



The Role of Doctrine



Develop America's Airmen Today ... for Tomorrow

At the very heart of warfare lies doctrine. It represents the central beliefs for waging war in order to achieve victory. Doctrine is of the mind, a network of faith and knowledge reinforced by experience which lays the pattern for the utilization of men, equipment, and tactics. It is the building material for strategy. It is fundamental to sound judgment.

~ General Curtis Emerson LeMay, 1968





Doctrine is ...



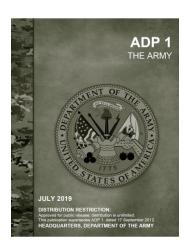
Develop America's Airmen Today ... for Tomorrow

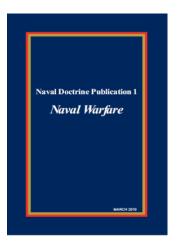
- How you organize and employ
- The <u>agreed upon</u>, operationally relevant body of <u>best practices and principles</u>
- Supported by:
 - History
 - Debate and analysis
 - Exercises, wargames, contingencies
- Official advice (i.e., authoritative, but not directive)

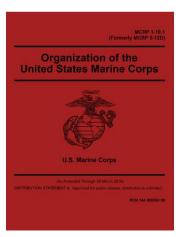
NOTE: Information in this briefing is available in the Doctrine Primer:

https://www.doctrine.af.mil/Doctrine-Publications/Doctrine-Primer/









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Value of Doctrine



- Guides how to organize, present, deploy and employ
 - Organize based on doctrine, not ad hoc arrangements
- The two key pillars of our doctrine are:
 - Principle of War: Unity of Command
 - Tenet of Airpower: Mission Command
- Airmen work for Airmen and the senior Airman works for the Joint Force Commander
- Normally, doctrine is the best way to proceed
 - If we must deviate, there should be a clear and compelling operational reason



Why Learn Doctrine?



- Provides common language and frame of reference for discussion
 - Essential for communication
- How best to organize and employ airpower: operational suitability
- Impacts emerging / future capabilities
- Provides consistent and "teachable" approach to warfighting: first step to "think outside the box"



Doctrine is about...



- Warfighting...not physics
- Effects...not weapon systems or platforms
- Using domains...not owning domains
- How to organize...not organizations
- Synergy...not segregation
- Integration... not just synchronization
- The right force ... not equal shares of the force



Terminology



- Military operations are guided by the interplay of
 - Policy
 - Strategy
 - Doctrine
- Important to understand their differences



Policy



- Directive guidance stating what is to be accomplished
- Sets overall priorities/direction
 - Defines national interest
 - States political direction/guiding principles
- Sets political limits
 - Bounds the response
- Directive guidance
 - Determined by senior national and military leadership
 - Mandatory compliance
- Policy sets the boundaries for doctrine and strategy
- Examples:
 - Circumstances for use of nuclear weapons
 - Address terrorism in a religion-neutral manner





Strategy



- Is about how to apply available capabilities
 - To gain desired ends
 - Using approved means
 - Within the existing environment
- Considers:
 - Objectives
 - Threat, politics, personalities, public opinion
 - Alliances, private volunteer organizations, nongovernmental organizations, government agencies
 - Current capabilities/doctrine
- Example:
 - Campaign strategy devised to target insurgents with minimum necessary forces and reduce collateral effects; attack insurgents' legitimacy; gain support of population





Doctrine



- Is about how you organize and employ
 - Presentation of forces
 - Command and control
 - Command relationships
- The Air Force's agreed upon, operationally relevant body of best practices and principles supported by:
 - History
 - Debate and analysis
 - Exercises, contingencies
- Doctrine is not dogma
- Example:
 - Irregular warfare doctrine developed to provide consistent guidance in any region; emphasis on decentralized planning and decision making

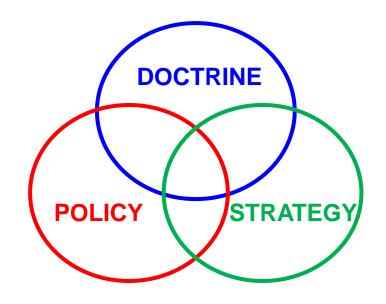




Interplay



- Policy governs the use of force
 - Shapes strategy
 - May affect application of doctrine (e.g., ROE)
 - Commanders should advise policy makers on the potential impacts of deviating from doctrine
- Doctrine provides a knowledge base for making strategy decisions
 - How best to apply and organize forces for a given scenario
- Success or failure of strategy may affect policy and doctrine





Doctrine and Concepts



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Concepts are:

Used to develop capabilities to meet national strategic goals

Unproven ideas that should be rigorously tested; *not authoritative*

A notion or statement expressing how something might be done

Developed to respond to a range of future challenges

Concepts should propose a clear alternative to existing doctrine

Doctrine is:

Based on *extant* capabilities for force employment

Designed to describe operations conducted with *extant* capabilities

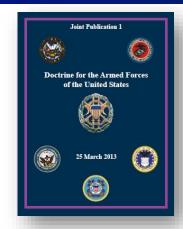
Subject to policy, treaty, and legal constraints



Doctrine Development Venues



Develop America's Airmen Today ... for Tomorrow



Joint Doctrine 75+ publications



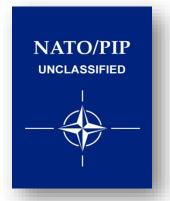
Air Land Sea Space **Application Center**

33 publications



Air Force Doctrine 30 AFDPs

https://www.doctrine.af.mil/



Multinational Doctrine 100+ publications



Air Force TTPs 101 publications



Types of Doctrine

















- <u>Service</u> USAF, USA, USN, USMC, USSF, USCG
- Joint
 - Command relationships & authority
 - Guidance for use of authority
 - Fundamental principles for C2
 - Guidance for organizing forces



Types of Doctrine

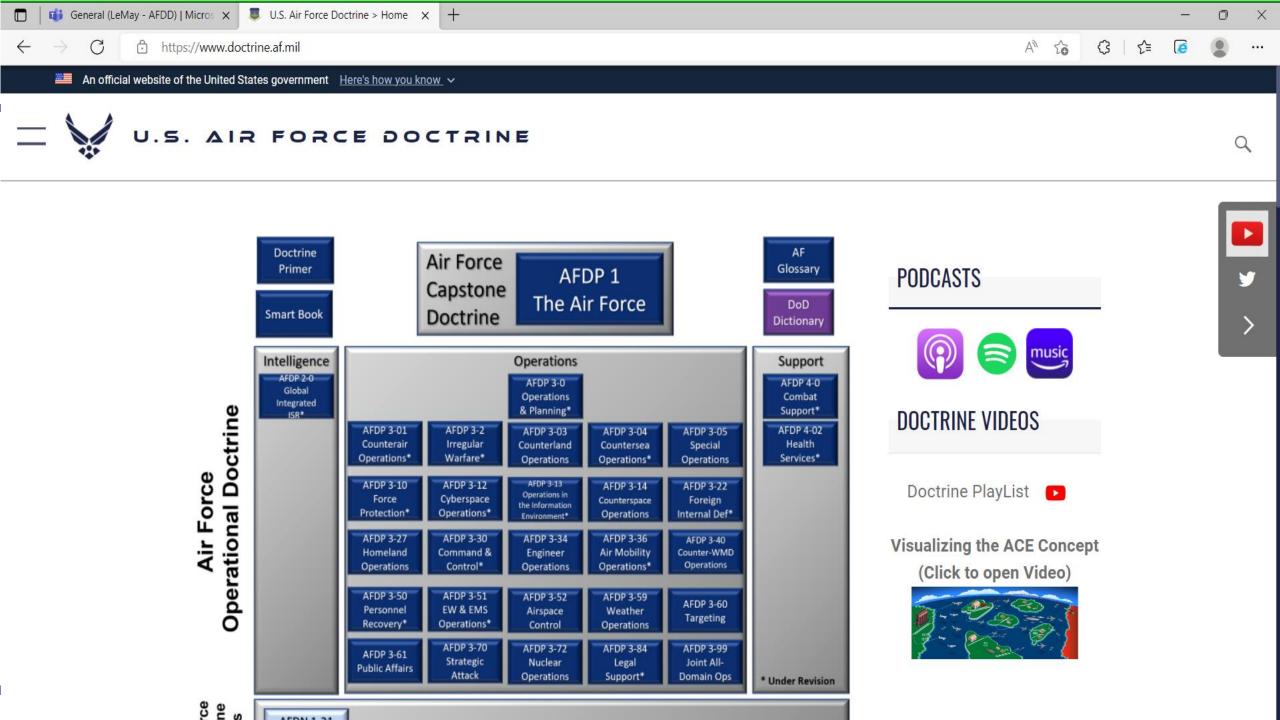


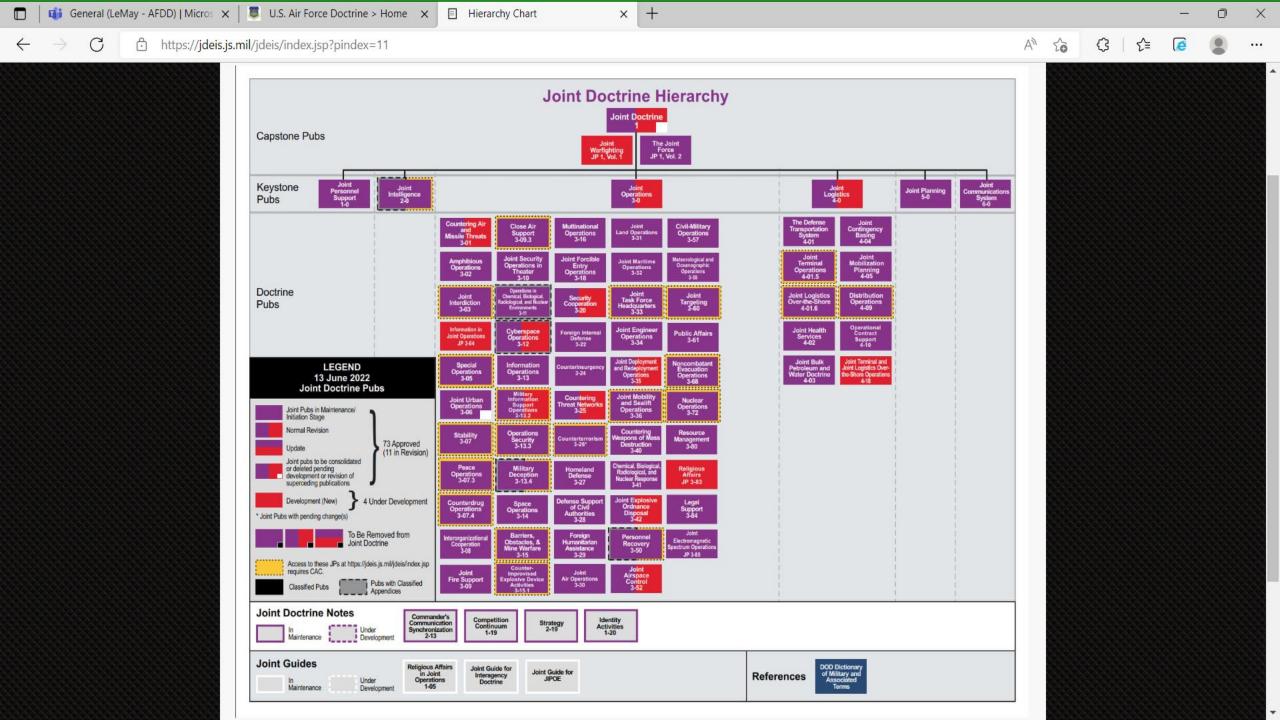
- Multi-Service
 - Two or more Services
 - Approved by Service Reps
 - Typically tactical, not high level doctrine
 - Air Land Sea Space
 Application (ALSSA) Center

- Multinational
 - NATO / OTAN
 - Standardization Agreements (STANAGS)
 - Allied Joint, Administrative, Tactical, and Procedural Pubs
 - Air Force Interoperability Council
 - Tactical and Procedural Pubs











Levels of Service Doctrine



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Operational Doctrine (LeMay Ctr/CC signs)



Tactical Doctrine (TTP)
(Various Signators)









Basic Doctrine





- Foundation of airpower doctrine
- Elemental properties of airpower
- Discussion on the nature of war
- Slow to change compared to other levels



Operational Doctrine



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AIR FORCE DOCTRINE PUBLICATION 3-0

OPERATIONS AND PLANNING



- Applies principles of basic doctrine to military action
- Guides proper organization and employment in the context of....
 - Distinct objectives
 - Force capabilities
 - Broad functional areas
 - Operational environments
- Provides focus for mission and task development executed at the tactical level of war
- Changes after deliberate internal debate



Tactical Doctrine



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Describes proper employment of specific assets

Considers:

- **Objectives**
- **Conditions**

 Closely associated with weapons systems and therefore changes more rapidly

ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



AIRFIELD **OPENING**

MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES FOR AIRFIELD OPENING

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE



AIR FORCE TACTICS, TECHNIOUES,

Certified Current on, 15, January 2014 Tactical Doctrine

AND PROCEDURES 3-10.3

INTEGRATED DEFENSE COUNTERTHREAT

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available for downloading on the e-Publishing website at www.e-publishing.af.mil/.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS

Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af6la/afrims/afrims/. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF IMT 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication; route AF IMT 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command.

PURPOSE: This Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP) document describes the activities the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) employs in support of Integrated Defense (ID). AFOSI conduct counterntalligence and crimmal investigations and operations in order to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats. These activities promote Air Force operations.

APPLICATION: This publication applies to regular Air Force military and civilian personnel and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel when published in the AFRCIND 2 and ANGIND 2. The doctrine in this document is authoritative, but not directive.

SCOPE: This Air Force TTP describes command and organizational relationships, execution using functional capabilities, and training requirements to conduct effective Counterfureat Operations (CTO). While these TTP principles are focused on expeditionary operations in high threat locations, the tactical doctrine principles remain the same for home-station operations.



What Doctrine Provides



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- Description of AF operations across all domains to achieve effects throughout the competition continuum
 - Informs the Air Component Commander and staff on the best ways to organize, plan, support, and fight with Airpower
 - Must provide guidance from peace through major ops
- Expression of the Airman's perspective in terms best suited to Airmen and airpower
 - Airmen have a different view of operations that complements, but does not replace, other military instruments of national power
 - Should integrate with joint team and sister Services without compromising basic tenets of Airpower

Focusing on the Air Component Commander keeps the discussion at the operational level



Who is Doctrine For?



- Air Force doctrine should focus on the Air Component Commander
 - Focused at the operational level
 - Defines functions and tasks (common terminology)
 - Defines Air Component Commander roles and responsibilities
 - Explains roles and responsibilities of the Air Component Commander's staff
 - Explains command relationships
 - Provides organizational templates
- Because of this operational-level warfighting focus, not everything the Air Force does will be visible in doctrine
 - Not written to highlight the relevancy of career fields or specific organizations
 - Not written to justify programmatics
 - Not written to capture buzzwords or catch-phrases of the moment

