

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	xii
INTRODUCTION	xiii
CHAPTER 1 THE CORPS	1-1
THE CORPS' ROLE IN OPERATIONS	1-1
The Corps as Part of a Larger Ground Force	1-3
The Corps as a JTF Headquarters	1-3
The Corps as the ARFOR or JFLCC Headquarters	1-4
ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS	1-5
Corps Headquarters	1-5
Corps Units	1-7
Divisions	1-7
Light Infantry Divisions	1-7
Armored and Mechanized Infantry Divisions	1-7
Airborne Division	1-7
Air Assault Division	1-8
Separate Maneuver Brigades	1-8
Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR)	1-8
Aviation Brigade	1-8
Corps Artillery	1-9
Military Intelligence (MI) Brigade	1-9
Engineer Brigade	1-9
Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Brigade	1-9
Signal Brigade	1-9
Chemical Brigade	1-10
Military Police (MP) Brigade	1-10
Civil Affairs (CA) Brigade	1-10
Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Tactical Support Battalion	1-10
Corps Support Command (COSCOM)	1-10

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

*This publication supersedes FM 100-15, 13 September 1989.

Finance Group	1-11
Personnel Group (PG)	1-11
JOINT FORCE CAPABILITIES	1-11
US Air Force	1-11
US Navy	1-12
US Marine Corps	1-12
Special Operations (SO)	1-13
CHAPTER 2 FUNDAMENTALS OF CORPS OPERATIONS	2-1
FORCE PROJECTION	2-1
BATTLEFIELD VISUALIZATION	2-1
BATTLEFIELD FRAMEWORK	2-3
Area of Operations (AO)	2-3
Area of Interest (AI)	2-3
Battle Space	2-4
Organizing the Battlefield	2-4
Deep Operations	2-5
Close Operations	2-6
Rear Operations	2-7
BATTLEFIELD OPERATING SYSTEMS (BOS)	2-8
Intelligence	2-8
Maneuver	2-11
Armored and Mechanized Infantry	2-11
Light Forces	2-12
Reconnaissance and Security	2-12
Aviation	2-13
Fire Support	2-15
Field Artillery (FA)	2-15
Electronic Attack (EA)	2-16
Air Support	2-16
Weapons of Mass Destruction	2-18
Nuclear Weapons	2-18
Nuclear Mitigation Techniques	2-19
Biological Weapons	2-19
Chemical	2-19

Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (J-SEAD)	2-19
Air Defense (AD)	2-19
Mobility and Survivability	2-21
Combat Service Support (CSS)	2-23
Command and Control (C ²)	2-24
SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES (SOF)	2-25
Special Reconnaissance	2-25
Direct Action	2-25
Unconventional Warfare (UW)	2-25
Foreign Internal Defense (FID)	2-26
Psychological Operations (PSYOP)	2-26
Civil Affairs Operations	2-27
PUBLIC AFFAIRS (PA)	2-28
CHAPTER 3 THE CORPS IN FORCE-PROJECTION OPERATIONS	3-1
MOBILIZATION	3-3
PREDEPLOYMENT ACTIVITY	3-4
DEPLOYMENT	3-6
Unit Preparation	3-7
Movement to Ports of Embarkation	3-8
Strategic Lift	3-8
Reception at Ports of Debarkation	3-9
Onward Movement	3-9
ENTRY OPERATIONS	3-9
Examples of Forcible Entry Operations	3-10
Types of Forcible Entry Operations	3-11
Phases of Forcible Entry Operations	3-12
Planning, Preparation, and Deployment	3-12
Assault	3-15
Force Buildup	3-16
Stabilization of the Lodgement	3-16
Follow-On Forces	3-16
Transition	3-17
OPERATIONS	3-17
WAR TERMINATION AND POSTCONFLICT OPERATIONS	3-17

War Termination.....	3-17
Postconflict Operations.....	3-17
REDEPLOYMENT AND RECONSTITUTION.....	3-17
Redeployment.....	3-17
Reconstitution.....	3-18
DEMOBILIZATION.....	3-18
CHAPTER 4 BATTLE COMMAND.....	4-1
THE COMMANDER’S ROLE.....	4-1
Tenets of Army Operations.....	4-3
Initiative.....	4-3
Agility.....	4-3
Versatility.....	4-5
Tempo.....	4-5
Split-Based Operations.....	4-5
ORGANIZATION.....	4-6
Command Group (CG).....	4-6
Tactical Command Post.....	4-7
Main Command Post.....	4-8
Command Post Headquarters Cell.....	4-9
Current Operations Cell.....	4-9
Plans Cell.....	4-10
Intelligence Cell.....	4-10
Fire Support Cell.....	4-10
Corps Deep Operations Coordination Cell.....	4-10
Combat Service Support Cell.....	4-11
Command and Control Warfare (C ² W) Cell.....	4-11
Rear Command Post.....	4-12
Rear CP Headquarters Cell.....	4-12
Rear CP Operations Cell.....	4-13
Rear CP CSS Cell.....	4-13
Assault Command Post.....	4-13
Future Battle Command Support Centers.....	4-13
BATTLE COMMAND EXECUTION.....	4-15
Communications and Automation Systems.....	4-15

Planning, Executing, and Coordinating Operations	4-18
Planning	4-18
Executing	4-19
Coordinating	4-19
JOINT BATTLE SYNCHRONIZATION	4-20
The Battlefield Coordination Element (BCE)	4-20
Corps Staff and Joint Service Interface	4-21
Joint Task Force Operations	4-23
Joint Staff Directorates	4-25
J1, Manpower and Personnel Directorate	4-25
J2, Intelligence Directorate	4-25
J3, Operations Directorate	4-25
J4, Logistics Directorate	4-26
J5, Plans Directorate	4-26
J6, Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems Directorate	4-26
Joint Special Operations	4-27
Command and Control	4-27
Joint Fires	4-28
CORPS MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS	4-29
INTERAGENCY OPERATIONS	4-31
ARMY AIRSPACE COMMAND AND CONTROL (A ² C ²)	4-32
COMMAND AND CONTROL WARFARE (C ² W)	4-34
Counter C ²	4-34
C ² Protection	4-35
HAPTER 5 OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS	5-1
FUNDAMENTALS OF CORPS OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS	5-1
Characteristics of the Offense	5-1
Surprise	5-1
Concentration	5-1
Tempo	5-2
Audacity	5-2
Forms of Tactical Offense	5-2
Movement to Contact	5-2
Attack	5-4

Hasty Attack	5-5
Deliberate Attack.....	5-5
Exploitation	5-5
Pursuit	5-6
Forms of Maneuver	5-7
Frontal Attack	5-7
Envelopment	5-7
Penetration.....	5-8
Turning Movement	5-10
Infiltration	5-10
Special Purpose Operations	5-11
PLANNING CORPS OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS	5-12
Operations in Depth	5-12
Organization of the Offense.....	5-12
Deep Operations.....	5-12
Reconnaissance and Security Operations	5-13
Main and Supporting Attacks	5-14
Reserve Operations	5-14
Rear Operations	5-15
PREPARING FOR CORPS OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.....	5-16
Intelligence	5-16
Maneuver	5-16
Fire Support	5-18
Air Defense.....	5-18
Mobility and Survivability	5-19
Combat Service Support.....	5-19
Command and Control	5-20
EXECUTING CORPS OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.....	5-20
The VII Corps' Plan for Operation Desert Storm	5-20
VII Corps' Execution	5-20
TRANSITIONING TO THE DEFENSE	5-24
CHAPTER 6 DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS	6-1
FUNDAMENTALS OF CORPS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS.....	6-1
Characteristics of the Defense	6-1

Preparation	6-1
Security	6-1
Disruption	6-2
Mass and Concentration	6-2
Flexibility	6-2
Forms of Defense	6-2
Mobile Defense	6-2
Area Defense	6-3
PLANNING CORPS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS	6-3
Organization of the Defense	6-3
Security Force Operations	6-4
Screen Mission	6-4
Guard Mission	6-4
Cover Mission	6-4
Deep Operations	6-6
Close Operations	6-6
Mobile Defense	6-6
Area Defense	6-7
Reserve Operations	6-8
Rear Operations	6-9
PREPARING FOR CORPS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS	6-9
Intelligence	6-9
Maneuver	6-9
Fire Support	6-11
Air Defense	6-11
Mobility and Survivability	6-11
Combat Service Support	6-12
Command and Control	6-12
EXECUTING CORPS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS	6-13
TRANSITIONING TO THE OFFENSE	6-14
CHAPTER 7 RETROGRADE OPERATIONS	7-1
DELAY	7-2
WITHDRAWAL	7-3
RETIREMENT	7-4

CHAPTER 8 OTHER OPERATIONS.	8-1
RIVER CROSSING	8-1
Offensive Crossing	8-1
Retrograde Crossing	8-3
ENCIRCLEMENT OF A FRIENDLY FORCE.	8-3
Breakout Operations	8-5
Defend Encircled	8-5
Exfiltrate	8-6
ENCIRCLEMENT OF AN ENEMY FORCE	8-6
LARGE-UNIT MOVEMENT	8-7
RECONSTITUTION	8-10
PASSAGE OF LINES AND RELIEF IN PLACE.	8-12
Passage of Lines	8-12
Forward Passage of Lines	8-13
Rearward Passage of Lines	8-13
Relief in Place	8-14
LINKUP OPERATIONS	8-15
CHAPTER 9 OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR (OOTW)	9-1
THE CORPS' SUITABILITY FOR OOTW	9-2
OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR PRINCIPLES.	9-2
The Objective	9-2
Unity of Effort	9-3
Legitimacy	9-3
Perseverance	9-4
Restraint	9-4
Security	9-4
CORPS MISSIONS IN OOTW	9-5
Arms Control	9-5
Attacks and Raids	9-5
Combatting Terrorism	9-6
Disaster Relief	9-6
Humanitarian Assistance	9-6
Nation Assistance and Support to Counterinsurgency	9-6
Security Assistance	9-7

Foreign Internal Defense (FID)	9-7
Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)	9-7
Peace Operations	9-8
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	9-8
Peace Enforcement Operations (PEO)	9-8
Recovery Operations	9-8
Shows of Force	9-8
Support to Civil Authorities	9-9
Support to Counterdrug Operations	9-9
OOTW CONSIDERATIONS	9-9
Special Operations	9-10
Information Operations	9-10
Intelligence	9-10
Sharing Intelligence	9-11
Human Intelligence (HUMINT)	9-11
Maneuver	9-11
Fire Support	9-12
Air Defense	9-12
Mobility and Survivability	9-13
Combat Service Support	9-13
Funding	9-13
Transportation Services	9-13
Combat Health Support	9-14
Personnel Services	9-14
Resources Control	9-14
Legal Services	9-14
Battle Command	9-14
Command Considerations	9-15
Planning Considerations	9-15
CHAPTER 10 INFORMATION AGE TECHNOLOGIES AND CORPS OPERATIONS	10-1
A FUTURE BATTLE	10-1
FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS	10-2
BOS IMPLICATIONS	10-2
FUTURE APPLICATIONS	10-3

APPENDIX A CORPS TASK ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	A-1
CORPS TASK ORGANIZATION CONSIDERATIONS	A-1
CORPS PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	A-2
US Air Force	A-2
Theater Air Control	A-2
Counter Air	A-2
SEAD, J-SEAD, and Air Interdiction	A-3
Close Air Support, Reconnaissance and Surveillance, and Airlift	A-3
Airspace Command and Control	A-4
US Navy and US Marine Corps	A-4
Naval Surface Fire Support Considerations	A-4
Supporting Naval Air Missions and Tasks	A-5
Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)	A-6
US Army	A-9
Corps ADA Brigade	A-9
Corps Aviation Brigade	A-11
Corps Chemical Brigade and Battalion	A-12
Corps Combat Service Support	A-14
Corps Engineer	A-19
Corps Field Artillery	A-22
Corps Military Intelligence	A-23
Corps Military Police	A-24
Corps Signal Brigade (Mobile Subscriber Equipment)	A-26
Special Forces (SF)	A-27
Rangers	A-27
Civil Affairs (CA)	A-28
Psychological Operations (PSYOP)	A-28
APPENDIX B COMMAND POST/CELL FUNCTIONS	B-1
TACTICAL, MAIN, AND REAR COMMAND POSTS	B-1
Tactical Command Post	B-1
Main Command Post	B-1
Headquarters Cell	B-1
Current Operations Cell	B-1
Plans Cell	B-2

Command and Control Warfare Cell	B-2
Intelligence Cell	B-3
Fire Support Cell.....	B-3
Deep Operations Coordination Cell	B-3
Fire Support Cell.....	B-3
Deep Operations Coordination Cell	B-3
Combat Service Support Cell	B-3
Rear Command Post	B-4
Headquarters Cell	B-4
Combat Service Support Cell	B-4
Operations Cell	B-4
ASSAULT COMMAND POST.....	B-5
FORWARD AND REARWARD COMMAND POSTS	B-5
Forward Command Post	B-5
Rearward Command Post	B-5
APPENDIX C REAR OPERATIONS.....	C-1
REAR COMMAND.....	C-1
TERRAIN MANAGEMENT	C-1
SECURITY	C-2
Intelligence.....	C-2
Base and Base Cluster Self-Defense	C-3
Response Force Operations	C-4
Tactical Combat Force Operations	C-5
Fire Support	C-6
Air Base Defense.....	C-6
SUSTAINMENT	C-7
MOVEMENTS.....	C-7
Tactical Movements.....	C-7
Administrative Movements	C-8
GLOSSARY ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	Glossary-1
REFERENCES	References-1
INDEX	Index-1

PREFACE

This manual is a guide for employing US Army corps in war and operations other than war (OOTW). It addresses corps combat operations and the integration and coordination of combat, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) as well as other joint and multinational functions applicable to any theater. It discusses concepts and principles unique to the corps. However, except when necessary, it does not address specific tactics, techniques, or procedures (TTP).

The primary users of this manual are the corps commander and his staff, senior service and staff college students, major subordinate corps units, and echelons above corps (EAC). Sister service commanders and staffs will also find this manual useful in planning and conducting joint operations.

The manual is fully compatible with Field Manual (FM) 100-5 and is consistent with current joint and multinational doctrine. It assumes that the user has a fundamental understanding of the concepts in FM 100-5, FM 100-10, FM 101-5 (authorized draft (D)).

Field Manual 100-5, the primary US Army doctrinal manual, implements Allied Tactical Publication (ATP) 35-(B) (Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 2868). Field Manual 100-15 addresses US Army doctrine at the corps level and is fully compatible with ATP 35-(B) (STANAG 2868). It also complies with STANAGs 2079 and 2104 and Quadripartite Standardization Agreement (QSTAG) 189.

The proponent of this publication is Headquarters (HQ), US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Send comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 directly to Commandant, US Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC), ATTN: ATZL-SWW-D, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900).

Masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

INTRODUCTION

During the European wars that followed the French Revolution, Napoleon gained a pronounced advantage over his opponents by grouping combined arms divisions into formations. These formations, called corps, were capable of dispersed maneuver and independent action. The speed, versatility, and agility of Napoleon's corps changed the nature of land warfare and forced other armies to adopt similar organizations. Since then, and in spite of vast changes in weapons and equipment, the corps has remained a standard unit in western armies.

Corps have been important in US Army operations since the Civil War when Generals Sherman, Thomas, Jackson, and Longstreet made their names as corps commanders. Corps have continually demonstrated their value as maneuver forces of the field army and as forces capable of significant independent action. In World War I (WWI), World War II (WWII), and the Korean War, the corps served as the Army's principal ground maneuver force.

Generals Patton and Stilwell successfully conducted independent operations with corps in Africa and Asia during World War II, while Generals Collins, Haislip, Middleton, and Gerow, among others, led corps that fought the battles of western Europe under command of Field Armies. General Almond's X Corps carried out the critical amphibious landing at Inchon and regained the initiative for United Nations (UN) Forces in Korea. During the Vietnam War, field forces performed corps functions. They had regional authority and considerable administrative and logistic responsibilities. They also maintained the traditional tactical concerns normal to a corps.

Early in the 1970s, the US Army realigned and reduced headquarters layering to improve command and control (C2). The corps assumed most of the field army's administrative and logistic functions. The realignment established the headquarters of a unified command, a specified command, a combined command, or a joint task force (JTF) above the corps in the operational chain. A theater Army, if established, would provide combat service support for deployed US corps.

In the 1980s, the corps had organic armored and mechanized divisions along with an armored cavalry regiment (ACR). Whatever its mission or exact composition, the corps was to conduct the following critical functions:

- Maintaining surveillance over an area to the corps' front to provide an accurate picture of the enemy as he is deployed 96 hours movement time from the forward line of own troops (FLOT) extending as far as 300 kilometers (km) from the FLOT.
- Fighting the enemy throughout the area of influence, 72 hours movement time from the FLOT or from corps objectives.
- Supporting the battle with CS and CSS forces.
- Sustaining the battle by drawing together forces to carry the fight to successive enemy echelons.

Today, corps must possess the flexibility required to execute current warfighting doctrine and be capable of projecting the forces necessary to support unforeseen operations. They must be able to conduct simultaneous operations instead of the sequential operations against an echeloned threat they were expected to face during the cold war era.

Chapter 1

THE CORPS

THE CORPS' ROLE IN OPERATIONS

Corps are the largest tactical units in the US Army. They are the instruments by which higher echelons of command conduct operations at the operational level. Higher headquarters tailor corps for the theater and the mission for which they are deployed. They contain organic combat, CS, and CSS capabilities to sustain operations for a considerable period (when employed as part of a larger ground force).

Corps may be assigned divisions of any type the theater and the mission requires. They possess support commands and are assigned combat and CS organizations based on their needs for a specific operation.

Separate infantry brigades, ACRs, field artillery brigades (FAB), engineer brigades, air defense artillery (ADA) brigades, and aviation brigades are the nondivision combat units commonly available to the corps to weight its main effort and to perform special combat functions. Signal brigades, military intelligence (MI) brigades, military police (MP) brigades, civil affairs (CA) brigades, chemical brigades, and psychological operations (PSYOP) battalions are the combat support organizations commonly available to the corps.

Other special operations forces (SOF) may support corps combat operations as necessary. The corps CSS organizations are the personnel group, the finance group, and the corps support command (COSCOM).

Future corps operations will possess several key characteristics. Operations will be joint and, often, multinational in nature. They will reflect a need for tailored forces employed in force-projection operations, likely in response to short-notice crisis situations. They will be conducted across the full range of military operations from war to operations other than war (OOTW).

There may be times when the corps must provide resources to support operations that do not otherwise involve corps headquarters. The corps then

acts as a force-provider. The corps may at times have considerable assets committed to other commands to support major and lesser regional contingencies around the world.

The corps retains significant responsibilities as the parent organization for these deploying forces while these forces are under the operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of another commander. The organization of the corps has evolved to reflect these characteristics.

During World War II, the corps served almost exclusively as a tactical headquarters giving the field army great latitude in shifting divisions to rapidly concentrate combat power. During the Cold War, the corps' responsibilities expanded to include logistics and administrative support to subordinate units. The corps was still primarily a tactical headquarters charged with synchronizing combat operations in support of operational objectives.

Today's corps will most likely find itself conducting force-projection operations as part of a tailored joint force. When the mission calls for a preponderance of land power, the corps may perform duties as a joint task force (JTF) headquarters.

Corps operations are habitually combined arms operations. The corps possesses the organic

CONTENTS	
THE CORPS' ROLE IN OPERATIONS	1-1
The Corps as Part of a Larger	
Ground Force	1-3
The Corps as a JTF Headquarters	1-3
The Corps as the ARFOR or JFLCC	
Headquarters	1-4
ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS	1-5
Corps Headquarters	1-5
Corps Units	1-7
JOINT FORCE CAPABILITIES	1-11
US Air Force	1-11
US Navy	1-12
US Marine Corps	1-12
Special Operations (SO)	1-13