

# INFORMATION PAPER - MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE (OEHS) AND RELATED DOCTRINE DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST

This paper provides descriptions of many Joint, Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps OEHS military related doctrinal documents of interest.

Doctrine is the statement of how America's military, as part of a joint team, intends to conduct war and operations other than war. It is the condensed expression of the military's fundamental approach to fighting, influencing events in operations other than war, and deterring actions detrimental to national interests. As an authoritative statement, doctrine must be definitive enough to guide specific operations, yet remain adapt-able enough to address diverse and varied situations worldwide.

This paper was developed as part of a policy and doctrine gap analysis for the Joint Environmental Surveillance Working Group. This is a dynamic document intended for updating as new or revised documents become available.

Websites for access to Doctrinal Hierarchy Charts include:

- ◆ Joint - <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm>
- ◆ Marines - <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/>
- ◆ Navy - <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp>
- ◆ Army - <http://www.tradoc.army.mil/dcsdoc/doctrine.htm>
- ◆ Air Force - <https://www.doctrine.af.mil/Library/hierarchy.asp> This site is restricted to .mil and .gov computers only.

There are numerous hyperlinks to electronically access many of the documents. Double clicking on the blue hyperlink transports you directly to the Website URL. To return to this Word document after visiting the Website, click the back arrow button. While these links were current as of February 2002, Website URL's may change over time.

## DOCUMENTS

### Joint

1. Joint Publication 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 12 April 2001(as amended through 15 October 2001). This publication supplements standard English-language dictionaries with standard terminology for military and associated use. Use of this docu-

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ment, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Military Departments, Joint Staff, combatant commands, Defense agencies, and any other DOD components, is mandatory. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.

2. Joint Publication 2-01.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace*, 24 May 2000. This publication establishes doctrinal guidance and joint tactics, techniques, and procedures (JTTP) for use by joint intelligence organizations in preparing joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace (JIPB) products. It focuses on the JIPB process, and the combined analyses of the battlespace environment and adversary to identify and analyze possible adversary courses of action (COAs). It provides an overview of joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace (JIPB), explains the JIPB process, and describes JIPB support to decision making. It also describes JIPB support to specific joint force activities, and the role of JIPB in support of military operations other than war. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.
3. Joint Publication 3-11, *Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Environments*, 11 July 2000. This publication sets forth principles to assist commanders and staffs to plan for and conduct operations where their forces may encounter the employment or threat of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and other toxic materials. These principles apply to joint, multinational, and interagency operations. The publication describes the international security environment and the threat posed by adversaries armed with nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons. It provides principles for planning and conducting operations in NBC environments across the range of military operations. It describes the role of NBC defense and other offensive and defensive capabilities in sustained operations, and provides considerations for sustaining logistic and health service support. It also describes requirements for conflict termination and military operations other than war. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces,

and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.

4. Joint Publication 3-35, *Joint Deployment and Redeployment Operations*, 7 September 1999. This publication provides broad guidance and principles governing the deployment and redeployment of the Armed Forces of the United States in response to mission tasks. The publication describes the deployment and redeployment process, the deployment and redeployment phases, and the planning and execution considerations that may affect US force projection operations. It describes the responsibilities and command relationships for supported and supporting combatant commands and Services, as well as their interaction with Defense agencies, host nations, and multinational and interagency components. It also describes deployment and redeployment enablers and the importance of incorporating aspects of deployment and redeployment operations in all joint force training and exercise programs. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.
5. Joint Publication 3-57, *Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Operations*, 8 February 2001. The doctrinal concepts contained in this publication provide guidance for the planning and conduct of civil-military operations (CMO) by joint forces. These concepts should guide joint force commanders in the use of civil affairs assets and other specialized forces uniquely capable of contributing to the execution of CMO. They should also help refine CMO plans, and keep US Government agencies informed of Department of Defense capabilities to support US objectives through carefully planned and executed CMO. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.
6. Joint Publication 4-02, *Doctrine for Health Service Support in Joint Operations*, 30 July 2001. This publication delineates requirements and con-

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siderations for the health service support (HSS) system as well as the HSS aspects of joint planning, special operations, and military operations other than war. It also addresses force health protection, the health threat, and the requirement for medical intelligence. The document describes the force health protection mission and objectives and it provides the principles of health service support (HSS). The publication also describes HSS planning and coordination, requirements for HSS in special operations, HSS in US Coast Guard operations, and HSS command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.

7. Joint Publication 4-04, *Joint Doctrine for Civil Engineering Support*, 27 September 2001. This publication provides the guidance and procedures necessary to plan, coordinate, and conduct timely and tailored joint civil engineering support across the range of military operations. The publication describes the roles, functions, and responsibilities for civil engineering support, engineer force organizational considerations, and command and control options. It describes civil engineering planning considerations and guidance on the conduct of civil engineering support operations. It also provides information on civil engineering capabilities and environmental considerations for civil engineering support. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.
8. Joint Publication 5-00.2, *Joint Task Force Planning Guidance and Procedures*, 13 January 1999. This publication provides fundamental guidance and procedures for the formation and employment of a joint task force to command and control joint operations throughout the range of military operations. The publication provides introductory remarks concerning the establishment of a joint task force and outlines the organization and staffing of a joint task force. It highlights joint task force subordinate commands and describes general considerations for command and control of forces assigned or attached to a joint task force. It also describes functions and responsibilities of the joint task force staff directorates. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordi-

nate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service. This Website- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/doctrine.htm> - provides access to the document.

## Army

1. FM 3-11.34/MCWP 3.37.5/NTTP 3-11.23/AFTTP(I) 3-2.33, *Multiservice Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense of Theater Fixed Sites, Ports, and Airfields*, September 2000. This document is designed for commanders and personnel responsible for nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense planning at theater bases/base clusters. These personnel may be responsible for deliberate and/or crisis planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides a multiservice reference for planning, resourcing, and executing the NBC defense of fixed sites, ports, and airfields. Specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are included in its appendixes. During operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications addressing this topic. While this document is focused on operations primarily outside the continental United States (OCONUS), it can be used to address acts of chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism against United States (US) force generation sites. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
2. FM 3-100/MCWP 3-37.1, *Chemical Operations Principles and Fundamentals*, 8 May 1996. This document is the Chemical Corps capstone manual. It describes the principles and fundamentals of chemical operations in support of Army operations. It applies to operations during war — combat operations under nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) conditions — and operations other than war. It is intended for chemical leaders and staff officers. However, it is also appropriate for other branches and services as a basis for policies and procedures. This manual describes the principles and fundamentals of the chemical mission areas — NBC defense, smoke, non-lethal, and flame operations. It provides general guidance for the employment of chemical units and chemical personnel on the modern battlefield. It discusses chemical doctrinal concepts in relation to Army operations doctrine. The supporting tactics, techniques, and procedures are provided separately in the 3-series FMs (chemical field manuals). This manual describes US combat operations under NBC conditions. It is divided into four parts: Part 1 describes the NBC combat environment, US policy, and NBC fundamentals of the Army operations. Part 2 describes the basic principles of battle management, NBC defense, and smoke. It describes the use of, and defensive against, flame and incendiary devices. Part 3 describes the Chemical Corps role in planning combat operations. It discusses chemical organizations and organizational princi-

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ples. It further explains sustainment planning for chemical units and the chemical mission. Part 4 describes offensive and defensive operations under NBC conditions. It describes NBC defense, smoke, non-lethal, and flame considerations in joint, combined, contingency, and special operations. This manual incorporates findings from the Combined Arms in a Nuclear/Chemical Environment (CANE) Force Development Testing and Experimentation series of evaluations. These findings depict how combat forces are impacted during extended operations under NBC conditions. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

3. Field Manual (FM) 3-100.4/Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 4-11B, *Environmental Considerations in Military Operations*, 15 June 2000. (Change 1, 11 May 2001) This field manual (FM) guides the United States (US) Army and the US Marine Corps (USMC) in applying appropriate environmental protection procedures during all types of operations. It also provides basic techniques and procedures for units at the company, battalion, and brigade/regiment levels. This manual states the purposes of military environmental protection, a description of legal requirements, and a summary of current military programs. It also describes the growing strategic significance of environmental factors in the twenty-first century. As a unit procedures manual, it describes how to apply risk management methods to identify actions that may harm the environment and appropriate steps to prevent or mitigate damage. Appendixes provide references, formats, practical applications, checklists for self-assessment, and sources of assistance. This doctrine applies to all Army and Marine Corps commanders and staffs (and other Department of Defense (DOD) units/staffs operating under their command authority) responsible for planning and executing operations. It applies to all soldiers and Marines as well-disciplined stewards of the natural resources of this country and protects, within mission requirements, the environment in every area of operations (AOs). For overseas theaters, this doctrine applies to US unilateral operations and US forces in multinational operations, subject to applicable host nation (HN) laws and agreements. Finally, it applies to support provided by the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) . This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
4. FM 3-100.12/MCRP 5-12.1C/Navy Tactics Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) 5-03.5/Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) [AFTTP(I)] 3-2.34, *Risk Management, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Risk Management*, 15 February 2001. This publication describes risk management functions and responsibilities applicable to the joint task force (JTF) and service staffs. It applies risk management planning procedures to the military decision-making process and employs the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for the operation planning team. This publication provides a consolidated

multiservice reference addressing risk management background, principles, and application procedures. To facilitate multiservice interoperability, this publication identifies and explains the risk management process and its differences and similarities as it is applied by each service. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

5. FM 4-02.1, *Combat Health Logistics*, 28 September 2001. Combat health logistics (CHL), to include blood management, is one of the major Army Medical Department (AMEDD) functional areas. The medical battalion, logistics (forward), the medical battalion, logistics (rear), the theater medical materiel management center, and the medical detachment (logistics support) provide CHL in a theater of operations (TO) under the Medical Force 2000 (MF2K) concept. These organizations were designed based upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) scenario and workloads. FM 8-10-9 describes current MF2K CHL doctrine. Under Force XXI and the medical reengineering initiative (MRI), theater CHL will be provided by five new tables of organization and equipment (TOEs) organizations and a table of distribution and allowances (TDA) element from the United States (US) Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA). The new TOEs organizations were designed based on lessons learned from Desert Shield/ Desert Storm and recent contingency operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
6. FM 4-02.10, *Theater Hospitalization*, 29 December 2000. Hospitalization is one of the major Army Medical Department (AMEDD) functional areas. Under the Medical Force 2000 (MF2K) concept, theater hospitalization is provided by three hospitals, the combat support hospital (CSH), the field hospital (FH), and the general hospital (GH). These hospitals were designed and based upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) scenario and workloads. Current MF2K hospital doctrine is provided in Field Manual (FM) 8-10-14 for the CSH and FM 8-10-15 for the FH and the GH. Under Force XXI and the medical reengineering initiative (MRI), theater hospitalization will be provided by a single CSH. The new CSH is designed based on lessons learned from Desert Shield/Desert Storm, recent contingency operations, and the requirements of the future warfight. Hospital size and bed mix, in particular, are based upon these experiences as well as the casualty rates, disease and nonbattle injury (DNBI) rates, and projected evacuation policy for the major regional conflict scenarios. The purpose of this publication is to describe the new CSH and theater hospitalization to support a Force Projection Army into the 21st Century. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
7. FM 4-02.17, *Preventive Medicine Services*, 28 August 2000. This manual provides information on the mission, organization, and responsibilities for preventive medicine (PVNTMED) support operations throughout the operational continuum. It is directed toward the commanders at all levels of

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deployment, their staffs, the command surgeons, the PVNTMED planning staffs at the Army, joint, combined, allied, and coalition staff levels, and to the individual soldier and unit leaders on their role in the application of preventive medicine measures (PMM). It further defines each staff element of PVNTMED and lists the functions, capabilities, and management requirements associated with each. It provides procedures for directing, controlling, and managing PVNTMED assets within the area of operations (AO). This publication outlines the functions and operations of each PVNTMED section and how it integrates its activities in support of those operations. This publication contains tactics, techniques, and procedures relative to PVNTMED support in specific areas. These include unit and area PVNTMED support to the sustaining base, the combat zone (CZ), and at echelons above corps (EAC); the organization, mission, functions, capabilities, and employment of PVNTMED units and tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) activities; and preventive medicine support in disaster relief. Additional areas described are preventive medicine staff functions; the relationship between PVNTMED staffs and the surgeons at each level of command; and the command and technical relationship to supported and supporting units. Finally, the document describes the PVNTMED role in civil-military operations (CMO); preventive medicine mobilization procedures; and preventive medicine support in stability operations and support operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

8. FM 4-02.21, *Division and Brigade Surgeons' Handbook (Digitized) Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 15 November 2001. This publication provides information on the structure and operation of the division and brigade headquarters medical staff. It is directed toward the surgeons and staff members of the division surgeon's section (DSS) and brigade surgeon's section (BSS). This manual outlines the responsibilities of the division and brigade surgeons and their staffs for the heavy conservative divisions (digitized). It provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for directing, controlling, and managing combat health support (CHS) within the division. It describes the interface required of the DSS and BSS, other division elements, and the interface with supporting corps medical elements in accomplishing the CHS mission. It further defines each cell of the DSS and BSS. This manual is the foundation for the continued development and refinement of division CHS doctrinal fundamentals, tactics, techniques, and procedures for Army XXI. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
9. FM 4-02.24 (old 8-10-24), *Area Support Medical Battalion, Tactics, Techniques and Procedures*, 28 August 2000. This field manual (FM) provides information on the mission, organization, and operation of the area support medical battalion (ASMB). This manual sets forth tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for providing area medical support in the corps and echelons above corps (EAC). It is intended to assist the

commanders and staffs of the ASMB headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD); it is also designed to be used by subordinate area support medical company (ASMC) commanders and their staffs. This publication outlines the functions and operations of each section within the ASMB and how the ASMB staff integrates its activities. It includes the combat health support (CHS) activities for the corps areas and within the communications zone (COMMZ). This manual describes the many coordination links the ASMB HHD must maintain with supported and supporting units. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

10. FM 4-02.283/NTRP 4-02.21/AFMAN 44-161(I)/MCRP 4-11.1B, *Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties*, 20 December 2001. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel. It addresses the recognition and treatment of nuclear and radiological casualties. This publication classifies and describes potential nuclear and radiological threats and hazards, describes the biological aspects of blast, thermal radiation, and ionizing radiation and its effects on organs and systems of the body, and describes procedures for first aid, medical diagnosing, treating, and management of nuclear and radiological casualties. The material in this publication is applicable to both the nuclear battlefield and to other operations where a high- or low-level radiation hazard exists; this includes military support to United States (US) civilian agencies during weapons of mass destruction (WMD) consequence management operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
11. FM 6-24.8/Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-25C/Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 6-02.5/AFTTP(I) 3-2.27 *TADIL J, Introduction to Tactical Digital Information Link J and Quick Reference Guide*, 30 June 2000. This publication introduces Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) J. It is a guide for warfighters who have limited or no experience or background in TADIL J and who need a quick orientation for supplemental or in-depth information. The term TADIL J is used throughout the publication as United States (US) standard terminology, though the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) knows TADIL J as Link 16. The document provides a description of each US tactical data system (TDS) that currently implements TADIL J. TDS descriptions include command and control (C2) and noncommand and control systems (for example, fighter aircraft) and their nomenclatures, capabilities, and limitations. Planning and operations considerations, network design and requests, architecture examples, and other general operational information are included. This publication is intended primarily for use by warfighters at the tactical/execution (unit) level who need to be familiar with or operate in a TADIL J environment. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

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12. FM 7-15, *Army Universal Task List, Final Draft*, 16 February 2001. The AUTL is a comprehensive listing of Army tactical-level tasks and functions that supplement the Uniform Joint Task List (UJTL). The AUTL complements the UJTL by providing tactical-level Army-specific tasks (ARTs). The AUTL lists ARTs subordinate to each of the seven battle-field operating systems (BOS) {intelligence, maneuver, fire support, air defense, mobility/countermobility/survivability, combat service support, and command and control.. It provides a common structure for ATMs and ARTs performed by Army units and staffs. It addresses each ART and ATM in only one location. It articulates what the Army does to accomplish missions, but does not de-scribe how success occurs. It applies to all four types of military operations (offense, defense, stability, and support). It provides standard definitions and helps establish a common language and reference system for all tactical echelons (from company/troop/battery to corps). It uses approved definitions or derives definitions from approved or evolving doctrine. At the upper levels, the AUTL provides a concise picture of the major activities of a force. At lower levels, it provides increasingly detail on what the force must do to accomplish its mission. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
13. FM 8-9/Navy Medical Publication (NAVMED) P-5059/Air Force Joint Manual (AFJMAN) 44-151, *NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations AMedP-6(B)*, 1 February 1996. This handbook provides a guide for medical officers on the medical aspects of NBC operations. This handbook is intended as a compilation of reference material and as a source of information for training. It does not constitute an official position of NATO nations; certain aspects, however, are already covered by STANAGs and this is being extended. In addition, it provides the basic philosophy for the development of concepts of operations and in the management, including evacuation and treatment, of NBC casualties as well as conventional battle casualties in a NBC environment. There are many unresolved problems and it must be appreciated that a number of the philosophical concepts presented are provisional; their validity will require reassessment in the light of future trials and exercises. The handbook is in three parts, Part I-Nuclear, Part II-Biological, and Part III-Chemical. This Website - <http://www.vnh.org/MedAspNBCDef/toc.htm> - provides access to the document.
14. FM 8-10, *Health Service Support in the Theater of Operations*, 1 March 1991. This manual explains the purpose of health service support (HSS) in a theater of operations. This is the Army Medical Department's key-stone manual. It is for the use of nonmedical unit commanders and their staff, command surgeons, and medical unit commanders and their staff. It is to be used as a guide in obtaining as well as providing HSS in a theater of operations. The doctrine is applicable across the spectrum of military

operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

15. FM 8-10-3, *Division Medical Operations Center Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 12 November 1996. This publication provides information on the structure and operation of the division medical operations center (DMOC), division support command (DISCOM). It is directed toward the chief and staff members of the DMOC within divisions organized and operating under L-edition table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE). This publication outlines the responsibilities of the DMOC of the DISCOM headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) for light infantry, airborne, air assault, and heavy divisions. It provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for directing, controlling, and managing combat health support (CHS) within the division. It describes the interface required of the DMOC within the DISCOM HHC, the interface with the division surgeon and other division elements, and the interface with supporting corps medical elements in accomplishing the CHS mission. It further defines each staff element of the DISCOM DMOC and lists the functions and operational requirements associated with each. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
16. FM 8-10-5, *Brigade and Division Surgeon's Handbook Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 10 June 1991. This manual provides information pertaining to the command and staff responsibilities of the brigade and division surgeons assigned to armored, airborne, air assault, infantry, and light infantry divisions that are organized under the L-edition table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE). It provides guidance to the brigade and division surgeons on their duties and responsibilities pertaining to command, staff supervision, and technical control over division and brigade medical elements. It supports the Army Medical Department's (AMEDD) keystone manual, Field Manual (FM) 8-10, Health Service Support in a Theater of Operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
17. FM 8-10-7, *Health Service Support in an NBC Environment*, 22 April 1993. This manual provides doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures for medical units and personnel operating in a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environment. This manual is intended for all echelons of health service support (HSS). It discusses the operational aspects of the following HSS activities: medical treatment, medical evacuation, health service logistics, combat stress control, and preventive medicine, veterinary, dental, and medical laboratory services. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
18. FM 8-10-8, *Medical Intelligence in a Theater of Operations*, 7 July 1989. (locked) . This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document for registered .mil users.

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19. FM 8-10-9, *Combat Health Logistics in a Theater of Operations- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 3 October 1995. This publication sets forth tactics, techniques, and procedures for the combat health logistics system (CHLS) in a theater of operations (TO). It embodies doctrine based on Medical Force 2000 (MF2K). It is designed for use by combat health logisticians and medical commanders and staffs; combat service support (CSS) commanders and their staffs; and logisticians of other military Services. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
  20. FM 8-10-16, *Army Medical Information Operations*, 3 September 1998. This publication provides the operational context of medical information operations (IO), relevant terminology, and the environment of medical IO. The medical IO mission includes all three of the Army operational environments (sustaining base, strategic, and theater/tactical). It supports medical IO and provides guidance to medical commanders, medical staffs, and personnel providing combat health support (CHS). This guidance may be used by CHS planners to supplement Field Manuals (FMs) 8-10 and 8-55. It provides information essential to the effective planning and efficient utilization of medical IO resources for peace and war. This publication establishes the foundation and architectural design for Army medical information management relationships. It identifies the architecture requirements for medical IO. It provides and delineates the responsibilities, accountabilities, major roles, and functions of Army Medical leaders, commands, agencies, activities, and personnel for medical IO. Medical IO guidance is provided for all of the Army Medical Department's functional areas. Additionally, guidance on digital information systems security procedures is contained in this publication. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
  21. FM 8-10-18, *Veterinary Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 22 August 1997. This publication outlines the functions and operations of each veterinarian element within an area of operations (AO). It provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for veterinary support. The information provided in this publication will assist veterinary commanders and their staffs to operate efficiently in the corps and echelons above corps (EAC) arenas. It may be used by medical planners to supplement Field Manual (FM) 8-10 and FM 8-55. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
  22. FM 8-34, *Food Sanitation for the Supervisor*, 30 December 1983. This manual is for the use of supervisors of food sanitation. It tells the food service supervisor—why food sanitation is important; why some foods spoil; why some foods are potentially hazardous; how germs (microorganisms) contaminate foods; how people get sick from food; and what the supervisor can do to stop food borne illness. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

23. FM 8-42, *Combat Health Support in Stability Operations and Support Operations*, 27 October 1997. This field manual (FM) establishes the combat health support (CHS) doctrine and provides the principles for providing CHS in stability operations and support operations. Personnel involved in CHS planning for stability operations and support operations and command surgeons (at all levels of command) and their staffs should use this manual. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
24. FM 8-43, *Combat Health Support For Army Special Operations Forces*, 21 June 2000. (locked) . This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document for registered .mil users.
25. FM 8-50, *Prevention and Medical Management of Laser Injuries*, 8 August 1990. This field manual provides basic preventive, protective, and diagnostic information on laser injuries. The treatment procedures described herein are for use by combat medics, battalion aid station personnel, and other medical treatment facilities without an Ophthalmologist. In addition, an evaluation matrix is provided for use by combat lifesavers and combat medics. Once an individual has been diagnosed as having a severe laser injury, causing loss of vision, he will be prepared for evacuation to a medical treatment facility where he can receive specialized care for his injury. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
26. FM 8-51, *Combat Stress Control in a Theater of Operations, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, 29 September 1994. This field manual (FM) establishes medical doctrine and provides principles for conducting combat stress control (CSC) support operations from forward areas to the continental United States- (CONUS) based medical facilities. This manual sets forth tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for CSC units and elements operating within the theater of operations (TO). This TTP is applicable to operations across the operational continuum. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
27. FM 8-55, *Planning for Health Service Support*, 9 September 1994. This manual provides guidance to health service support (HSS) planners at all echelons of care within a theater of operations (TO). It contains a digest of the accepted principles and procedures pertaining to HSS planning. Information in this publication is applicable across the spectrum of military operations. It is compatible with the Army's combat service support (CSS) doctrine. The planner must supplement or replace the data in this manual with any known factors to meet the needs of his particular situation. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

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28. FM 8-284/NAVMED P-5042 Air Force Manual (Interservice) [AFMAN(I)] 44-156/MCRP 4-11.1C, *Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties*, 17 July 2000. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of biological warfare (BW) agent casualties. Information contained in this publication may also be relevant for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with naturally acquired diseases or illnesses due to pathogens with BW potential. This publication classifies and describes potential BW agents; provides procedures for collecting, handling and labeling, shipping, and identifying potential BW agents; describes procedures for medical diagnosing, treating, and management of BW casualties; and describes medical management and treatment in BW operations. The material in this publication is applicable to both the conventional battlefield and the integrated environment of the battlefield. (For the purpose of this publication, the integrated environment is intended to mean warfare and/or contingency operations where nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] weapons/agents are being employed or have a high probability of being employed in addition to conventional weapons.) The treatment modalities contained in this manual differ from standard textbooks in that they apply to BW agent exposures. The method of exposure for most BW agents is by inhalation; whereas, the endemic disease exposure (if applicable) is by other means. Some are by ingestion, some by arthropod bites, and others by dermal contact with the agent. This does not preclude service members becoming BW casualties by these means. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
29. FM 8-285/NAVMED P-5041/FMFM 11-11/AFJMAN 44-149, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*, 22 December 1995. This manual serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of chemical agent casualties and conventional military chemical injuries. Additionally, this manual provides information on first aid (self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver (CLS) aid) for these casualties. This manual classifies and describes chemical agents and other hazardous chemicals associated with military operations. It describes how to diagnose and treat conventional military chemical injuries (that is, riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other inhaled noxious industrial-type chemicals). It describes procedures for recognizing chemical casualties. It describes procedures for first aid, medical treatment, and medical management of chemical casualties. It describes measures for handling contaminated clothing and equipment. It describes medical management and treatment in chemical operations. It describes procedures for decontamination of the eyes and skin (app D). Finally, it describes procedures for administering the Nerve Agent Antidotes, MARK I (NAAK) and convulsant antidote for nerve agent (CANA). The manual is divided into two

parts. Part 1 covers the recognition and treatment of nerve agents, incapacitating agents, blister agents (vesicants), lung-damaging agents (choking agents), and blood agents (cyanogens) casualties. Part 2 covers the recognition and treatment of injuries caused by riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other noxious industrial-type chemicals. This Website- <http://www.vnh.org/FM8285/cover.html> - provides access to the document.

30. FM 21-10/MCRP 4-11.1D, *Field Hygiene and Sanitation*, 21 June 2000. This manual provides doctrine to assist individual service members, unit commanders, unit leaders, and field sanitation teams (FSTs) in preventing disease and nonbattle injury (DNBI). It provides information on preventive medicine measures (PMM) for the individual service member as well as essential information for the unit commander, unit leaders, and the FST on applying unit-level PMM. When a problem exists beyond unit capabilities, the brigade or division preventive medicine (PVNTMED) section or corps PVNTMED detachments should be called upon to assist in countering the threat. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
31. FM 21-10-1, *Unit Field Sanitation Team*, 11 October 1989. This manual provides a training program for personnel appointed as members of the field sanitation team of each company, battery, or similar unit. It contains a master schedule, a text that may serve as reference material for the instructor, and lesson plans with supporting illustrations. The lesson plans should be modified to place more emphasis upon special problems for your particular geographical area of operations. The demonstrations and practical exercises, which are described with the subject matter to which they pertain, may be grouped into more comprehensive field exercises. Metric measurements used throughout this publication are approximate equivalents of the customary units of measure and are provided for the convenience of the instructor. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
32. FM 22-51, *Leaders' Manual for Combat Stress Control*, 29 September 1994. This field manual (FM) provides information for all leaders and staff on the control of combat stressors and the prevention of stress casualties. It identifies the leaders' responsibilities for controlling stress and recognizing the effects of stress on their personnel. It reviews Army operational doctrine for war and operations other than war. It identifies likely stressors and recommends actions for leaders to implement for the prevention and management of stress. The manual describes the positive and negative combat stress behavior associated with stress and provides leader actions to minimize battle fatigue risk factors. It provides the many different military branches and disciplines with a common conceptual framework, knowledge base, and vocabulary so they work together toward controlling stress. It provides information on how stressors and the stress

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process interact to improve or disrupt military performance. It identifies the supporting role of special staffs such as the chaplain and the Judge Advocate General. This manual also identifies the responsibilities of medical personnel for prevention, treatment, and management of battle fatigue and stress-related casualties. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

33. FM 34-1, *Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations*, 27 September 1994. This is the Army's capstone manual for military intelligence (MI) doctrine. It describes the Intelligence Battlefield Operating System (BOS) and electronic warfare (EW) and how they support operations. It provides the guidance needed by MI personnel to support the commander with intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) in warfighting and in operations other than war (OOTW). This manual serves as a basis for IEW doctrine, training, and combat developments, and is the foundation for Army service school IEW instruction. It addresses the Intelligence BOS and MI unit functions in a force projection army, across the full scope of military operations through all phases of crisis response. It describes the seamless nature of the Intelligence BOS, its structure, and how its organizations operate. It also describes the Army MI role in combined, joint, and inter-agency operations. Field manuals containing specific TTPs are referred to throughout the manual. This manual is designed for use by commanders and their staffs; all MI commanders, their staffs, and trainers; and MI personnel at all echelons. It applies equally to the Active Army, United States Army Reserve (USAR), and Army National Guard (ARNG). It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, United States (US) Naval and Marine Forces, units of the US Air Force, and the military forces of allied countries. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
34. FM 34-37, *Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW), Operations Echelons above Corps*, 15 January 1991. This manual applies those principles to the Military Intelligence (MI) brigades (EAC) that support IEW in different theaters. The brigades are the critical parts of the IEW structure established at EAC. The IEW functions of the MI brigades (EAC) forge the links with the EAC staff, the echelons above corps intelligence center (EACIC), echelons corps and below (ECB), other MI brigade elements, other services, and national level intelligence agencies. This manual provides the doctrine for EAC IEW operations, including organizations, missions, functions, and capabilities of MI organizations at EAC. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
35. FM 34-54, *Technical Intelligence*, 30 January 1998. This field manual provides guidance to commanders and staffs of military intelligence (MI) and other units responsible for technical intelligence (TECHINT) or having an association with TECHINT. It provides general guidance and identifies the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) used in the collection,

exploitation, and dissemination of TECHINT in satisfying the warfighter's requirements. TECHINT is an integral part of the overall battlefield operating system (BOS) and supports Army operations through the analysis and exploitation of foreign equipment, weapons, and other war materiel. This field manual describes the TECHINT process at all echelons and identifies responsibilities. It further describes the MI TECHINT organizations, other services, and the strategic level intelligence agencies supporting the process. While this manual supports Army operations, it does so in the context of Army operations as part of a joint or combined task force. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

36. FM 34-80, *Brigade and Battalion Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations*, 15 April 1986. The intelligence staff officer (S2) and his section at the maneuver battalion and brigade levels are the primary users of this manual. It describes the IEW tasks for which the S2 has responsibility and how the S2 operations are integrated into the command and staff process at the battalion and brigade levels. Commanders, other staff officers, and military intelligence personnel within the division to gain a better understanding of the IEW system and IEW tasks applicable to brigade and battalion operations may also use this manual. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
37. FM 34-130, *Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield*, 8 July 1994. This manual describes the fundamentals of intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). It describes IPB, its use in directing the intelligence effort, and its role in driving the staff's planning for contingency or combat operations. It prescribes the procedures followed in performing IPB and illustrates the application of IPB in various situations. This manual should be used as a guide for the use of IPB by units of all types, at all echelons, across the entire spectrum of conflict, and during the conduct of any mission. The manual does not contain all the data required to conduct IPB, such as specific information on threat doctrine or equipment capabilities. Rather, it is intended as a guide for applying the fundamentals of the IPB process to any situation. It does not limit commanders' freedom of action or commit commanders to a fixed or particular course of action (COA). Not all IPB products may have to be prepared by all commands in all situations. Commanders should apply the doctrine and information presented in this manual in any manner appropriate to their particular situation and mission. This manual is intended for Army commanders and staffs at all echelons. It applies equally to the Active Component (AC), United States Army Reserve (USAR), and Army National Guard (ARNG). It is also intended to be of use to commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands; Marine and Naval forces; units of the Air Force; and the military forces of allied countries. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

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38. FM 55-65, *Strategic Deployment*, 3 October 1995. This manual provides the tactics, techniques, and procedures that major commands and units must follow to successfully deploy by all modes of transportation. It applies to the total US Army forces deploying to any destination and to deployment planners and executors at all levels. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
39. FM 63-20, *Forward Support Battalion*, 26 February 1990. This manual provides information on the structure and operations the Forward Support Battalion (FSB). It is directed toward the commander and staff of the FSBs of divisions organized and operating under L-edition Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOEs) as modified by the Force Design Initiatives for an Army of Excellence Study. It is also designed to be used by commanders of the FSB's subordinate companies. The manual outlines the functions and operations of each section within the FSB and how the FSB commander and staff integrate their activities. This includes both the logistics and medical mission and the tactical responsibilities. The manual describes the many coordination links the FSB must maintain with supported and supporting units. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
40. FM 63-21, *Main Support Battalion*, 7 August 1990. This manual provides information on the structure and operations of the main support battalion (MSB). It is directed toward the commander and staff of the MSBs of divisions organized and operating under-L series edition Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOEs) as modified by the Force Design Initiatives for an Army of Excellence Study. It is also designed to be used by personnel concerned with providing or receiving support in the division support area. The manual outlines the functions and operations of each section within the MSB; how the MSB commander and staff integrate their activities; and the MSB's role in providing support. This includes both the logistics and medical mission and the tactical responsibilities. This manual also describes the many coordination links the MSB must maintain with supported and supporting units. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
41. FM 100-5, *Operations*, 14 June 1993. This capstone doctrinal manual addresses the strategic context of the application of force. Since battle is translated into strategic objectives by operational art, a major portion of the manual addresses the operational level of war. In addition, since all operations must be based on sound tactics, a major portion of the text covers tactics. The manual also addresses the related fields of joint and combined operations, logistics, the environment of combat, and operations other than war. However, its primary focus is warfighting and how commanders put all the elements together to achieve victory at least cost to American soldiers. The 1993 doctrine reflects Army thinking in a new, strategic era. This doctrine reflects the shift to stronger joint operations,

prompted by the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986. It considers the high quality of Army leaders and soldiers. It presents a variety of choices for a battlefield framework and a wider interservice arena, allows for the increasing incidence of combined operations, recognizes that Army forces operate across the range of military operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

42. FM 100-6, *Information Operations*, 27 August 1996. This manual is the Army's capstone manual for information operations (IO). Information operations integrate all aspects of information to accomplish the full potential for enhancing the conduct of military operations. Information operations are not new. In their simplest form they are the activities that gain information and knowledge and improve friendly execution of operations while denying an adversary similar capabilities by whatever possible means. Effects of IO produce significant military advantage for forces conducting such operations. It addresses the operational context of IO, relevant terminology, and the environment of information operations. It supports battle command and provides guidelines for commanders that conduct IO to support all phases of the force-projection operating environment, including planning and executing early entry and force-projection operations in joint and multinational settings. This manual supports soldiers and leaders that execute IO to support military operations. Not only does the doctrine herein provide commanders and their staffs with guidance to conduct information operations, it also serves as the foundation for development of US Army tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) manuals. It is also the foundation to refine existing training support packages (TSPs), mission training plans (MTPs), training center and unit exercises, and service school curricula. The manual provides a basis to examine organizations and materiel developments applicable to IO. This doctrine applies to the total Army—active and reserve components and Army civilians. It is specifically oriented at the operational and tactical levels of military operations. Additionally, it may be useful to other services, nonmilitary agencies, and allies involved in such operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
43. FM 100-10, *Combat Service Support*, 3 October 1995. FM 100-10 is the Army's capstone manual for combat service support of all Army forces, sister services, and multinational forces. This manual describes the doctrine by which the Army combat service support (CSS) system as part of the national-theater system supports the conduct of operations at all echelons and across the full range of military operations. It provides the basis for subordinate CSS doctrine, training, leader, organizational, and materiel development during the post-Cold War era. The intended audience of this manual is threefold: combat and combat support commanders, to provide a more universal understanding of how CSS is organized and provided; CSS commanders and staffs, to institutionalize the integration of CSS into the

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total Army mission; and students, to provide a broad knowledge of the CSS structure and how it works. Although the manual addresses CSS at the strategic level in support of the combatant commander, it focuses on operational and tactical CSS as executed by the Army-in-the-field. It explains how Army CSS elements support combat, combat support, and other CSS forces in conducting combatant strategies, campaigns, major operations, battles, and engagements in war, and military operations other than war activities in conflict and peacetime. CSS includes numerous functions and activities required to ready a force for operations, deploy it to its intended operational area, support it during the duration of its mission, and to redeploy it upon achievement of the desired military end state. It includes the functional areas of supply, transportation, maintenance, combat health support, personnel support, and field services. In addition, besides supporting an “operating force” that may be joint, multinational, and/or interagency in nature, Army CSS may involve providing support to civilians, such as refugees, disaster victims, or members of other agencies. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

44. FM 100-10-2, *Contracting Support on the Battlefield*, 4 August 1999. FM 100-10-2 addresses the contracting on the battlefield dimension of logistics, and is intended for the non-contracting reader responsible for, or involved with, the planning and obtaining of supplies or services through contracting support. Its purpose is to define battlefield contracting, also referred to as contingency contracting, in terms of its structure, organization, and process at the operational and tactical levels. References to the battlefield in the context of this manual include the theater or area of operations of any operationally deployed Army force, anywhere in the world. The text recognizes that military operations include stability actions and/or support actions such as nation building and disaster relief, which defy traditional definitions of a battlefield. Principles discussed herein apply to Army missions spanning the operational spectrum. This manual addresses the role of contracting in force projection, and where it fits within the logistical support structure. It describes the operational concept of contracting support on the battlefield, the legal and regulatory parameters that govern its conduct, and the principles that guide its activities. This manual discusses the management of civilian contractor personnel in general terms; FM 100-21, *Contractors on the Battlefield*, prescribes Army doctrine for this topic and discusses it in detail. FM 100-10-2 describes the mission, organization, functions, and location of contracting elements in a theater of operations down to division-level. It discusses how they and the contractors they deal with are controlled and managed, who the main participants are in the planning, managing, and providing of contracting support on the battlefield, and briefly describes the relationship which influence contracting in a joint and multinational environment. This manual concentrates on planning for contracting support, to include requirements determination and funding, support to contractors, and the

deployment of contracting organizations and contractors. It describes how contracting support is obtained, with emphasis on unit or requesting activity responsibilities, and the processing of contracting support requests. This manual recognizes the vital importance of the relatively small numbers of deployable contracting personnel found in our Active and Reserve Component military forces as well as Department of the Army civilian personnel. It informs commanders and their staffs throughout the Total Army how to use these scarce resources as force multipliers, and covers management of support contractor personnel in generic terms. FM 100-21, *Contractors on the Battlefield*, addresses this topic in detail. FM 100-10-2 is designed to assist Army service component commanders, Army force commanders and senior logisticians, theater support command commanders, corps and division commanders, and other Army logisticians and their staffs in identifying requirements and planning to facilitate procurement of goods and services on the battlefield. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

45. FM 100-14, *Risk Management*, 23 April 1998. This manual applies across the wide range of Army operations. It explains the principles, procedures, and responsibilities to successfully apply the risk management process to conserve combat power and resources. The manual applies to both Army and civilian personnel during all Army activities, including joint, multinational, and interagency environments. Use of the manual should help commanders, their staffs, leaders, and managers develop a framework to make risk management a routine part of planning, preparing, and executing operational missions and everyday tasks. This framework will allow soldiers to operate with maximum initiative, flexibility, and adaptability. While the manual's prime focus is the operational Army, the principles of risk management apply to all Army activities. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
46. FM 100-16, *Army Operational Support*, 31 May 1995. This manual provides operational-level support doctrine for Army service component commanders (ASCC). Army forces commanders, and other senior leaders and their staffs employed in joint, combined, or interagency circumstances across the scope of military operations. The ASCC establishes a plan for support of United States Corps or other Army operational elements based on priorities established by the combatant commander. Operational logistics and support activities support the force during subordinate campaigns and major operations within a theater of operations. At the operational level, the familiar distinction between operations and support begins to erode. Planning support is synonymous with operations and becomes a significant undertaking of the ASCC and his staff. Operational support differs from tactical support by the longer planning and preparation time required to sustain extended operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

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47. FM 100-17, *Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization*, 28 October 1992. This is the Army's capstone document for mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization. This manual describes the Army mobilization and deployment process to support the implementation of the national military strategy and the subsequently redeployment and demobilization process. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
48. FM 100-17-3, *Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration*, 17 March 1999. The functions of reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSO&I) apply to the entire spectrum of military operations, at all levels of war—strategic, operational, and tactical. Reception is often the interface between the strategic and the operational levels. Staging and onward movement are normally within the operational level. Integration represents the interface between the operational and tactical levels of war. This manual establishes the doctrinal framework for RSO&I, the process to generate combat power. Often viewed as a logistics problem, it is, in fact, a critical operational challenge that relies on a logistical infrastructure for successful execution. In a power projection environment, the ability to execute any mission largely depends on the speed with which combat power can be assembled at required locations. This involves much more than merely bringing soldiers and equipment into the theater. They must be efficiently received, rapidly formed into units, expeditiously moved to tactical assembly areas, and integrated into mission operations. Moreover, numbers, types, and sequencing of these units must support the commander's concept of operations. As a result, RSO&I must be included in the earliest operational planning. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
49. FM 100-17-5, *Redeployment*, 29 September 1999. This manual establishes doctrine for planning and executing redeployment operations. It describes the redeployment principles, planning, and execution necessary for the Army's role in the power projection strategy of the United States. It discusses the functions and responsibilities of Army units and supporting organizations and systems in executing the redeployment mission. It describes redeployment operations and the roles of Army commands, units, installations, and supporting units in redeployment operations. This manual is a guide for Army commanders and staffs involved in planning, equipping, supporting, and executing redeployment operations. It focuses on the redeploying units and other commands and elements that must execute the functions and processes of redeployment missions. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
50. FM 100-18, *Space Support to Army Operations*, 20 July 1995. FM 100-18 establishes doctrine for the Army's use of space, enumerates current space system capabilities, and provides guidelines for the use and application of space capabilities to support Army operations. It emphasizes the en-

hancements that space assets provide in meeting numerous requirements of land forces: surveillance, navigation, mapping, targeting, communications, early warning, terrain and weather, to name the most common. In short, space systems are essential to obtaining and transmitting vital information needed in the planning and execution of military operations. This manual provides a foundation for leader development, training, and space-related modernization initiatives that support the force projection Army's missions and provide soldiers with a decisive advantage across the full range of military operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

51. FM 100-19/FMFM 7-10, *Domestic Support Operations*, 1 July 1993. This manual provides the capstone doctrine for US Army and US Marine Corps domestic support operations. It also provides general information to civilian authorities at federal, state, and local levels involved in planning for and conducting such operations. It identifies linkages and defines relationships with federal, state, and local organizations and with other services that have roles and responsibilities in domestic support operations. This doctrine applies to all Army and Marine Corps commanders and staff tasked with planning, preparing for, and conducting domestic support operations. For overseas theaters, this doctrine applies to US unilateral operations only, subject to applicable host nation laws and agreements. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
52. FM 100-21, *Contractors on the Battlefield*, 26 March 2000. This manual addresses the use of contractors as an added resource for the commander to consider when planning support for an operation. Its purpose is to define the role of contractors, describe their relationship to the warfighting commanders-in-chief and the Army Service Component Commanders, and present their mission of augmenting operations and weapon systems support. Commanders, their staff at all echelons, and program managers/program executive officers and others involved in the planning, management, and use of contractors in a theater of operation should use this manual. In addition, it is a guide for Army contracting professionals and contractors in understanding contractor management and support by the military forces. The manual describes the considerations and responsibilities involved in planning contractor support. It discusses the various support functions provided by a contractor, and the types of contractors that would provide the support. It also discusses the potential risks involved in using contractor support and the need for a risk assessment that supports the decision process. It addresses the support contractors may require from the military in order to adequately perform their support mission, such as facilities, transportation, life support, and force protection. The manual also addresses contractor deployment and redeployment. Finally, it provides a detailed discussion of managing contractor support in an operational theater; this includes contractor visibility, reception and integration into the support structure, supervision, and contractor work loca-

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tions. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

53. FM 100-22, *Installation Management*, 11 October 1994. FM 100-22 provides guidance for readiness, business practices, and quality of life as it pertains to military installation management. This publication provides the processes for the core installation management functions. These functions include readiness, mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization, domestic support operations, training support, personnel and community activities, contract management, housing management, information management, financial management, health services, engineering management, safety, logistics management, and law enforcement and security. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
54. FM 100-23, *Peace Operations*, 30 December 1994. This manual provides guidance for the full range of peace operations, to include support to diplomacy (peacemaking, peace building, and preventive diplomacy), peacekeeping (PK), and peace enforcement (PE). It addresses the environment of peace operations, related concepts, principles, and fundamentals, to include planning, operational considerations, training, and supporting functions. This manual is for commanders and staffs charged with the responsibility for peace operations to assist them in planning and conducting operations. It is also useful to nonmilitary agencies and foreign military units conducting related operations. This manual supports soldiers and leaders who execute peace operations. It serves as the foundation for further development of US Army tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) manuals and refinement of existing training support packages (TSPs), mission training plans (MTPs), training center and unit exercises, and service school curricula. It drives the examination of organizations and materiel developments applicable to peace operations. It applies to operations conducted by Army forces in joint, multinational, or interagency environments. It outlines selected considerations for linkages between Army units and certain nongovernmental and international organizations involved in such operations. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.
55. FM 101-4/MCRP 6-23A/NWP 3-13.1.16/AFTTP(I) 3-2.22, JTF-IM, *Multiservice Procedures for Joint Task Force-Information Management*, 8 April 1999. This publication provides multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) for establishing an organized and disciplined approach for information management (IM) at the joint task force (JTF). It provides a “scheme of maneuver” for managing information. It provides a variety of options the JTF headquarters (HQ) information management officer (IMO) may use in developing a JTF information management plan (IMP). The publication provides the JTF tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for effective and efficient distribution, control, and protection

of information. It provides TTP for filtering, fusing, and prioritizing information enabling the commander to anticipate changing battlespace conditions, establish priorities, and facilitate decision-making. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

56. FM 101-5, *Staff Organization and Operations*, 31 May 1997. This manual is the Army's capstone manual for staff organization and operations of major tactical and major tactical support commands at corps level and below. Field Manual (FM) 101-5 describes basic doctrine of the roles, relationships, organization, and responsibilities of staffs in the United States (US) Army. It does not cover staffs of units at echelons above corps and joint level. Staff officers should use FM 101-5 in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as they assist the commander in accomplishing the mission. A commander may establish procedures and may organize the staff as necessary to conform to the mission, resources available, and level of command. However, the staff should continue to function along the direction described to maintain a common understanding among units. FM 101-5 is the Army's doctrinal source for the military decision-making process, the doctrinal approach to decision making that helps the commander and his staff examine a situation and reach logical decisions. FM 101-5 does not detail tactical missions or the use of forces during operations. The examples provided are guides only, showing general application procedures. This manual is the authoritative foundation for doctrine; procedures and techniques; force design; materiel acquisition; professional education; individual, unit, and service school training; and research and development for staffs and their functions. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

57. FM 101-5-2, *U.S. Army Report and Message Formats*, 29 June 1999. FM 101-5-2 is the Army's capstone manual for standardized report and message formats. It provides a standard, readily available reference from which soldiers as well as automation designers can extract report and message templates. FM 101-5-2 is a compendium of formats commonly used by tactical units from small unit to corps and forms the baseline for reporting and communicating as command, control, and communications technology evolves. It allows a common, authoritative understanding of reporting and communicating to exist among all US Army elements. It also relates to, supports, and drives command, control, and communications doctrine and US Army interaction with the joint and multinational communications communities. FM 101-5-2 facilitates the tailoring and task organization of US Army elements through standardization of the command, control, and communications formats units use to communicate internally. The voice-message templates contained in this manual provide the bridge between technologically advanced units and those not yet modernized. This is significant because, while our modernized units are among the most capable, nonmodernized units currently comprise the majority of the US Army's active component, all of the reserve components,

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and the majority of our potential allies. Potential attacks on our command, control, and communications networks, equipment damage, incompatible communications systems, and equipment failures are other consequences that may require the use of voice message formats, even for modernized units. As the US Army's doctrinal library for report and message voice templates, FM 101-5-2 is intended to prevent units from wasting time and resources designing command and control formats. Units at different locations and echelons can develop similar SOPs for report and message formats (voice and digital) that facilitate command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) exchanges. The FM 101-5-2 formats are derived from existing Army Battle Command System (ABCS), United States Message Text Formats (USMTF), Allied Procedures Publication-9 (APP-9) formats, as well as numerous unit SOPs. These sources, especially the formats from existing unit SOPs, have been collected, discussed, and chosen as the user-friendliest, functional, and adaptable. As a user's manual, FM 101-5-2 will drive the formatting of future ABCS report and messages, US Army input to the development of APP-9, and the USMTF message formats. Formats contained in FM 101-5-2 are the mechanism through which the US Army seeks to adapt these joint and multinational formats into a user-friendly and standardized land component message format library. Parallel formats for ABCS, APP-9, and USMTF will enable US Army units to operate in joint and multinational command structures without reconfiguring their normal mode of operation. All future digitization formats for the US Army will be based on these voice message templates. FM 101-5-2 is directive and prescriptive. Units will use its report and message formats for all tactical communications. Units will not modify these formats unless authorized by the unit commander for critical information requirements. For Army-wide use, this manual does not include many branch-specific or technical reports and messages. These formats are contained in field manuals published by their respective proponents. Branch-specific or technical reports complement the reports in this manual. However, use the formats in FM 101-5-2 whenever possible. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

58. Soldier Training Publication (STP) 21-1-Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT), *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) Skill Level 1*, 1 October 2001. This manual 1 is one of a series of soldier training publications that support individual training. Commanders, trainers, and soldiers will use this manual to plan, conduct, sustain, and evaluate individual training of common tasks in units. The manual contains critical common tasks that support unit wartime missions. This manual is the only authorized source for these common tasks. Task summaries in this manual supersede any common tasks appearing in military occupational specialty (MOS) specific soldier's manuals. Training support information and reference materials are also included. Trainers and first-line supervisors should ensure that SL 1 soldiers have access to this publication in their

work areas, unit learning centers, and unit libraries. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

59. STP 21-24-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) Skill Levels 2-4*, 1 October 2001. This manual is one of a series of soldier training publications, which support individual training. Commanders, trainers, and soldiers will use this manual and STP 21-1-SMCT, *Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Skill Level 1*, to plan, conduct, sustain, and evaluate individual training of common tasks in units. This manual contains a common task training plan for skill levels (SL) 1 through 4 and task summaries for SL 2 through 4 critical common tasks that support unit wartime missions. This manual is the only authorized source for these common tasks. Tasks in this manual apply to both Active and Reserve Component soldiers. Task summaries in this manual supersede any common tasks appearing in MOS-specific soldier's manuals. This Website- <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm> - provides access to the document.

## Air Force

1. Air Force Doctrine Document 1, *Air Force Basic Doctrine*, 1 September 1997. This document establishes general doctrinal guidance for the application of air and space forces in operations across the full range of military operations from global nuclear or conventional warfare to military operations other than war (MOOTW). It is the premier statement of US Air Force basic doctrine and it is intended to form the basis for air commanders to plan and execute their assigned air and space missions and act as a component of a joint or multinational force. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
2. Air Force Doctrine Document 1-1, *Air Force Task List (AFTL)*, 12 August 1998. This document establishes general doctrinal guidance for the development of mission essential tasks (METs) using the Air Force Task List (AFTL) and related conditions and measures. It describes the development of METs and Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs) using the AFTL. This Air Force Task List (AFTL) provides a comprehensive framework for all of the tasks that the Air Force performs in contribution to national defense. These tasks include Air Force capabilities provided in support of the joint force commander (JFC) across the spectrum of conflict and operations, as well as the tasks required of the Air Force to organize, train, equip, and provide capable aerospace forces. This AFTL provides a comprehensive framework that is flexible enough to meet the needs of all Air Force organizations. To accomplish this, the AFTL is structured on Air Force core competencies and their command and control (C2). Each core competency is enabled by a menu of "capabilities" tasks. These tasks are broken down into four subtasks: *perform, educate and train, equip, and plan*. In addition, many of the *perform* tasks are broken down further

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where greater detail is required to organize a capability composed of wide ranging specialties. Air Force organizations are authorized and encouraged to expand on the lower-level tasks in order to express their mission-specific requirements. This final detailing provides the necessary flexibility for major air commands (MAJCOMs), numbered air forces (NAFs), and units to develop accurate and organization-specific Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs) that will identify the organization-specific essential tasks that must be performed to designated standards under specified conditions. Through this task assurance process a commander will have the tools and indications to provide a continuous picture of the overall mission performance health of the organization. Chapter one of the AFTL defines tasks and illustrates the relationship between the AFTL, METLs, Joint Mission Essential Task List (JMETL), and the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL). Chapter 2 describes the three steps in the METL development process, while Appendix B provides the detailed examples to the wing level. Chapter 3 covers the utility and application of the METLs. In addition to these demonstrations, Appendix A explains the format for publishing METLs, complete with the tasks of a notional wing METL, expanded with supporting tasks, expressed as group and squadron METLs. Chapter 4 describes how the comprehensive framework for expressing all Air Force tasks is organized, while Appendix C contains the list. Chapter 5 describes how conditions are developed and used, while Appendix D contains the list of conditions affecting task performance. Finally, chapter six contains information on how measures are developed and used with Air Force tasks, while the suggested measures themselves follow their respective tasks in Appendix C. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

3. Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2, *Organization and Employment of Aerospace Power*, 17 February 2000. AFDD 2 establishes doctrinal guidance for organizing and employing aerospace forces at the operational level of conflict across the full range of military operations. It is the capstone document of Air Force operational doctrine. This document describes the fundamentals of organization and employment of Air Force air, space, and information capabilities to accomplish the missions assigned by commanders in chief (CINCs). It introduces the concepts of the role of the Commander, Air Force Forces, the methodology for setting up Aerospace Expeditionary Task Forces, and the use of aerospace operations centers. These are considered the foundation elements for all Air Force operations. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
4. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-1.8, *Counter Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operations*, 16 August 2000. This document establishes operational doctrine for the United States Air Force to conduct operations to

counter nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons. It presents the fundamental Air Force principles for the application of combat force. It also provides commanders operational-level guidance on the employment and integration of Air Force resources to achieve desired objectives. The need to counter the threat or use of NBC weapons applies across the full spectrum of aerospace operations. Counter NBC operations range from deterring or preventing an adversary from acquiring or using these weapons, to disrupting and limiting an attack, to surviving and restoring operations if attacked. This document integrates the Air Force approach to countering adversary NBC operations. Counter NBC operations activities include the capability to detect, deter, disrupt, deny, or destroy an adversary's NBC capabilities and to minimize the effects of an enemy NBC attack on operations. The primary components of counter NBC operations are proliferation prevention, counterforce, active defense, and passive defense. The two elements that affect the primary counter NBC components are command, control, computers, communication, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) and counter NBC terrorism. This Website-

<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

5. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-2, *Space Operations*, 23 August 1998. This document highlights specific principles and doctrine for space operations. It provides doctrine for the Air Force to organize, train, equip, and operate space forces. Space systems and capabilities enhance the precision, lethality, survivability, and agility of all operations – air, land, sea, and special operations. Space operations are key elements in achieving global awareness and maintaining information superiority. Space assets contribute significantly to overall aerospace superiority and support the full spectrum of military actions in theaters of operations. The United States Air Force is an aerospace force comprised of both air and space systems and the people who employ and support these systems. Space Operations doctrine defines space's attributes and its contribution to aerospace power. This document provides employment concepts that integrate space capabilities into theater campaigns. Space Operations describes a command structure for responsive space force operations. As a keystone doctrine document, it underscores the seamless integration of space into the total aerospace effort. This Website-  
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
6. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-3, *Military Operations Other than War (MOOTW)*, 3 July 2000. This document describes the processes that effectively prepare Air Force forces for, and allow them to conduct MOOTW. The doctrine focuses on the operational level. Tactical doctrine is described in other Air Force and joint publications. MOOTW comprise the entire range of capabilities the military offers in support of

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national security interests, short of conducting sustained combat operations. These capabilities include such small-scale contingencies as show-of-force operations, limited strikes, and noncombatant evacuations. They also include sanctions enforcement, counterterrorism operations, peace operations, and foreign humanitarian assistance. Finally, it includes military support to civilian authorities following a natural disaster in the United States. The overall goal of MOOTW is to pursue US national policy initiatives and to counter potential threats to US national security interests. These activities often complement the political, economic, and informational instruments of national power. MOOTW may be employed to address such risks to American interests as economic and political transitions, repressive regimes, or the spread of weapons of mass destruction. It may address proliferation of cutting-edge military technology, violent extremists, militant nationalism, and ethnic and religious conflict. Finally, it may address refugee overflows, narcotics trafficking, environmental degradation, and terrorism. Under such circumstances, MOOTW may deter war, resolve conflict, relieve suffering, promote peace, or support civil authorities. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

7. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-4, *Combat Support*, 22 November 1999. This doctrine facilitates the responsiveness, readiness, and sustainability of US Air Force forces contributing to these operations. It requires a shift from the previous military philosophy of massively deployed support structures and basing toward more tailored forces geared for rapid deployment. The AEF must rely on the rapid movement of force packages to conduct their combat, peacekeeping, counter drug, and nation-assistance missions. This keystone document outlines the Air Force perspective on how best to rapidly deploy and support operational aerospace capabilities. It describes the full spectrum of combat support functions that operate in peace and in war. It stresses the need for tailored combat support packages with the airmen, facilities, equipment, and supplies required for supporting aerospace forces. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
8. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-4.1, *Force Protection*, 29 October 1999. This doctrine describes the fundamentals of organization and employment of Air Force force protection (FP) capabilities required to support the operational missions assigned to commanders in chief (CINCs) and carried out by air component commanders. The doctrine reinforces that commanders at all levels must have an effective force protection program. Commanders are responsible for protecting their people and the war-fighting resources necessary to perform any military operation. It emphasizes the obligation to ensure force protection is a part of Air Force culture. The document describes how FP is a collection of activities that

prevents or mitigates successful hostile actions against Air Force people and resources when they are not directly engaged with the enemy. It considers that a successful hostile action is one that, if executed, would threaten the ability to accomplish the combatant commander's mission. Such hostile actions may include environmental, health, and safety threats. It describes FP accomplishment by implementing a security program designed to protect service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment in all locations and situations. This includes planned and integrated application of the following: combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, and personal protective services. Intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs are elements that support FP. The document describes FP measures as defensive (passive and active) or offensive. Passive force protection (PFP) measures are described as those that negate or reduce the effects of hostile acts or environmental and health threats on Air Force assets by making them more survivable. Proactive efforts include training, education, hardening, camouflage, concealment, deception, information security, and operations security. Some examples of PFP are hardened facilities, immunizations against biological agents, comprehensive individual fitness programs, pre-dawn AEF deployment, and movement of family members onto the base during emergencies. Active Force Protection Active force protection (AFP) measures are described as those that provide a defense against a perceived or actual threat and, if necessary, serve to deny, defeat, or destroy hostile forces in the act of targeting Air Force assets. Some examples include: enhanced work area security; executing counter surveillance operations; surveillance of vulnerability points; and defeating a hostile force in a firefight at the perimeter. Offensive Force Protection Offensive force protection (OFP) is described as preemptive measures taken to deny, defeat, or destroy hostile forces before they are committed to direct hostile activity but whose intent is to target Air Force assets when they are not engaged in combat operations. Some examples are detecting, capturing, and detaining known terrorists and shunning network hackers before their affecting computer networks. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

9. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-4.2, *Health Services*, 13 November 1999. This document establishes operational doctrine for Air Force health services and outlines the principles for helping airmen stay healthy and fit by integrating prevention-oriented health and fitness and medical intervention. It considers force health protection vital to the success of Air Force operational readiness and the ability to support changing mission requirements. Air Force health services and medical personnel must be organized, trained, and equipped to ensure a medically ready fighting force capable of supporting national security and military operations. It describes how health services form the basis for maintaining a healthy and fit force. The document describes health service activities as health surveil-

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lance, risk assessment, response to changing occupational and environmental regulation, aeromedical evacuation (AE), prevention, fitness, and health care delivery. These activities are considered to promote, improve, conserve, or restore individual emotional well-being, physical health, and fitness. The document establishes the concept that the individual is a “human weapon system” and is critical to attaining the goal of a healthy and fit force. It considers that the human weapon system requires the same level of “life-cycle” support and maintenance as other complex Air Force systems. The concept considers that applying this principle to occupational and operational environments enhances force preparedness and contributes to the force’s emotional and physical strength. It describes a number of activities that work together to minimize force vulnerability to environmental or enemy threats or attacks. These activities include maintaining force health protection (FHP), promoting health and fitness, and preventing illness or injury. The activities also include conducting health threat surveillance activities before, during, and after force deployment. It emphasizes that if prevention-oriented programs and health care to the warfighter are not implemented, “weapon systems are merely iron on the ramp.” Human weapon system performance threats include accidental injury, alcohol abuse, arteriosclerosis, and dental disease. Threats also include environmental toxin exposure, hearing loss, hypertension, and infectious disease. In addition, other threats include injury/illness from hostile attack, operational demands, stress-induced disorders, suicide, and tobacco use. This Website-  
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

10. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-4.3, *Education and Training*, 9 September 1998. This document discusses the air and space education and training processes that effectively prepare Air Force forces for war and MOOTW. It provides guidance for the education and training of Air Force members. The guidance is based on a body of knowledge gained from experience in preparing airmen for their role in supporting national security objectives. The focus of Air Force education and training programs is to develop officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians who possess the critical thinking skills and technical expertise demanded by today’s military challenges. Complementary education and training programs that span an airman’s career enable the successful employment of aerospace power across the range of military operations. This Website-  
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
11. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-4.4, *Bases, Infrastructure and Facilities*, 13 November 1999. This document states the US Air Force’s beliefs on bases, infrastructure, and facilities. It also develops the subsequent operating methods and practices that commanders should employ at all levels of warfare. This guidance is intended to provide Air Force people the under-

standing to operate as an integral part of the overall Air Force mission in combat support. It considers providing bases, infrastructure, and facility support to forces as the key to meeting the Air Force's Title 10 responsibilities to provide administrative and logistical support to forces assigned to the combatant commands. The Air Force believes that to meet these responsibilities and to provide agile combat support when and where needed requires well-trained logistics staffs throughout the Air Force. The general doctrinal statements in this document are intended to be implemented through tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) as well as unified and major command, field operating agency, and unit concepts of operations, operations plans, and other supporting documents. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

12. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-5, *Information Operations*, 5 August 1998. The Air Force believes information operations include actions taken to gain, exploit, defend, or attack information and information systems. It describes how information operations apply across the range of military operations, from peace to all-out conflict. The Air Force believes that to fully understand and achieve information superiority, you must include two pillars: information-in warfare and information warfare. The pillars are *information-in-warfare* defined as the "gain" and "exploit" aspects or other information-based processes and *information warfare* defined as the "attack" and "defend" aspects. This document primarily describes information warfare. The two pillars of information operations, information-in-warfare and information warfare, though separate and distinct, must be closely integrated with each other and with all aerospace power functions. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
13. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-5.2, *Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Operations*, 21 April 1999. This document outlines the basic operational principles of Air Force doctrine for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations. It is useful in planning, prioritizing, tasking, coordinating, and executing ISR operations, as well as, educating and training ISR forces as an integral part of the information-in-warfare aspect of information operations as outlined in AFDD 2-5, *Information Operations*. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) are defined as integrated capabilities to collect, process, exploit, and disseminate accurate and timely information that provides the battlespace awareness necessary to successfully plan and conduct operations. The goal of ISR operations is to provide precise, timely intelligence to the warfighters. ISR operations are vital to force protection activities. Information gathered and processed through the ISR process can provide near-real-time threat warnings directly to the affected forces (e.g., theater missile defense, terrorism). It also provides intelligence production centers

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with data to conduct force composition assessments, estimates, and trend analysis. Data examples include the identification of unauthorized personnel and vehicles, identification of unusual travel patterns, and medical surveillance. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.

14. Air Force Doctrine Document 2-5.4, *Public Affairs Operations*, 25 October 1999. This document presents the fundamental Air Force principles for the conduct of public affairs operations and provides commanders with operational- level guidance for employing and integrating those activities across the full range of military operations. Public affairs operations are an important part of Air Force information operations and, as such, should form part of the foundation upon which commanders plan and execute their missions. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
15. Air Force Doctrine Document 35, *Special Operations*, 16 January 1995. This document states operational doctrine for planning and executing Air Force special operations. It describes the mission, force composition, command relationships, and support requirements for Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF). In addition, it provides guidance for direct participation with other special operations forces and with conventional forces. These other forces may be supported by or support AFSOF. AFSOF may be tasked to participate in other activities to include: security assistance, humanitarian assistance, antiterrorism and other security activities, counter-drug operations, personnel recovery, coalition support, and other special activities. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=dd> - provides access to the document.
16. FM 8-285/NAVMED P-5041/FMFM 11-11/AFJMAN 44-149, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*, 22 December 1995. This manual serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of chemical agent casualties and conventional military chemical injuries. Additionally, this manual provides information on first aid (self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver (CLS) aid) for these casualties. This manual classifies and describes chemical agents and other hazardous chemicals associated with military operations. It describes how to diagnose and treat conventional military chemical injuries (that is, riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other inhaled noxious industrial-type chemicals). It describes procedures for recognizing chemical casualties. It describes procedures for first aid, medical treatment, and medical management of chemical casualties. It describes measures for handling con-

taminated clothing and equipment. It describes medical management and treatment in chemical operations. It describes procedures for decontamination of the eyes and skin (app D). Finally, it describes procedures for administering the Nerve Agent Antidotes, MARK I (NAAK) and convulsant antidote for nerve agent (CANA). The manual is divided into two parts. Part 1 covers the recognition and treatment of nerve agents, incapacitating agents, blister agents (vesicants), lung-damaging agents (choking agents), and blood agents (cyanogens) casualties. Part 2 covers the recognition and treatment of injuries caused by riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other noxious industrial-type chemicals. This Website- <http://www.vnh.org/FM8285/cover.html>- provides access to the document.

17. FM 8-9/NAVMED P-5059/AFJMAN 44-151, *NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations AMedP-6(B)*, 1 February 1996. This handbook provides a guide for medical officers on the medical aspects of NBC operations. This handbook is intended as a compilation of reference material and as a source of information for training. It does not constitute an official position of NATO nations; certain aspects, however, are already covered by STANAGs and this is being extended. In addition, it provides the basic philosophy for the development of concepts of operations and in the management, including evacuation and treatment, of NBC casualties as well as conventional battle casualties in a NBC environment. There are many unresolved problems and it must be appreciated that a number of the philosophical concepts presented are provisional; their validity will require reassessment in the light of future trials and exercises. The handbook is in three parts, Part I-Nuclear, Part II-Biological, and Part III-Chemical. This Website- <http://www.vnh.org/MedAspNBCDef/toc.htm> - provides access to the document.
18. FM 8-284/NAVMED P-5042 Air Force Manual (Interservice) [AFMAN(I)] 44-156/MCRP 4-11.1C, *Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties*, 17 July 2000. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of biological warfare (BW) agent casualties. Information contained in this publication may also be relevant for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with naturally acquired diseases or illnesses due to pathogens with BW potential. This publication classifies and describes potential BW agents; provides procedures for collecting, handling and labeling, shipping, and identifying potential BW agents; describes procedures for medical diagnosing, treating, and management of BW casualties; and describes medical management and treatment in BW operations. The material in this publication is applicable to both the conventional battlefield and the integrated environment of the battlefield. (For the purpose of this publication, the integrated environment is intended to mean warfare and/or con-

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tingency operations where nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] weapons/agents are being employed or have a high probability of being employed in addition to conventional weapons.) The treatment modalities contained in this manual differ from standard textbooks in that they apply to BW agent exposures. The method of exposure for most BW agents is by inhalation; whereas, the endemic disease exposure (if applicable) is by other means. Some are by ingestion, some by arthropod bites, and others by dermal contact with the agent. This does not preclude service members becoming BW casualties by these means. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/majcom.asp?org=AF> - provides access to the document.

19. FM 4-02.283/NTRP 4-02.21/AFMAN 44-161(I)/MCRP 4-11.1B, *Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties*, 20 December 2001. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel. It addresses the recognition and treatment of nuclear and radiological casualties. This publication classifies and describes potential nuclear and radiological threats and hazards, describes the biological aspects of blast, thermal radiation, and ionizing radiation and its effects on organs and systems of the body, and describes procedures for first aid, medical diagnosing, treating, and management of nuclear and radiological casualties. The material in this publication is applicable to both the nuclear battlefield and to other operations where a high- or low-level radiation hazard exists; this includes military support to United States (US) civilian agencies during weapons of mass destruction (WMD) consequence management operations. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/majcom.asp?org=AF> - provides access to the document.
20. FM 101-4/MCRP 6-23A/NWP 3-13.1.16/AFTTP(I) 3-2.22, *JTF-IM, Multiservice Procedures for Joint Task Force-Information Management*, 8 April 1999. This publication provides multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) for establishing an organized and disciplined approach for information management (IM) at the joint task force (JTF). It provides a “scheme of maneuver” for managing information. It provides a variety of options the JTF headquarters (HQ) information management officer (IMO) may use in developing a JTF information management plan (IMP). The publication provides the JTF tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for effective and efficient distribution, control, and protection of information. It provides TTP for filtering, fusing, and prioritizing information enabling the commander to anticipate changing battlespace conditions, establish priorities, and facilitate decision-making. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=TT> - provides access to the document.
21. FM 6-24.8/Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-25C/Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 6-02.5/AFTTP(I) 3-2.27 *TADIL J, Introduction*

tion to *Tactical Digital Information Link J and Quick Reference Guide*, 30 June 2000. This publication introduces Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) J. It is a guide for warfighters who have limited or no experience or background in TADIL J and who need a quick orientation for supplemental or in-depth information. The term TADIL J is used throughout the publication as United States (US) standard terminology, though the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) knows TADIL J as Link 16. The document provides a description of each US tactical data system (TDS) that currently implements TADIL J. TDS descriptions include command and control (C2) and non command and control systems (for example, fighter aircraft) and their nomenclatures, capabilities, and limitations. Planning and operations considerations, network design and requests, architecture examples, and other general operational information are included. This publication is intended primarily for use by warfighters at the tactical/execution (unit) level who need to be familiar with or operate in a TADIL J environment. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=TT> - provides access to the document.

22. FM 3-11.34/MCWP 3.37.5/NTTP 3-11.23/AFTTP(I) 3-2.33, *Multiservice Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense of Theater Fixed Sites, Ports, and Airfields*, September 2000. This document is designed for commanders and personnel responsible for nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense planning at theater bases/base clusters. These personnel may be responsible for deliberate and/or crisis planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides a multiservice reference for planning, resourcing, and executing the NBC defense of fixed sites, ports, and airfields. Specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are included in its appendixes. During operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications addressing this topic. While this document is focused on operations primarily outside the continental United States (OCONUS), it can be used to address acts of chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism against United States (US) force generation sites. This Website- <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=TT> - provides access to the document.
23. FM 3-100.12/MCRP 5-12.1C/Navy Tactics Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) 5-03.5/Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) [AFTTP(I)] 3-2.34, *Risk Management, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Risk Management*, 15 February 2001. This publication describes risk management functions and responsibilities applicable to the joint task force (JTF) and service staffs. It applies risk management planning procedures to the military decision-making process and employs the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for the operation planning team. This publication provides a consolidated

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multiservice reference addressing risk management background, principles, and application procedures. To facilitate multiservice interoperability, this publication identifies and explains the risk management process and its differences and similarities as it is applied by each service. This Website-  
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/pubs/speclist.asp?puborg=AFDC&series=TT> - provides access to the document.

## Marine Corps

1. Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 1, *Warfighting*, 20 June 1997. This publication refines and expands Marine Corps philosophy on warfighting, taking into account new thinking about the nature of war and the understanding gained through participation in extensive operations over the past decade. There are three goals for this publication. One goal is to enhance the description of the nature of war—for example, to emphasize war’s complexity and unpredictability, and to widen the definition of war to account for modern conflict’s expanding forms. Another goal is to clarify the descriptions of styles of warfare. A third goal is to clarify and refine important maneuver warfare concepts such as commander’s intent, main effort, and critical vulnerability. The thoughts contained in this publication provide guidance for action in combat and describe a way of thinking. It provides the authoritative basis for how the Marine Corps fights and how it prepares to fight. There are no specific techniques or procedures for conduct, but broad guidance in the form of concepts and values. Application of this doctrine requires judgment. This Website-  
<http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
2. MCDP 1-0, *Marine Corps Operations, Final Coordinating Draft*, 18 June 2001. This document provides the transition—a bridge—from the Marine Corps’ warfighting philosophy of maneuver warfare to the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) used by Marines. It is between the highest order doctrinal publication and the TTP publications. It addresses how the Marine Corps conduct operations to support the national military strategy across the broad range of naval, joint, and combined operations. This publication explores the contribution to the national defense provided by the unique structure of Marine Corps organizations—the Marine Corps component and the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF). It describes the role of the Marine Corps component in providing, sustaining, and deploying Marine Corps forces at the operational level of war and how the MAGTF conducts expeditionary maneuver warfare at the tactical level. This publication focuses on how Marine Corps forces conduct operations through the execution of various Marine Corps operational concepts such as Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare and the supporting concepts of Operational Maneuver From the Sea and Military Operations Other Than War. This publication concentrates on the operating forces of the Marine

Corps—Marine Corps forces as a Service component under joint force command, and the MAGTF. It acknowledges that Marine Corps operations are now and will continue to be joint and likely combined. This publication describes how Marine Corps forces support the joint or combined force commander and what capabilities the Marines bring to a joint or combined force. It illustrates how the Marine Corps' task organized combined arms forces, flexibility, and rapid deployment capabilities are applicable to the widening spectrum of employment of today's military forces. The publication provides the fundamentals of Marine Corps tactical operations and concisely addresses the types of operations Marines will conduct to accomplish these missions. Marine Corps commanders and leaders at all levels should read and study this publication. Additionally, joint force commanders and their staffs can use this publication to better understand the capabilities of Marine Corps forces assigned to the joint force. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

3. MCDP 2, *Intelligence*, 7 June 1997. This publication describes the theory and philosophy of intelligence as practiced by the United States Marine Corps. It provides a conceptual framework for understanding and conducting effective intelligence activities. The Marine Corps views intelligence based on their common understanding of the nature of war and on their warfighting philosophy as described in MCDP 1, *Warfighting*. Intelligence discusses the effective use of knowledge about the enemy and the environment in support of military decision-making. This publication describes how uncertainty pervades the battlefield and that the best intelligence efforts can only reduce, not eliminate, uncertainty. It provides the authoritative basis for the subsequent development of intelligence doctrine, education, training, equipment, procedures, and organization. No specific techniques or procedures for intelligence activities are provided, only broad guidance, which requires judgment in its application. Other publications in the intelligence series of Marine Corps warfighting publications provide specific tactics, techniques, and procedures. Marine Corps intelligence doctrine applies across the full spectrum of conflict, from peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance operations on the one hand to general war on the other. This publication is applicable to small-unit leaders and senior commanders. It is emphasized that intelligence is an essential component of any military activity, and that this manual is meant to guide Marines at all levels of command in both the operating forces and the supporting establishment. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
4. MCDP 3, *Expeditionary Operations*, 16 April 1998. This publication describes the Marine Corps as an expeditionary force-in-readiness that is manned, trained, and equipped specifically to respond quickly to a broad variety of crises and conflicts across the full range of military operations

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anywhere in the world. It emphasizes the naval character of Marine Corps forces, and how this expeditionary character provides capabilities both to forward-deploy forces near the scene of potential crises as well as to deploy sustainable, combined arms teams rapidly by sea and air. With reduced overseas presence in terms of force levels and bases, these capabilities have become essential elements of our national military strategy. This publication establishes versatility and adaptability as critical capabilities in a broad range of circumstances for expeditionary forces in an uncertain world. Finally, This publication applies the MCDP 1, Warfighting philosophy more specifically to the operations of Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs) and to the types of expeditionary settings in which these forces will likely be required to operate. It describes the types of operations of which Marine Corps forces must be capable, and it describes the Marine Corps' key expeditionary concepts. A key naval concept is operational maneuver from the sea. This publication is designed for Marine Corps leaders who must conduct expeditionary operations or advise others on the effective employment of Marine Corps forces and for those outside the Marine Corps who must understand Marine Corps capabilities and operating concepts. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

5. MCDP 4, *Logistics*, 21 February 1997. This publication recognizes logistics as an integral part of warfighting. Logistics provides the resources of combat power, brings those resources to the battle, and sustains them throughout the course of operations. The Marine Corps' approach to logistics recognizes that war is conducted in an environment of complexity, fluidity, disorder, and uncertainty. The guidance in this manual seeks to provide the commander with the physical means to win in this environment. The Marine Corps' logistic capabilities extend their operational limits, allowing them to anticipate requirements while remaining flexible, adaptable, and responsive to changing conditions in the battlespace. This publication provides the authoritative basis for the subsequent development of logistic doctrine, education, training, equipment, procedures, and organization. This publication does not provide specific techniques or procedures for logistic activities, only broad guidance which requires judgment in its application. Marine Corps logistic doctrine applies across the full spectrum of conflict from peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance operations on one hand to general war on the other. In addition, this publication pertains equally to small-unit leaders and senior commanders. Because logistics is an essential component of any military activity, this publication is meant to guide Marines at all levels of command in both the operating forces and the supporting establishment. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

6. MCDP 5, *Planning*, 21 July 1997. This publication describes the theory and philosophy of military planning as practiced by the U.S. Marine Corps. The intent is to describe how the Marine Corps can prepare effectively for future action when the future is uncertain and unpredictable. In so doing, this publication provides all Marines a conceptual framework for planning in peace, in crisis, or in war. This publication establishes planning as an essential component of the broader field of command and control. The object of both is to recognize what needs to be done in any given situation and see to it that appropriate actions are taken. The approach to planning presented herein applies across the full spectrum of military actions, ranging from humanitarian assistance on one extreme to war on the other. It applies also to planning for institutional activities such as acquisition, education, and manning. However, the focus here is on operation planning, especially at the tactical level. As used in this publication, the term “planner” refers not only to members of a designated planning staff but to any person involved in laying out actions in advance. This includes commanders. One of the themes of this publication is that planning is a fundamental responsibility of command. Commanders must be centrally involved in planning. This publication establishes the authority for the subsequent development of planning doctrine, education, training, procedures, and organization. It provides no specific techniques or procedures for planning; rather, it provides broad guidance, that requires judgment in application. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
7. MCDP 6, *Command and Control*, 4 October 1996. This publication describes a theory and philosophy of command and control for the U.S. Marine Corps. It describes how the Marine Corps can reach effective military decisions and implement effective military actions faster than an adversary in any conflict setting on any scale. It provides a framework for all Marines for the development and exercise of effective command and control in peace, in crisis, or in war. This publication represents a firm commitment by the Marine Corps to a bold, even fundamental shift in the way they will view and deal with the dynamic challenges of command and control in the information age. This publication accounts for adversaries actively interfering with plans and actions to further their own aims. The doctrine provides for fast, flexible, and decisive action in a complex environment characterized by friction, uncertainty, fluidity, and rapid change. It is independent of any particular technology. It provides a framework for designing, appraising, and deploying hardware as well as other components of command and control support. It applies equally to small-unit leaders and senior commanders. Since any activity not directly a part of warfighting is part of the preparation for war, this doctrinal publication is meant to apply also to the conduct of peacetime activities in garrison as well as in the field. This publication provides the authority for the subsequent development of command and control doctrine, education, training, equipment, facilities, procedures, and organization. It does not provide

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specific techniques or procedures for command and control, only broad guidance that requires judgment in application. It emphasizes that command and control is not the exclusive province of senior commanders and staffs: effective command and control is the responsibility of all Marines. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

8. MCWP 2-1, *Intelligence Operations*, February 1998. This document provides the higher order tactics, techniques, and procedures for Marine Corps intelligence operations. It is designed for personnel who are responsible for planning and executing intelligence operations. This manual details the fundamentals of intelligence operations and addresses the interrelationship of the intelligence functions with the Marine Corps maneuver warfare philosophy and command and control. It provides considerations for conducting intelligence planning and direction. The document addresses the collection, processing, exploitation, production, dissemination, and use of intelligence. In addition, the manual presents a concept for MAGTF intelligence operations. The concept includes roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of intelligence sections, units, and organizations. Finally, it presents challenges and considerations for providing effective intelligence support across the range of military operations within joint and multinational operations and for supporting the Marine Corps operational concepts of operational maneuver from the sea, sustained operations ashore, and military operations other than war. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
9. FM 6-24.8/ Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-25C/Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 6-02.5/AFTTP(I) 3-2.27 *TADIL J, Introduction to Tactical Digital Information Link J and Quick Reference Guide*, 30 June 2000. This publication introduces Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) J. It is a guide for warfighters who have limited or no experience or background in TADIL J and who need a quick orientation for supplemental or in-depth information. The term TADIL J is used throughout the publication as United States (US) standard terminology, though the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) knows TADIL J as Link 16. The document provides a description of each US tactical data system (TDS) that currently implements TADIL J. TDS descriptions include command and control (C2) and noncommand and control systems (for example, fighter aircraft) and their nomenclatures, capabilities, and limitations. Planning and operations considerations, network design and requests, architecture examples, and other general operational information are included. This publication is intended primarily for use by warfighters at the tactical/execution (unit) level who need to be familiar with or operate in a TADIL J environment. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

10. MCWP 3-33, *Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)*, Publication awaiting development, not available.
11. MCWP 3-33.1, *MAGTF Civil-Military Operations*, Coordinating Draft, 21 January 2001. This publication provides guidance to the MAGTF Commander, his staff, and Marines who leave bases and stations behind. It primarily considers those who go into harm's way. Civil-military operations are an element of every military operation across the spectrum of operations: every element of the MAGTF may contribute to their planning and execution. The relative effort and resources devoted to CMO will vary with the nature of the MAGTF commander's assigned mission. If not deliberately considered, the intersections between military and civilian may have consequences that defeat the plan that ignores them. At its best carefully planned, coordinated, and executed CMO helps the MAGTF to win by shaping the battlespace, enhancing freedom of action, isolating the enemy, and providing the force access to additional capabilities. At its simplest, it reduces friction that may disrupt MAGTF operations. This publication presents doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for the planning, coordination, and execution of civil-military operations across the spectrum of military operations. It establishes a framework for analysis, decision, and action. This framework builds on the principles established in MCDP 1. It also serves to link the philosophies for command and control and for operations, with the detailed tactics, techniques, and procedures found in other publications. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
12. MCWP 3-33.3, *Marine Corps Public Affairs*, 18 January 2000. This document emphasizes public affairs as an integral part of warfighting and heightens an existing, indispensable bond between the Marine Corps and the American public. It states that sophistication in public affairs is just as important as tactics and weapons training considering the fierce competition among the news media, and technology that provides real-time live coverage anywhere in the world. The Marine Corps recognizes that every Marine is now a potential spokesperson and must be educated in the fundamentals of dealing with the news media. How Marines respond to news media queries and how Marines help news media representatives get the story reported can be critical to the way the Marine Corps is perceived by America. This manual describes the Marine Corps' doctrine on public affairs. Whiled aimed at providing guidance to Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) commanders and their staffs, it is important for every Marine to understand the information in this manual. This publication examines the information environment, the news media, policies and principles, and command responsibility. The intent is to provide the information needed by commanders and their staffs to understand public affairs. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

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13. FM 100-23-1/ MCWP 3-33.6 (old FMFRP 7-16)/NDC TACNOTE 3-07.6/ACCP 50-56/PACAFP 50-56/USAFEP 50-56, *Multiservice Procedures for Humanitarian Assistance Operations*, 31 October 1994. This publication provides military forces, civilians, and volunteer organizations with information pertaining to humanitarian assistance (HA) operations where the size or extent of the assistance requires the formulation of a US military joint task force (JTF). This publication provides common definitions, principles, and types of operations associated with HA. It describes the roles and functions of the military, civilian agencies, private voluntary organizations, and international organizations involved with HA at strategic, operational, and tactical levels. The manual provides techniques for operational coordination between a JTF and other organizations at the operational and tactical levels. It suggests connectivity between the military and civilians involved with foreign humanitarian operations. This document provides the JTF commander, his staff, and supporting components with information to assist in planning and executing HA operations. It provides nonmilitary agencies supporting HA operations with information regarding military HA operations. The publication applies to operations conducted by multiservice forces in a joint, interagency, or multinational environment. It can be useful to nonmilitary agencies or foreign military units participating in coalition HA operations. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
  14. MCWP 3-36, *Information Operations*, Coordinating Draft 27, February 2001. This manual provides an introduction to information operations and a specific foundation in information warfare planning for Marines. Because Marines are primarily warfighters, this manual necessarily emphasizes those concepts key to operational planning for conflict. It provides a basis for Marines to understand the relevance of information operations and a planning framework for the implementation of information operations. The language and organization of information operation concepts continue to evolve. This publication gives Marines a warfighter's orientation to information operations and its use to resolve conflicts now. It is an implementation guide. This manual provides an overview of information operation elements, planning processes, and tasks for MAGTF information operations. It is not intended exclusively for personnel who work within the field of information operations. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
  15. MCWP 3-37, *MAGTF Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Operations*, 21 September 1998. This publication addresses the planning and execution of NBC defense operations within the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF). It describes the doctrinal foundation for all subsequent Marine Corps publications on nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense. It is designed for commanders, their staffs, and the individual Ma-

rine responsible for the planning, execution, and, ultimately, operations of amphibious and expeditionary operations conducted in an NBC environment. In addition, it identifies responsibilities and provides MAGTF NBC guidance for organizational structure, personnel functions, and command and staff relationships. The manual implements Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 2150, NATO Standards of Proficiency for NBC Defense. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

16. FM 3-100/MCWP 3-37.1, *Chemical Operations Principles and Fundamentals*, 8 May 1996. This document is the Chemical Corps capstone manual. It describes the principles and fundamentals of chemical operations in support of Army operations. It applies to operations during war — combat operations under nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) conditions — and operations other than war. It is intended for chemical leaders and staff officers. However, it is also appropriate for other branches and services as a basis for policies and procedures. This manual describes the principles and fundamentals of the chemical mission areas — NBC defense, smoke, non-lethal, and flame operations. It provides general guidance for the employment of chemical units and chemical personnel on the modern battlefield. It discusses chemical doctrinal concepts in relation to Army operations doctrine. The supporting tactics, techniques, and procedures are provided separately in the 3-series FMs (chemical field manuals). This manual describes US combat operations under NBC conditions. It is divided into four parts: Part 1 describes the NBC combat environment, US policy, and NBC fundamentals of the Army operations. Part 2 describes the basic principles of battle management, NBC defense, and smoke. It describes the use of, and defensive against, flame and incendiary devices. Part 3 describes the Chemical Corps role in planning combat operations. It discusses chemical organizations and organizational principles. It further explains sustainment planning for chemical units and the chemical mission. Part 4 describes offensive and defensive operations under NBC conditions. It describes NBC defense, smoke, non-lethal, and flame considerations in joint, combined, contingency, and special operations. This manual incorporates findings from the Combined Arms in a Nuclear/Chemical Environment (CANE) Force Development Testing and Experimentation series of evaluations. These findings depict how combat forces are impacted during extended operations under NBC conditions. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
17. FM 3-11.34/MCWP 3.37.5/NTTP 3-11.23/AFTTP(I) 3-2.33, *Multiservice Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense of Theater Fixed Sites, Ports, and Airfields*, September 2000. This document is designed for commanders and personnel responsible for nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense planning at theater bases/base clusters. These personnel may be responsible for deliberate and/or crisis

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planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides a multiservice reference for planning, resourcing, and executing the NBC defense of fixed sites, ports, and airfields. Specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are included in its appendixes. During operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications addressing this topic. While this document is focused on operations primarily outside the continental United States (OCONUS), it can be used to address acts of chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism against United States (US) force generation sites. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

18. MCWP 4-1, *Logistics Operations*, 15 April 1999. This manual provides essential information needed to understand the conduct of logistics planning and operations in a joint environment. It provides commanders and logisticians with a broad perspective on the Marine Corps' logistics missions and objectives. It addresses the Marine Corps' core logistics capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. This publication describes how activities at each level of war interact with and support activities at other levels of war, ensuring that effective logistics support exists down to the tactical commander. It introduces the Marine Corps logistics organization and support structure, depicts an overview of the processes used to plan and execute logistics support, and discusses how emerging operational concepts affect logistics. This publication builds on the foundation established in MCDP 4, and all Marine officers should read it. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
19. MCWP 4-11, *Tactical-Level Logistics*, 13 June 2000. This manual provides the doctrinal basis for the planning and execution of ground and aviation logistic support for Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations at the tactical level of war. It establishes standard terms of reference for tactical logistics and combat service support operations and provides guidance for developing local Fleet Marine Force standing operating procedures. It expands on MCWP 4-1, *Logistics Operations*, and provides detailed guidance to Marine Corps logisticians for the conduct of tactical-level logistics. This manual is intended for commanders and their staffs who are responsible for planning and conducting logistic support at the tactical level of war. In addition, it is useful for commanders and staff officers who require logistical support or who will benefit from a greater understanding of logistical support at the tactical level. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
20. MCWP 4-11.1, *Health Service Support Operations*, 10 March 1998. This manual disseminates information on the mission, functions, structure, and concept of employment of Health Service Support (HSS) units. It pro-

vides overarching doctrine and establishes a practical approach to HSS from the perspective of the commander or staff officer who can apply it without any significant medical background. It also establishes general guidance that requires judgment in application. Lower-level tactics, techniques, and procedures for specific application will be published in MCRP 4-22B, HSS Field Reference Guide. This MCWP is useful for small-unit leaders and senior commanders. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

21. MCWP 4-12, *Operational Level Logistics*, Final Draft, 28 February 2001. This manual describes operational level logistics within the Marine Corps. Operational-level logistics links strategic resources with tactical units. Operational-logistics enables force closure, arrival and assembly, within theater movement, sustainment reconstitution and redeployment of forces assigned and attached to the Marine Forces (MARFOR) component command of a joint force. Operational logistic functions are normally carried out in the communication zone (COMMZ). This is the rear part of a theater of operations contiguous to the combat zone. Operational logistics supports expeditionary operations to include military operations other than war (MOOTW). At the operational level more so than at the tactical; logistics may determine what is possible and what is not. Operational logistics includes the support required to sustain campaigns and major theater operations. Operational logistics normally supports campaigns and provides theater-wide logistic support, generally over periods of months. Operational logisticians coordinate the apportionment, allocation, and distribution of resources within theater. They work closely with operators at the tactical level to identify theater shortfalls and communicate these shortfalls back to the appropriate theater or strategic source and/or ration supplies to support operational priorities. Operational logisticians coordinate the flow of strategic capabilities into a theater based on the commander's priorities. At the operational level, the concerns of the logistician and the operator are intricately interrelated. The MARFOR is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising the execution of operational logistic functions in support of the MAGTF, assigned, and attached multinational and/or other Service forces. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
22. MCWP 5-1, *Marine Corps Planning Process*, 5 January 2000. This publication describes a planning process that supports decision-making by the commander and how he conveys his decisions to his subordinates. It is applicable to all echelons of command and across all ranges of military operations. The Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP) complements joint deliberate and crisis action planning, and the naval planning process. The process is responsive and flexible and can adapt to the needs of any size unit and adjust to any timetable. The Marine Corps planning process

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embodies our maneuver warfare doctrine with its tenets of top-down planning, single-battle concept, and integrated planning in order to generate and maintain tempo. This publication links to higher-level Marine Corps doctrine by describing how different echelons of command can adapt the planning process to their needs and illustrating a variety of planning tools (i.e., matrices, worksheets, formats, and examples). Although the publication is written for planning at the Marine Corps component, Marine expeditionary force (MEF), and major subordinate command (MSC) levels, the planning process is easily scalable to the regiment, group, battalion, or squadron levels. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

23. MCWP 6-22, *Communications and Information Systems*, 16 November 1998. This publication presents doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for the employment of communications and information systems to support Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) command and control. It emphasizes the relationship between effective employment of communications and information systems and effective command and control, which leads ultimately to success on the modern battlefield. The document provides guidance to communications and information systems (CIS) personnel (officer and enlisted) in planning, installing, operating, and maintaining communications networks and interfacing information systems to those networks. It also provides guidance for commanders and their staffs, who are the users of MAGTF communications and information systems. It provides a broad understanding of how communications and information systems are used to support command and control. It addresses the planning and employment of information systems as well as communications systems. This publication describes the integration of the previously separate functional areas of communications and data processing and emphasizes the rapidly changing nature of information technology and the command and control environment. In this regard, it addresses the impact on the Marine Corps of both the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). All Marines involved in the command and control process, whether as users of information or as operators of communications and information systems should read this manual. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
24. MCWP 6-23, *Information Management*, Coordinating Draft, 1 June 2000. This manual discusses the role of “information” as one of the three basic elements of command and control (C2): people, information, and command and control support structure. This publication discusses how information supports the C2 process and decision-making. It provides a variety of techniques and guidelines to effectively manage information used to support decision-making. MCRP 6-23 (E), *Information Management TTP*, provides more detailed tactics, techniques, and procedures

(TTPs). This publication provides guidance for all information users and handlers, who plan, make decisions, execute, and conduct assessments. In addition, it discusses the following key topics: fundamentals of information, personnel responsibilities, command and control support (C2S) structure development, and security of information. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

25. MCRP 3-02A, *Marine Physical Readiness Training for Combat*, 29 January 1988. This manual is for use by all Marines. It provides the information and references necessary to establish and conduct physical conditioning programs to prepare Marines for the physical demands of combat. Although not directive, this handbook is useful as a reference by all Marines in developing unit physical readiness training for combat. This manual does not establish policy for the conduct of physical fitness training. Refer to Marine Corps Order 6300.3\_ for applicable Marine Corps policy on physical fitness. It may also be used as a basis for instruction conducted by unit leaders or as a reference for instruction or training. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
26. MCRP 3-02E, *The Individual's Guide for Understanding and Surviving Terrorism*, 18 September 2001. This manual provides guidance to individual Marines (private through general officer) and their dependents on terrorism and its effects. This reference publication gives an overview of terrorism, explains antiterrorism individual protective measures, and what to do if taken hostage. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
27. FM 3-11.21/MCRP 3-37.2C/NTTP 3-11.24/AFTTP (I) 3-2.37, *Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Aspects of Consequence Management*, December 2001. This publication is designed for use at the tactical and operational level. It defines the roles of military units and staffs involved in planning and executing integrated military operations other than war (MOOTW) actions/missions in a possible nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environment. It provides multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) on the Department of Defense's (DOD's) role in consequence-management (CM) operations. Congress has determined and the National Command Authority (NCA) has directed that the military become more involved in supporting crisis and CM operations. (Acknowledging the services' inherent capabilities for supporting federal, state, and local governments, the Congress has passed numerous laws providing for CM support. These laws also recognize that the National Guard (NG) may provide the initial support when military assistance is required. They also institutionalize interdepartmental and interagency coordination/planning,

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linking it to the national strategy.) The planning and coordination that takes place does so with the realization that the potential NBC environment could be one in which there is deliberate or accidental employment of NBC weapons; deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) or materials (TIM); or deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with radiological materials. DOD assets and resources could be used to support a United States Government (USG) CM response to a nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, or high-yield-explosive incident. Although some of the procedures contained here may apply to man-made disasters, nonterrorist instigated WMD incidents, or nuclear weapons accidents, this guidance is most readily applied to CM in response to a nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological (NBCR) (or a chemical biological, and radiological-nuclear [CBR-N] event. The document is for use by the combatant command (COCOM); the joint task force (JTF); functional and service component staffs in foreign and domestic locations tasked with planning, preparing for, and conducting CM and crisis-management operations. For foreign operations, this MTTP is subject to applicable host-nation (HN) laws and agreements. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

28. FM 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, *Environmental Considerations in Military Operations*, 15 June 2000. (Change 1, 11 May 2001) This field manual (FM) guides the United States (US) Army and the US Marine Corps (USMC) in applying appropriate environmental protection procedures during all types of operations. It also provides basic techniques and procedures for units at the company, battalion, and brigade/regiment levels. This manual states the purposes of military environmental protection, a description of legal requirements, and a summary of current military programs. It also describes the growing strategic significance of environmental factors in the twenty-first century. As a unit procedures manual, it describes how to apply risk management methods to identify actions that may harm the environment and appropriate steps to prevent or mitigate damage. Appendixes provide references, formats, practical applications, checklists for self-assessment, and sources of assistance. This doctrine applies to all Army and Marine Corps commanders and staffs (and other Department of Defense (DOD) units/staffs operating under their command authority) responsible for planning and executing operations. It applies to all soldiers and Marines as well-disciplined stewards of the natural resources of this country and protects, within mission requirements, the environment in every area of operations (AOs). For overseas theaters, this doctrine applies to US unilateral operations and US forces in multinational operations, subject to applicable host nation (HN) laws and agreements. Finally, it applies to support provided by the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

29. FM 4-02.283/NTRP 4-02.21/AFMAN 44-161(I)/MCRP 4-11.1B, *Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties*, 20 December 2001. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel. It addresses the recognition and treatment of nuclear and radiological casualties. This publication classifies and describes potential nuclear and radiological threats and hazards, describes the biological aspects of blast, thermal radiation, and ionizing radiation and its effects on organs and systems of the body, and describes procedures for first aid, medical diagnosing, treating, and management of nuclear and radiological casualties. The material in this publication is applicable to both the nuclear battlefield and to other operations where a high- or low-level radiation hazard exists; this includes military support to United States (US) civilian agencies during weapons of mass destruction (WMD) consequence management operations. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
30. FM 8-284/NAVMED P-5042 Air Force Manual (Interservice) [AFMAN(I)] 44-156/MCRP 4-11.1C, *Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties*, 17 July 2000. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of biological warfare (BW) agent casualties. Information contained in this publication may also be relevant for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with naturally acquired diseases or illnesses due to pathogens with BW potential. This publication classifies and describes potential BW agents; provides procedures for collecting, handling and labeling, shipping, and identifying potential BW agents; describes procedures for medical diagnosing, treating, and management of BW casualties; and describes medical management and treatment in BW operations. The material in this publication is applicable to both the conventional battlefield and the integrated environment of the battlefield. (For the purpose of this publication, the integrated environment is intended to mean warfare and/or contingency operations where nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] weapons/agents are being employed or have a high probability of being employed in addition to conventional weapons.) The treatment modalities contained in this manual differ from standard textbooks in that they apply to BW agent exposures. The method of exposure for most BW agents is by inhalation; whereas, the endemic disease exposure (if applicable) is by other means. Some are by ingestion, some by arthropod bites, and others by dermal contact with the agent. This does not preclude service members becoming BW casualties by these means. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
31. FM 21-10/MCRP 4-11.1D, *Field Hygiene and Sanitation*, 21 June 2000. This manual provides doctrine to assist individual service members, unit

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commanders, unit leaders, and field sanitation teams (FSTs) in preventing disease and nonbattle injury (DNBI). It provides information on preventive medicine measures (PMM) for the individual service member as well as essential information for the unit commander, unit leaders, and the FST on applying unit-level PMM. When a problem exists beyond unit capabilities, they call the brigade or division preventive medicine (PVNTMED) section or corps PVNTMED detachments to assist in countering the threat. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

32. MCRP 4-11.1E, *Health Service Support Field Reference Guide, Coordinating Draft*, 13 November 2001. This publication enables commanders of medical units in the Marine operating forces, their staffs, and Navy augmentation medical personnel to work with the Marine Corps operational health service support (HSS) system. MCWP 4-11.1 recognizes that HSS is an integral part of warfighting. MAGTF HSS provides the resources to conserve combat power, brings those HSS resources to the battle, and sustains them throughout the course of operations. HSS recognizes that military operations are conducted in an environment of complexity, fluidity, disorder, and uncertainty. HSS seeks to provide the commander with the physical means to win in this environment. HSS capabilities extend operational limits, allowing commanders to anticipate requirements while remaining flexible, adaptable, and responsive to changing conditions in the battlespace. MCRP 4-11.1E expands on the doctrine in MCWP 4-11.1 and provides specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for medical personnel in support of Marine operating forces. All medical personnel serving with the Marine Corps should read it. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
33. MCRP 4-22B, *HSS Field Reference Guide*, Future publication.
34. FM 3-100.12/MCRP 5-12.1C/Navy Tactics Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) 5-03.5/Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) [AFTTP(I)] 3-2.34, *Risk Management, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Risk Management*, 15 February 2001. This publication describes risk management functions and responsibilities applicable to the joint task force (JTF) and service staffs. It applies risk management planning procedures to the military decision-making process and employs the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for the operation planning team. This publication provides a consolidated multiservice reference addressing risk management background, principles, and application procedures. To facilitate multiservice interoperability, this publication identifies and explains the risk management process and its differences and similarities as it is applied by each service. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

35. FM 101-4/MCRP 6-23A/NWP 3-13.1.16/AFTTP(I) 3-2.22, *JTF-IM, Multiservice Procedures for Joint Task Force-Information Management*, 8 April 1999. This publication provides multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) for establishing an organized and disciplined approach for information management (IM) at the joint task force (JTF). It provides a “scheme of maneuver” for managing information. It provides a variety of options the JTF headquarters (HQ) information management officer (IMO) may use in developing a JTF information management plan (IMP). The publication provides the JTF tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for effective and efficient distribution, control, and protection of information. It provides TTP for filtering, fusing, and prioritizing information enabling the commander to anticipate changing battlespace conditions, establish priorities, and facilitate decision-making. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
36. FM 8-285/NAVMED P-5041/FMFM 11-11/AFJMAN 44-149, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*, 22 December 1995. This manual serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of chemical agent casualties and conventional military chemical injuries. Additionally, this manual provides information on first aid (self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver (CLS) aid) for these casualties. This manual classifies and describes chemical agents and other hazardous chemicals associated with military operations. It describes how to diagnose and treat conventional military chemical injuries (that is, riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other inhaled noxious industrial-type chemicals). It describes procedures for recognizing chemical casualties. It describes procedures for first aid, medical treatment, and medical management of chemical casualties. It describes measures for handling contaminated clothing and equipment. It describes medical management and treatment in chemical operations. It describes procedures for decontamination of the eyes and skin (app D). Finally, it describes procedures for administering the Nerve Agent Antidotes, MARK I (NAAK) and convulsant antidote for nerve agent (CANA). The manual is divided into two parts. Part 1 covers the recognition and treatment of nerve agents, incapacitating agents, blister agents (vesicants), lung-damaging agents (choking agents), and blood agents (cyanogens) casualties. Part 2 covers the recognition and treatment of injuries caused by riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other noxious industrial-type chemicals. This Website- <http://www.vnh.org/FM8285/cover.html> - provides access to the document.

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## Navy

1. OPNAV Instruction 3500.38/Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3500.26/USCG Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST) M3500.1, *Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 1.0*, 30 September 1996. ) The UNTL provides naval planners and trainers with a single task list to articulate both joint and naval specific training requirements. It links to the Universal Joint Task List by including the SN, ST, and OP levels of war tasks. The UNTL is an interoperability tool for joint force naval commanders to use as a master menu of tasks, conditions, and measures that provides a common language and structure for the development of Naval Mission Essential Task Lists (NMETLs). As applied to joint training, the UNTL's tasks represent a key element of the requirements-based, "mission-to-task" joint training system. The UNTL is a combination of both the Universal Joint Task List (Strategic and Operational levels of war tasks) and the Naval Tactical Task List (NTTL). The UNTL (UJTL + NTTL) contains a comprehensive hierarchical listing of the tasks that can be performed by a naval force, describes the variables in the environment that can affect the performance of a given task, and provides measures of performance that can be applied by a commander to set a standard of expected performance. The UNTL identifies "what" is to be performed in terms common to all Services. The UNTL does not address "how" a task is to be performed (found in Joint or Service doctrine), or "who" is to perform the task (found in the Commander's concept of operations). Tasks describe in broad terms the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States. They are actions or processes performed as part of an operation. This document provides an overall description of tasks that can be applied at multiple levels of war, i.e., strategic, operational, and tactical. Conditions are variables of the environment that affect the performance of tasks. The tasks are categorized by conditions of the physical environment (e.g., sea state, terrain, or weather), military environment (e.g., threat, command relationships), and civil environment (e.g., political, cultural, and economic factors). Some conditions are designed to help describe the theater of operations (e.g., host-nation support); others describe the immediate operational area (e.g., maritime superiority), while still others describe the battlefield conditions (e.g., littoral composition). When linked to tasks, conditions help frame the differences or similarities between assigned missions. This Website - <http://neds.nebt.daps.mil/Directives/table10.html> - provides access to the document.
2. Naval Doctrine Publication (NDP) 1, *Naval Warfare*, 28 March 1994. This publication outlines the principles upon which the Navy organizes, trains, equips, and employs naval forces. It explains how naval forces attain both enduring and evolving national objectives, emphasizing Navy participation in joint and multinational operations. It presents broad guidance for the total Navy and Marine Corps team, active and reserve. Every

naval professional must understand its contents. It introduces who naval forces are, what they do, how they fight, and where they must go in the future. It examines the importance of readiness, flexibility, self-sustainability, and mobility in expeditionary operations. It shows how these characteristics make naval forces inherently suitable for maintaining forward presence and responding to crises. NDP 1 outlines the varied missions naval forces routinely execute and the wide range of capabilities that naval forces possess. This Website- <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp> - provides access to the document.

3. NDP 2, *Naval Intelligence*, September 1994. This publication outlines broad guidance for Navy and Marine Corps intelligence. Those who serve in or are served by naval intelligence should understand its contents. This publication defines naval intelligence and outlines its enduring principles. It describes the ways naval intelligence supports military planning for routine peacetime operations, operations other than war, and combat. Finally, it identifies specific challenges for naval intelligence in the future. This Website- <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp> - provides access to the document.
4. NDP 3, *Naval Operations*, preliminary draft, not available.
5. NDP 4, *Naval Logistics*, 20 February 2001. NDP 4 discusses the basis of operational naval logistics and establishes the foundation for development of follow-on tactics, techniques and procedures, which are contained in the series of logistics Navy Warfare and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Publications (NWPs and NTTPs) and Marine Corps Doctrinal and Warfighting Publications (MCDPs and MCWPs). Naval Logistics explains how support for these operations is planned and accomplished and discusses the systems that move forces to the fight and sustain them there. This capstone publication focuses on the fundamental principles guiding naval logistics operations. Other publications in the Navy, Marine Corps, and joint libraries provide added detail and perspective on specific areas of naval logistics including supply, maintenance, transportation, engineering, and health services. This Website- <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp> - provides access to the document.
6. NDP 5, *Naval Planning*, 15 January 1996. This publication focuses on how the Navy thinks about employing forces to win wars. It emphasizes that sound planning doctrine supports the many techniques and procedures utilized in military planning, and encompasses the full spectrum of military operations. The document presents broad guidance for the total Navy and Marine Corps team. It describes the basic tenets of military planning emphasizing naval planning and how it fits within both joint operations and the overall strategic/political superstructure. It examines both the

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unique planning requirements mandated by the nature of naval forces and the commonality constraints imposed by the necessity for seamlessly transitioning to the joint/multinational arena. Every naval professional must understand its contents. This Website- <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp> - provides access to the document.

7. NDP 6, *Command and Control*, 19 May 1995. It explains how naval commanders exercise command and control over assigned forces and outlines broad guidance for the command and control of Navy and Marine Corps operations. Every naval professional must understand its contents. This publication discusses the philosophical foundation of command and control, how commanders monitor and influence operations, the command and control process, the systems through which command and control is executed, and the various ways that commanders establish effective command and control. This Website- <http://www.nwdc.navy.mil/Library/Library.asp> - provides access to the document.
8. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 1-03.1, *Operational Reports*, November 1987. Part I of this document summarizes operational reports in the Operational Reports System. Data in the Operational Reports System can provide data to: evaluate the combat readiness of naval forces; disseminate evolutions and innovations in naval warfare; help to detect deficiencies, excesses, imbalances, of combat forces, materiel, logistic support, and emphasis of effort; provide current information for operational and strategic intelligence purposes. Part II of the document describes the Movement Report System that provides “location” information on U.S. Navy forces. Types of reports covered in this publication include the Deck Log, Submarine Reports, Mine Warfare and Explosive Ordinance Disposal Reports, Casualty reports, Task Force reports, Search and Rescue reports, General reports required by other operational commanders, and the Operational Employment Schedule reporting system. Not available on a Website.
9. NWP 2-01, *Intelligence Support to Operations Afloat*, January 1997. This document is designed to support afloat intelligence officers and petty officers and prepare them for fleet and joint operations. It incorporates functional “tools” for their use and bridges the gap between naval and joint operations. The information provided is keyed to the deployment cycle and describes skill requirements and training availability to achieve readiness for fleet operations. Not available on a Website.
10. NWP 3-07, *Naval Doctrine for Military Operations Other than War*, September 1998. This document addresses the roles and attributes of the U.S. maritime forces participating in military operations other-than-war (MOOTW). The document provides general service guidance and identi-

fies significant issues for the naval forces. It clarifies why the naval forces are involved in MOOTW, what they are attempting to achieve, and with whom they will be interacting. MOOTW focus on deterring war, resolving conflict, promoting peace, and supporting civil authorities in response to domestic crises. Not available on a Website.

11. NWP 3-07.2, *Antiterrorism and Force Protection*, under development, not available.
12. NWP 3-07.8, *HA (Humanitarian Assistance)*, October 1994, not available.
13. FM 101-4/MCRP 6-23A/NWP 3-13.1.16/AFTTP(I) 3-2.22, *JTF-IM, Multiservice Procedures for Joint Task Force-Information Management*, 8 April 1999. This publication provides multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) for establishing an organized and disciplined approach for information management (IM) at the joint task force (JTF). It provides a “scheme of maneuver” for managing information. It provides a variety of options the JTF headquarters (HQ) information management officer (IMO) may use in developing a JTF information management plan (IMP). The publication provides the JTF tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for effective and efficient distribution, control, and protection of information. It provides TTP for filtering, fusing, and prioritizing information enabling the commander to anticipate changing battlespace conditions, establish priorities, and facilitate decision-making. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
14. NWP 4-02, *Operational Health Service Support*, August 1995. This document is the capstone publication for operational health service support. It provides information on the general concepts, organization, and procedures employed for providing fleet Health Service Support (HSS). The basic and predominant elements of this support are the medical and dental personnel and medical and dental treatment facilities of individual ships. Medical augmentation teams, Fleet Marine Force (FMF) medical units, and deployable medical facilities provide the remaining elements of the complete fleet medical and dental support systems. This publication addresses the doctrine or general principles for using the naval HSS system. Not available on a Website.
15. NWP 4-02.1, *Navy Health Service Support Logistics*, new publication, not available.
16. NWP 4-02.3, *Part B, Planning, Operations, and Medical Intelligence*, August 1995. This publication provides guidance to commanders, plans, operations, and medical intelligence officers, intelligence officers, and other personnel concerned with the use of medical intelligence in planning or conducting military operations. It answers the following questions:

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What is the medical threat? What is medical intelligence? Who needs medical intelligence? Who is responsible for producing medical intelligence? How does one obtain medical intelligence? This publication addresses the use of intelligence and intelligence systems. The intent is provide basic guidance for understanding, acquiring, using, and applying medical intelligence (MEDINT) products and other information sources in the conduct of: HSS operations; medical threat analysis and management; threat-based concept development; and medical research and doctrine development. Not available on a Website.

17. NWP 4-02.4, *Part A, Deployable Health Service Support Platforms - Fleet Hospitals*, August 1996. This publication addresses the doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures for employing Navy fleet hospitals. The document is for use by those individuals in decision-making or planning positions who need to understand the uses, capabilities, and limitations of Navy Fleet hospitals. Not available on a Website.
18. NWP 4-02.4, *Part C, Deployable Health Service Support Platforms - Forward Deployable Laboratory*, August 1995. This publication sets forth doctrine and selected tactics, techniques, and procedures for the establishment, use, and deployment of the Forward Deployed Laboratory. It also provides guidance for commanders in preparing their plans. The basis for the laboratory was established through the Lessons Learned process, which identified the initially named Navy Forward Laboratory's successful role in increasing combat readiness and sustainability by reducing impact of disease on troops during Operation desert Shield/Desert Storm. Not available on a Website.
19. NWP 4-02.5, *Marine Corps Health Service Support Operations*, January 1999. . This manual is a reprint of MCWP 4-11.1, *Health Service Support Operations*. It disseminates information on the mission, functions, structure, and concept of employment of Health Service Support (HSS) units. It provides overarching doctrine and establishes a practical approach to HSS from the perspective of the commander or staff officer who can apply it without any significant medical background. It also establishes general guidance that requires judgment in application. Lower-level tactics, techniques, and procedures for specific application will be published in MCRP 4-22B, *HSS Field Reference Guide*. This MCWP is useful for small-unit leaders and senior commanders. Not available on a Website.
20. NWP 4-11, *Environmental Protection*, March 1999. This publication provides environmental doctrine to commanders for use as a foundation for their plans to accomplish objectives while achieving environmental protection. It describes compliance and the impact of environmental regulations during progressively demanding operational postures, from peacetime to war. For each operational posture, the document identifies

issues and offers guidance for specific operations in which commanders or planners may be involved. Types of operations may include multinational maritime operations and environmental contingencies, such as oil spills. The publication describes the effect of national and international environmental regulations and agreements on naval operations. It also describes the planning required to make sure naval operations comply with established environmental standards and minimize impacts on the environment. It integrates environmental thinking into operational planning and brings the subject matter into the proper level of awareness for naval planners and strategists. Not available on a Website.

21. NWP 5-01 (Rev A), *Naval Operational Planning*, May 1998. This publication provides numbered fleet commanders, their subordinates, and their staffs a common, logistical framework for analyzing their mission, evaluating the situation, deciding the best course of action, translating the decision into planned action, and monitoring and modifying the planned action as required. Appendix A contains a "Commander's Estimate of the Situation Instructional Worksheet," developed by the Joint Military Operations Department, Naval War College, to facilitate staff planning efforts. Not available on a Website.
22. FM 6-24.8/MCWP 3-25C/NWP 6-02.5/AFTTP(I) 3-2.27 *TADIL J, Introduction to Tactical Digital Information Link J and Quick Reference Guide*, 30 June 2000. This publication introduces Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) J. It is a guide for warfighters who have limited or no experience or background in TADIL J and who need a quick orientation for supplemental or in-depth information. The term TADIL J is used throughout the publication as United States (US) standard terminology, though the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) knows TADIL J as Link 16. The document provides a description of each US tactical data system (TDS) that currently implements TADIL J. TDS descriptions include command and control (C2) and non command and control systems (for example, fighter aircraft) and their nomenclatures, capabilities, and limitations. Planning and operations considerations, network design and requests, architecture examples, and other general operational information are included. This publication is intended primarily for use by warfighters at the tactical/execution (unit) level who need to be familiar with or operate in a TADIL J environment. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
23. FM 3-11.34/MCWP 3.37.5/ Navy Tactics Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) 3-11.23/AFTTP(I) 3-2.33, *Multiservice Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense of Theater Fixed Sites, Ports, and Airfields*, September 2000. This document is designed for commanders and personnel responsible for nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense planning at theater bases/base clusters. These personnel may be

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responsible for deliberate and/or crisis planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides a multiservice reference for planning, resourcing, and executing the NBC defense of fixed sites, ports, and airfields. Specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are included in its appendixes. During operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications addressing this topic. While this document is focused on operations primarily outside the continental United States (OCONUS), it can be used to address acts of chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism against United States (US) force generation sites. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

24. NTTP 4-02.3, *Naval Health Service Support Doctrine for Operations Other Than War*, future publication, not available.
25. NTTP 4-02.6, *Hospital Ship Health Service Support Operations*, future publication, not available.
26. NTTP 4-02.7, *Combat Stress Control*, future publication, not available.
27. FM 3-100.12/MCRP 5-12.1C/NTTP 5-03.5/Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) [AFTTP(I)] 3-2.34, *Risk Management, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Risk Management*, 15 February 2001. This publication describes risk management functions and responsibilities applicable to the joint task force (JTF) and service staffs. It applies risk management planning procedures to the military decision-making process and employs the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for the operation planning team. This publication provides a consolidated multiservice reference addressing risk management background, principles, and application procedures. To facilitate multiservice interoperability, this publication identifies and explains the risk management process and its differences and similarities as it is applied by each service. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
28. FM 4-02.283/NTRP 4-02.21/AFMAN 44-161(I)/MCRP 4-11.1B, *Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties*, 20 December 2001. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel. It addresses the recognition and treatment of nuclear and radiological casualties. This publication classifies and describes potential nuclear and radiological threats and hazards, describes the biological aspects of blast, thermal radiation, and ionizing radiation and its effects on organs and systems of the body, and describes procedures for first aid, medical diagnosing, treating, and management of nuclear and radiological casualties. The

material in this publication is applicable to both the nuclear battlefield and to other operations where a high- or low-level radiation hazard exists; this includes military support to United States (US) civilian agencies during weapons of mass destruction (WMD) consequence management operations. This Website- <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.

29. Naval Medical Publication (NAVMED P) 5010, Manual of Naval Preventive Medicine, revised 1999. This publication provides guidance for all personnel of the Navy, and Marine Corps involved with Preventive Medicine functions. Preventive medicine areas include food safety, sanitation of living spaces and related service facilities, ventilation and thermal stress ashore and afloat (revised 1988), swimming pools and bathing places, water supply ashore, water supply afloat, wastewater treatment and disposal ashore and afloat, medical entomology and pest control technology, and preventive medicine for ground forces. This Website - <http://www.vnh.org/refer/PreventiveMedicine/PreventiveMedicine.html> - provides access to the document
30. FM 8-285/NAVMED P-5041/FMFM 11-11/AFJMAN 44-149, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*, 22 December 1995. This manual serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of chemical agent casualties and conventional military chemical injuries. Additionally, this manual provides information on first aid (self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver (CLS) aid) for these casualties. This manual classifies and describes chemical agents and other hazardous chemicals associated with military operations. It describes how to diagnose and treat conventional military chemical injuries (that is, riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other inhaled noxious industrial-type chemicals). It describes procedures for recognizing chemical casualties. It describes procedures for first aid, medical treatment, and medical management of chemical casualties. It describes measures for handling contaminated clothing and equipment. It describes medical management and treatment in chemical operations. It describes procedures for decontamination of the eyes and skin (app D). Finally, it describes procedures for administering the Nerve Agent Antidotes, MARK I (NAAK) and convulsant antidote for nerve agent (CANA). The manual is divided into two parts. Part 1 covers the recognition and treatment of nerve agents, incapacitating agents, blister agents (vesicants), lung-damaging agents (choking agents), and blood agents (cyanogens) casualties. Part 2 covers the recognition and treatment of injuries caused by riot control agents, smokes, incendiary agents, and other noxious industrial-type chemicals. This Website- <http://www.vnh.org/FM8285/cover.html> - provides access to the document.

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31. FM 8-284/NAVMED P-5042/Air Force Manual (Interservice) [AFMAN(I)] 44-156/MCRP 4-11.1C, *Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties*, 17 July 2000. This publication serves as a guide and a reference for trained members of the Armed Forces Medical Services and other medically qualified personnel on the recognition and treatment of biological warfare (BW) agent casualties. Information contained in this publication may also be relevant for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with naturally acquired diseases or illnesses due to pathogens with BW potential. This publication classifies and describes potential BW agents; provides procedures for collecting, handling and labeling, shipping, and identifying potential BW agents; describes procedures for medical diagnosing, treating, and management of BW casualties; and describes medical management and treatment in BW operations. The material in this publication is applicable to both the conventional battlefield and the integrated environment of the battlefield. (For the purpose of this publication, the integrated environment is intended to mean warfare and/or contingency operations where nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] weapons/agents are being employed or have a high probability of being employed in addition to conventional weapons.) The treatment modalities contained in this manual differ from standard textbooks in that they apply to BW agent exposures. The method of exposure for most BW agents is by inhalation; whereas, the endemic disease exposure (if applicable) is by other means. Some are by ingestion, some by arthropod bites, and others by dermal contact with the agent. This does not preclude service members becoming BW casualties by these means. This Website - <http://www.doctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/> - provides access to the document.
32. FM 8-9/NAVMED P-5059/AFJMAN 44-151, *NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations AMedP-6(B)*, 1 February 1996. This handbook provides a guide for medical officers on the medical aspects of NBC operations. This handbook is intended as a compilation of reference material and as a source of information for training. It does not constitute an official position of NATO nations; certain aspects, however, are already covered by STANAGs and this is being extended. In addition, it provides the basic philosophy for the development of concepts of operations and in the management, including evacuation and treatment, of NBC casualties as well as conventional battle casualties in a NBC environment. There are many unresolved problems and it must be appreciated that a number of the philosophical concepts presented are provisional; their validity will require reassessment in the light of future trials and exercises. The handbook is in three parts, Part I-Nuclear, Part II-Biological, and Part III-Chemical. This Website - <http://www.vnh.org/MedAspNBCDef/toc.htm> - provides access to the document.