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ADP 2-0 provides a common construct for intelligence doctrine from which Army forces adapt to conduct operations. ADP 2-0 augments and is nested with the capstone doctrine from both ADRP 3-0 and FM 3-0. The principal audience for ADP 2-0 is every Soldier and Department of the Army Civilian who interact with the intelligence warfighting function. This publication is the foundation for the intelligence warfighting function and subsequent doctrine development. It also serves as a reference for personnel who are developing doctrine, leader development, materiel and force structure, and institutional and unit training for intelligence. ADP 2-0 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which ADP 2-0 is the proponent publication (the authority) are marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Definitions for which ADP 2-0 is the proponent publication are boldfaced in the text.
The US has renounced first use of herbicides in war except under regulations applicable to domestic use or for control of vegetation within US bases and installations and around their immediate perimeters. The US has renounced the first use of RCAs in war. US forces will only use RCAs in war in defensive modes to save lives as approved by the President. In wartime, use of RCAs outside the war zone is authorized as prescribed for peacetime.
FM 3-11 provides commanders and staffs with overarching chemical doctrine for operations to assess, protect, and mitigate the entire range of CBRN threats and hazards-including support to countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities in all operational environments. It addresses principles, fundamentals, planning, operational considerations, and training and support functions. It provides a common framework and language for CBRN operations and constitutes the doctrinal foundation for developing other fundamentals and tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate doctrine manuals. This manual is a key integrating publication that links the doctrine for the CBRN units and staffs with Army operational doctrine and joint doctrine. The principal audience for FM 3-11 is commanders, staffs, and leaders of theater armies, corps, divisions, and brigades as well as CBRN units that integrate capability into those formations. However, FM 3-11 is applicable to all members of the profession of arms
Army Techniques Publication ATP 3-37.15 Foreign Security Force Threat January 2020. ATP 3-37.15 provides fundamental principles and techniques for preventing and defeating foreign security force threats. It is based on lessons learned from several years of persistent, limited contingency operations. The principal audience for ATP 3-37.15 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army can also use this publication. Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States (U.S.), international, and, in some cases, local laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure that their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See FM 6-27.) ATP 3-37.15 implements elements of NATO Standardization Agreement (known as STANAG) 6513 and NATO Allied Tactical Publication (known as ATP)-3.16.1 into U.S. Army doctrine. ATP 3-37.15 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. The term for which ATP 3-37.15 is the proponent publication (the authority) is presented in italics and bold font in the text and is marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. When first defined in the text, the term for which ATP 3-37.15 is the proponent publication is boldfaced and italicized, and the definition is boldfaced. When first defining other proponent definitions in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition. Following uses of the term are not italicized. This publication uses the acronym FSF for foreign security force (singular). This differs from the joint acronym FSF which stands for foreign security forces (plural). ATP 3-37.15 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. The proponent of ATP 3-37.15 is the United States Army Combined Arms Center. The preparing agency is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate, United States Army Combined Arms Center. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, United States Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL-MCD (ATP 3-37.15), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337; by email to usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028. Notice: Full version, All Chapters included. This publication (current update) is available (Electronic version) in the official website of the United States HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. This document is properly formatted and printed as a perfect sized copy 8.5x11". * The version of this publication is as described above (this article is updated after each new edition). Disclaimer: "The use or appearance of United States Department of Army publications on a non-Federal Government website does not imply or constitute Department of Army endorsement of the distribution service."
Army technique publication (ATP) 3-21.91 / FM 3-21.91, "Stryker Brigade Combat Team Weapons Troop," describes how the Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT) weapons troop and its platoons fight. This publication provides doctrine for employing the SBCT weapons troop and its platoons. It contains guidance on techniques weapons troops and its platoons use in offensive, defensive, and stability tasks. The target audience includes leaders in the SBCT weapons troop, SBCT battalion and brigade level commanders, and staff officers.
ADP 3-37 Protection provides guidance on protection and the protection warfighting function. It establishes the protection principles for commanders and staffs who are responsible for planning and executing protection in support of unified land operations. The synchronization and integration of protection tasks enable commanders to safeguard bases, secure routes, and protect forces. The principal audience for ADP 3-37 is commanders and staffs. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. In addition, trainers and educators throughout the Army will use this manual as a doctrinal reference for protection.Protection is the preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed...
ADP / ADRP 1-02 Operational Terms and Symbols is a keystone doctrine reference for Soldiers serving in the United States Army. This paperback is the combined publications ADP and ADRP 1-02 for a comprehensive doctrine reference publication.
This multiservice publication represents a significant revision to the August 2000 publication by expanding the scope from theater-based tactical sites to installations found in both foreign and domestic locations. It is designed for military commanders and personnel responsible for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) defense planning at installations in the continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS). The term "installation" will be used henceforth when referring to fixed sites, ports, and airfields in this manual. These personnel may be responsible for deliberate or crisis planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for planning, resourcing, and executing CBRN defense for various military installations as part of an overarching installation protection program. The chapters present a doctrinal foundation, and specific TTP are included in the appendixes. This manual incorporates the joint doctrine elements for combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD), to include counterproliferation passive defense functions of CBRN sense, shape, shield, and sustain. It also ties installation CBRN defense to consequence management doctrine. During military operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications (JPs) addressing this

topic. This document incorporates the following key guidance: * National Response Plan (NRP).* National Incident Management System (NIMS).* Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.1.* DODI 2000.16.* DODI 2000.18.* DODI 6055.06.* Department of Defense (DOD) 6055.06-M.* Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 2000.12.* Service-specific policies addressing emergency response to CBRN incidents at CONUS installations, such as-o AF 10-25-series manuals.o Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST)o 3440.17.o OPNAVINST 5100.23G.

This publication, Army Techniques Publication ATP 3-11.41 MCRP 3-37.2C NTTP 3-11.24 AFTTP 3-2.37 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management Operations July 2015, provides commanders, staffs, key agencies, and military members with a key reference for planning and conducting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM). It provides the tools for CBRN responders to effectively manage the consequences of a CBRN incident. It may also serve as a reference for the development and refining of training and exercises, but shall not supersede Service policy. The principal audience for this multi-Service publication is for CBRN responders who plan and conduct CBRN CM operations in domestic, foreign, or theater operational environments, to include military installations. Department of Defense (DOD) personnel responding to a CBRN incident may be responsible for CBRN CM and/or crisis planning and may be required to execute plans across the conflict spectrum. This publication provides a reference for planning, resourcing, and executing CBRN CM in support of domestic or foreign agencies responding to a CBRN incident. This multi-Service publication incorporates the CM guidance and framework identified in JP 3-40 and JP 3-41. The previous multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) also discussed the CBRN aspects of CM as it related to the Federal Response Plan, which was the current guidance at that time. This MTTP provides information on the National Response Framework (NRF), which replaced the National Response Plan (now obsolete) in 2008. The NRF aligns federal coordination structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all-discipline, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. This manual now complies with the NRF, as appropriate. This publication is designed for use at the tactical level, but has implications at the operational and strategic level for CBRN CM operations supporting strategic objectives. The document will support command and staff planning in preparing for and conducting CBRN CM operations. This manual focuses on DOD support to domestic or foreign CBRN CM operations and a companion reference, TM 3-11.42/MCWP 3-38.1/NTTP 3-11.36/AFTTP 3-2.83 addresses the CBRN defense response on a DOD installation. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a comprehensive approach to all aspects of incident management, regardless of size, complexity, or cause. The guidance for NIMS was published by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in March 2004, and the guidance continues to be refined and updated by the NIMS Integration Center. One of the six primary elements of NIMS is the use of a standardized command and management system for incident scene operations, the Incident Command System (ICS); and for supporting operations centers, the Multiagency Coordination System. In addition, NIMS prescribes specific standards regarding all aspects of preparedness, including planning, training, certification, equipment, and information systems. DOD guidance embraces NIMS, and this manual adopts NIMS when applicable. This manual also incorporates updated information concerning mass casualty decontamination (MCD) operations that was not previously available. Specific tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are included in the appendixes. This manual incorporates the joint doctrine elements from JP 3-11, JP 3-40, and JP 3-41 for conducting CBRN CM (foreign and domestic), including planning, preparation, response, and recovery considerations. During operations, this publication is subordinate to current joint publications addressing this topic.

This field manual provides doctrinal framework for how infantry rifle platoons and squads fight. It also addresses rifle platoon and squad non-combat operations across the spectrum of conflict. Content discussions include principles, tactics, techniques, procedures, terms, and symbols that apply to small unit operations in the current operational environment.

This proceedings volume contains a selection of invited and contributed papers of the 9th International Workshop on Sulfur Metabolism in Plants, which was hosted by Heinz Rennenberg, Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg and was held at Schloss Reinach, Freiburg-Munzigen, Germany from April 14-17, 2014. The focus of this workshop was on molecular physiology and ecophysiology of sulfur in plants and the content of this volume presents an overview on the current research developments in this field.

The Springer Handbook of Enzymes provides concise data on some 5,000 enzymes sufficiently well characterized – and here is the second, updated edition. Their application in analytical, synthetic and biotechnology processes as well as in food industry, and for medicinal treatments is added. Data sheets are arranged in their EC-Number sequence. The new edition reflects considerable progress in enzymology: the total material has more than doubled, and the complete 2nd edition consists of 39 volumes plus Synonym Index. Starting in 2009, all newly classified enzymes are treated in Supplement Volumes.

New edition (first, 1973) of an introduction to the principles and applications of all phases of luminescence spectroscopy. Contains (all rewritten) chapters on general aspects of luminescence, instrumentation, effects of molecular structure and environment, inorganic analysis, phosphorescence, fluo

Manage cardiovascular problems more effectively with the most comprehensive resource available! A trusted companion to Braunwald's Heart Disease, Cardiovascular Therapeutics, 4th Edition addresses pharmacological, interventional, and surgical management approaches for each type of cardiovascular disease. This practical and clinically focused cardiology reference offers a balanced, complete approach to all of the usual and unusual areas of cardiovascular disease and specific therapies in one concise volume, equipping you to make the best choices for every patient. Understand current approaches to treating and managing cardiovascular patients for long-term health, for complex problems, and for unusual cardiac events. Benefit from the substantial experience of Elliott M. Antman, MD, Marc S. Sabatine, MD, and a host of other respected authorities, who provide practical, evidence-based rationales for all of today's clinical therapies. Expand your knowledge beyond pharmacologic interventions with complete coverage of the most effective interventional and device therapies being used today. Easily reference Braunwald's Heart Disease, 9th Edition for further information on topics of interest. Make the best use of the latest genetic and molecular therapies as well as advanced therapies for heart failure. Cut right to the answers you need with an enhanced focus on clinically relevant information and a decreased emphasis on pathophysiology. Stay current with ACC/AHA/ESC guidelines and the best ways to implement them in clinical practice. Get an enhanced visual perspective with an all-new, full-color design throughout. Access the complete contents online and download images at www.expertconsult.com.

The threat or use of CB weapons is a possible condition of future warfare and could occur in the early stages of war to disrupt United States (US) operations and logistics. In many of the regions where the US is likely to deploy forces, potential adversaries may use CB weapons. Potential adversaries may seek to counter US conventional military superiority using less expensive and more attainable, asymmetrical means. To meet this challenge, US forces must be properly trained and equipped to operate effectively and decisively in the face of NBC attacks.1 Additionally, US forces could be confronted in an environment where TIC present a hazard to US forces.2 a. Use of CB Weapons.3 Adversaries may employ CB agents and other toxic materials to achieve specific effects. In addition to the physical effects, there exist psychological effects, both in the immediate target area and in other vulnerable areas that may be

potential targets. (1) Chemical agents have effects that can be immediate or delayed, can be persistent or nonpersistent, and can have significant physiological effects. While relatively large quantities of an agent are required to ensure an area remains contaminated over time, small-scale selective use that exploits surprise can cause significant disruption and may have lethal effects. (2) Biological agents can produce lethal or incapacitating effects over an extensive area and can reproduce. The delayed onset of symptoms and detection, identification, and verification difficulties for biological agents can also confer important advantages to adversaries who decide to use biological agents. (3) The means available to adversaries for delivery of CB weapons range from specially designed, sophisticated weapon systems developed by nations to relatively inefficient improvised devices employed by terrorists and other disaffected individuals and groups. b. US Policy.3 This paragraph contains brief descriptions of treaty, legal, and policy strictures on chemical and biological warfare (CBW). (1) The Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare," also known as the Geneva Protocol of 1925, prohibits chemical and bacteriological methods of warfare. Most parties interpret the protocol as a prohibition only of the first use of these agents in war. It did not ban the development, production, or stockpiling of these weapons. In 1974, the US Senate gave advice and consent to ratification of this protocol, subject to the reservation that the US would not be bound by the provisions with respect to an enemy state or its allies who fail to respect the prohibitions of the protocol. On 22 January 1975, the US ratified the protocol subject to this reservation. The protocol entered into force for the US on 10 April 1975.