders to conduct operations (ADP 6-0). The MCCOE has reviewed many documents that include a discussion of *mission command systems* when trying to describe the information system component of the mission command system. Ensure you are using the correct wording. **Example:** ~~Mission command~~ Command post information systems are updated on a recurring basis to ensure the COP remains accurate.
- Consider the historical context when using the term. The term will not be used retroactively to describe historical events. **Example:** General Grant effectively ~~exercised mission command over~~ commanded Union forces during the brutal siege of Vicksburg.

POC is Mr. Mike Scully, CADD Mission Command Division, at [michael.a.scully2.civ@mail.mil](mailto:michael.a.scully2.civ@mail.mil).

### Operational Environment

In JP 3-0, *Joint Operations*, *operational environment* is defined as a composite of conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. ADRP 3-0 and ADRP 6-0 also discuss *operational environment* and how it relates to operations. The term is often misused to describe a geographic or operational area. The following examples show how the term is being used incorrectly:

- This mission occurs extensively in stability operations and in **the noncontiguous operational environment areas of operations.**
- The incoming unit must know all friendly units in adjacent **operational environments areas of operations** and be aware of any specific or permanent party force units and the capabilities of their mission support base.
- Each **operational area operational environment** has specific rules of engagement.

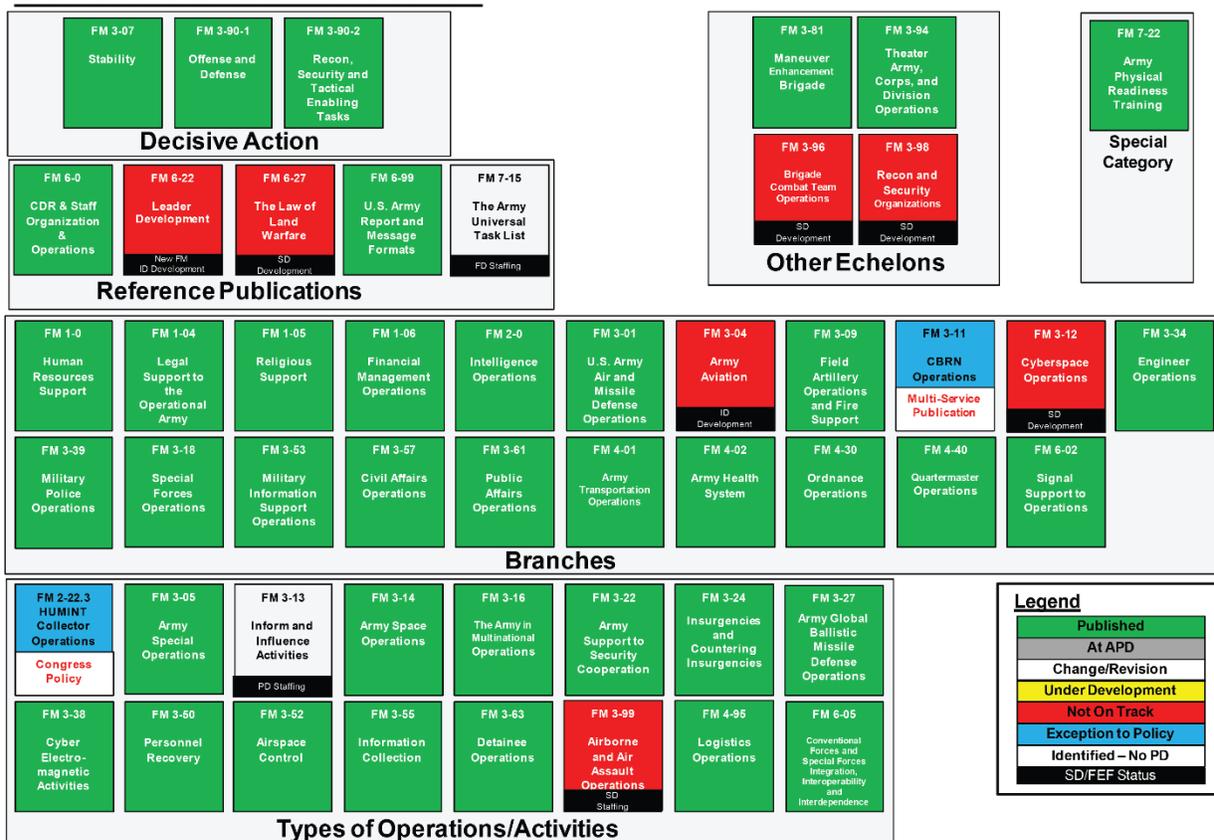
POC is Mr. Jeff LaFace, CADD Operational Level Doctrine, at [jeffrey.l.laface.civ@mail.mil](mailto:jeffrey.l.laface.civ@mail.mil).

### Development Status of Field Manuals

Listed below are the Doctrine 2015 field manuals and their development status as of 1 December 2014:

## Doctrine 2015 FM Status

S: 15 JUN 2014



## Recently Published Joint Publications

Recently published doctrinal joint publications include:

JP 3-10	<i>Joint Security Operations in Theater</i>	13 November 2014
JP 3-13	<i>Information Operations, Change 1</i>	20 November 2014
JP 3-26	<i>Counterterrorism</i>	24 October 2014
JP 3-40	<i>Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction</i>	31 October 2014
JP 3-52	<i>Joint Airspace Control</i>	13 November 2014
JP 3-63	<i>Detainee Operations</i>	13 November 2014

All published joint doctrinal publications are available online: <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp?>

## Publication Staffing Status

Several publications are currently undergoing external staffing (date listed is the suspense for comments). If you were not included in the original staffing process and wish to submit comments for any of the following publications, please send your comment matrices either to the publication’s proponent or to the CADD mailbox ([usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil)). When CADD receives your feedback, CADD will forward your comments to the respective proponent. Currently, the following publications are out for staffing:

ATP 3-90.20	<i>Regional Support Group Operations</i> (PD Draft)	31 December 2014
ATP 4-43 C1	<i>Petroleum Supply Operations</i> (PD Draft)	15 December 2014
ATP 4-42 C1	<i>General Supply and Field Services Operations</i> (PD Draft)	15 December 2014
ATP 4-93 C1	<i>Sustainment Brigade</i> (PD Draft)	16 December 2014
ATP 1-06.2 C1	<i>Command Emergency Response Program</i> (PD Draft)	12 January 2015
ATP 3-37.11	<i>CBRNE Task Force Operations</i> (Initial Draft)	1 December 2014
ATP 3-24.5	<i>Populace and Resource Control Operations</i> (Initial Draft)	9 December 2014
ATP 3-92	<i>Corps Operations</i> (Initial Draft)	9 January 2015
ATP 3-35.1	<i>Army Prepositioned Operations</i> (Initial Draft)	15 January 2015
ATP 3-27.5 C1	<i>AN/TPY-2 (FBM) Radar Operations</i> (Final Draft)	3 December 2014
ATP 3-90.61	<i>Brigade Special Troops Battalion</i> (Final Draft)	8 December 2014
ATP 2-22.33	<i>(U) 2X and Staff Procedures and Techniques (S/NF)</i> (Final Draft)	12 December 2014
ATP 2-22.6	<i>Signals Intelligence</i> (Final Draft)	22 December 2014

## Former FMs that are now TCs or TMs (As of 8 December 2014)

Previous Number	New Title (New Number)	Publication Date
N/A		

## Terminology Update

### New Terms

A complete quarterly list that describes new, revised, and rescinded terms is available at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-25269>. Since *Doctrine Update, 4-14*, the following significant new terms have been added:

- Army Requirements Review Board
- contracting support operations
- cordon security
- retrograde of materiel

### Modified Terms

- convoy security
- distribution management
- event template
- intelligence preparation of the battlefield/battlespace
- level I threat
- level II threat
- level III threat