

# DEEP OPERATIONS REFERENCE CATALOG

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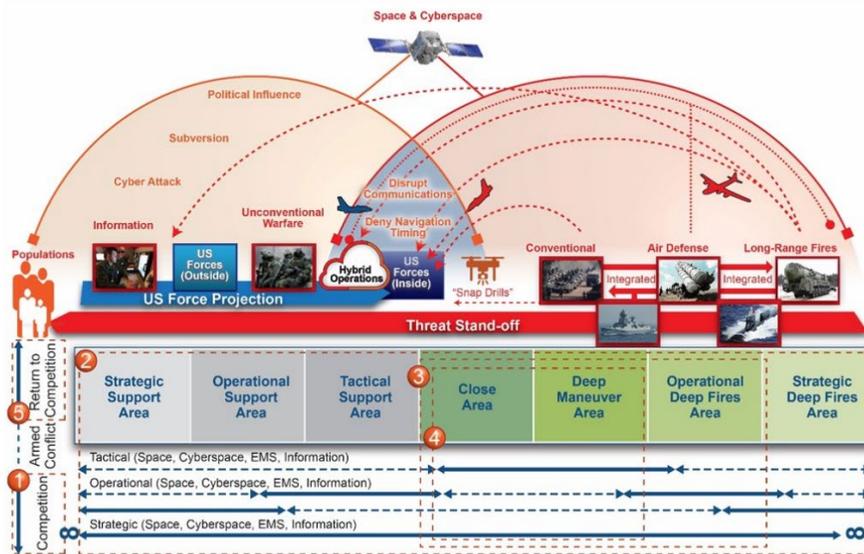


Figure 3-1. Problems superimposed on the MDO framework  
Graphic from TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1

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Some of the documents contained in this catalog are linked to the Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS). JLLIS is available to authorized users only. If you have any problems accessing the links, please call the Joint Staff J-7 JLLIS Help Desk at 757-203-5820 or email: [js.dsc.j7.mbx.jllis-coordinator@mail.mil](mailto:js.dsc.j7.mbx.jllis-coordinator@mail.mil)

During Warfighter Exercises (WFXs) and other exercises, corps and divisions struggle to conduct effective deep operations consequently putting close operations at risk. This guide addresses recurring issues staffs demonstrate when planning, executing and assessing deep operations. Those issues include:

- Commanders and staffs struggle to visualize deep operations in space and time
- Staffs struggle to enable their commanders to clearly understand and articulate operations in order to affect the deep area
- Staffs use graphics improperly, including Coordinated Fire Lines (CFLs) and Fire Support Coordination Lines (FSCLs), to define the deep area
- Staffs struggle to transition from planning to execution of deep operations, diminishing their ability to shape operations in the close battle
- Staffs have difficulty integrating and synchronizing multi-domain capabilities; they especially struggle to integrate non-lethal effects into deep operations (including IO, Cyber, EW, Space)
- Staffs fail to accurately assess effects of deep operations and provide re-attack recommendations or modification to planned operations

Successfully defining and synchronizing the fight at echelon over space and time, while maintaining focus on deep operations planning horizons, especially as the close fight intensifies, requires a commander's emphasis on the importance of consistently, and effectively executing deep operations. Successful planning for operations in the deep area includes taking into consideration: information collection, airspace control, joint fires, obstacle emplacement, maneuver (air and ground), special operations, and information operations. Executing deep operations requires a well trained staff that can accurately define the deep area and that practices integrating capabilities across multiple domains and warfighting functions through use of deep operations TTPs and SOPs. Finally, successful staffs conduct training with repetitive focus on planning and conducting deep operations at echelon, through all required phases of an operation, until it becomes second nature.

The references listed in this catalog provide some useful insights and perspectives related to deep operations and should help facilitate accomplishing the above recommendations. This catalog is not all encompassing, but rather serves as a primer and vehicle for analytical discourse. Additionally, the U.S. Army is rewriting doctrine with respect to MDO in 2021, specifically ADP 3-0 and ATP 3-94.2. This catalog is a "living" document and CALL will update it periodically based on those and other doctrine updates.

### **Challenges in Conducting Deep Operations:**

MCTP regularly observes and documents Warfighter challenges in executing deep operations during exercises. The following link provides insight into the challenges Division Commanders

and Staffs face in executing deep operations, as well as specific recommendations on how to address them (note Fiscal Year Key Observations):

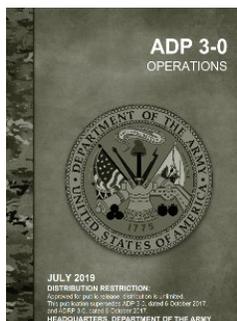
[https://cacmdc.army.mil/cact/MCTP/S3/Center\\_of\\_Excellence/Forms/AllItems.aspx](https://cacmdc.army.mil/cact/MCTP/S3/Center_of_Excellence/Forms/AllItems.aspx) (CAC Authorization Required)

CALL also regularly observes Warfighter Exercises and maintains its own site with reports from each of the Warfighter Exercises. These reports highlight trends and identify deep operation challenges.

<https://www.jllis.mil/apps/?do=cops.view&copid=3251> (CAC Authorization Required)

### **Defining the Deep Area:**

The following references explain the deep area and how to conceptually think of the deep area. Additionally, they discuss the importance of accurately displaying the deep area graphically in Common Operational Pictures (COPs) and on overlays.



### **ADP 3-0, Operations, page 4-4 (section 4-20 through 4-21)**

Defines the deep area, purpose of operations in the deep area and assigned responsibilities

[https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR\\_pubs/DR\\_a/ARN18010-ADP\\_3-0-000-WEB-2.pdf](https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN18010-ADP_3-0-000-WEB-2.pdf)

## CALL Quick-Look Report: “Army Operational Framework; Organizing the Force for Battlefield Success,” December 2019, page 4

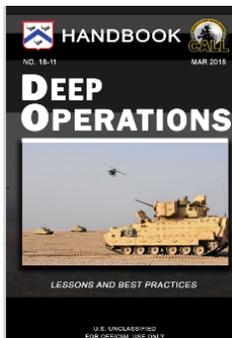


Expounds on the Deep Area, describes the relationships between Fire Support Coordination Measures and unit boundaries in the Operational Framework

<https://call2.army.mil/toc.aspx?document=17988>

### Operating in the Deep Area:

Beyond doctrinally defining deep operations and emphasizing the importance of conducting deep operations, these documents provide a foundation for understanding crucial deep operation best practices, lessons learned, and TTPs.

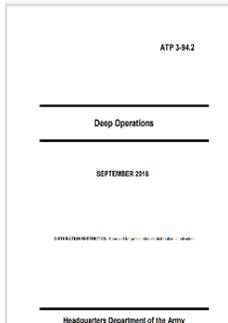


### Deep Operations Handbook, March 2018

This handbook, designed to accompany Army Techniques Publication 3-94.2, Deep Operations, 31 AUG 2016, combines Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 Warfighter exercises lessons and best practices to enable corps- and division-level commanders and staffs learning from their peers. Invaluable insights

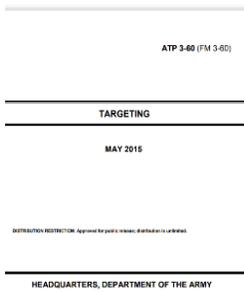
focus on fires and rotary wing aviation and should drive commanders and staff to improve their processes for the requisite, complicated deep operations synchronization.

<https://call2.army.mil/toc.aspx?document=17636> (CAC Authorization Required)



**ATP 3-94.2, Deep Operations, page 1-1, 01 SEP 2016 (Major Revision Expected 2021/2022)** This document provides all essential information on all things deep operations-related.

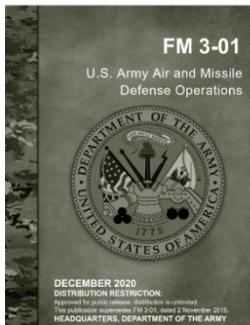
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### **ATP 3-60, Targeting, May 2015**

Fires play a critical role in forcing an adversary to move or commit his forces before his choosing, thereby shaping the deep fight for the next operation.

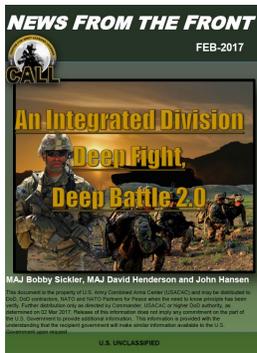
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### **U.S. Army Air and Missile Defense Operations, p1-9, 11-2**

Specifically focuses on conducting operations against enemy air and missile defense threats in the deep area for Maneuver, SOF Air, Field Artillery, etc.

[https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR\\_pubs/DR\\_a/ARN31339-FM\\_3-01-000-WEB-1.pdf](https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN31339-FM_3-01-000-WEB-1.pdf)



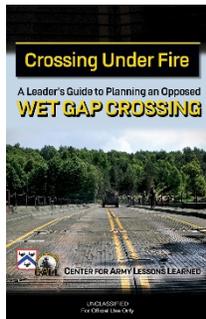
### **An Integrated Division Deep Fight, Deep Battle 2.0, Feb 2017**

“The integrated division fight leverages improved survivability and emerging technology to improve the former concepts of deep battle and harnesses technology to improve survivability... The integrated division deep fight looks to provide greater maneuver space to aviation through

isolating the required airspace in support of the gun target line/corridor for the indirect fire

support freeing up the airspace not required for indirect fires to aviation maneuver.”

<https://www.jllis.mil/?doit=view&disp=cdrview&cdrid=105031> (CAC Authorization Required)



**Crossing under Fire: A Leader’s Guide to Planning an Opposed Wet Gap Crossing (30 OCT 2020)**

This handbook provides recommendations for deep shaping operations that corps, division, and brigade commanders and staffs must consider to successfully execute a crossing of the Army’s most challenging obstacle, an opposed wet gap.

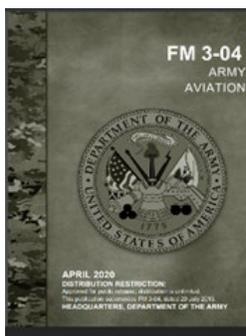
<https://call2.army.mil/toc.aspx?document=18091> (CAC Authorization Required)



**AFC Pamphlet 71-20-4, AFC’s Concept for Special Operations 2028 p 7, 1-5 (b), 12, 18, 21**

This pamphlet discusses SOF’s concept for operating in the deep area.

<https://api.army.mil/e2/c/downloads/2021/01/05/bdd61c44/20200918-afc-pam-71-20-4-afc-concept-for-special-operations-2028-final.pdf>



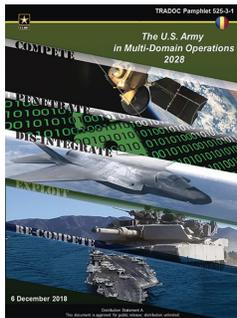
**FM 3-04 Army Aviation, April 2020, p 1-9**

This FM discusses deep operations with respect to aviation operations in the deep area.

[https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR\\_pubs/DR\\_a/pdf/web/ARN21797\\_FM\\_3-04\\_FINAL\\_WEB\\_wfix.pdf](https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN21797_FM_3-04_FINAL_WEB_wfix.pdf)

## **Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) in the Deep Area:**

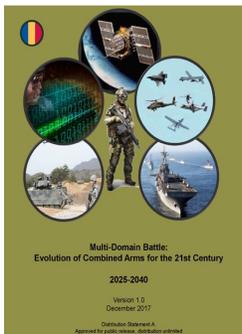
As a part of the Joint Force, Army Divisions must operate, fight, and campaign successfully across space, cyberspace, and the domains of air, land, and maritime against technologically advanced adversaries. These documents focus on doing so in the 2025-2040 timeframe and provide information specific to fighting the MDO fight in the deep area.



### **TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1, DEC 2018, The U.S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations 2028, p viii, ix, C-2, C-3**

This document discusses the deep area, deep fires and deep maneuver area with respect to MDO.

<https://adminpubs.tradoc.army.mil/pamphlets/TP525-3-1.pdf>



### **Evolution of Combined Arms for the 21st Century, 2025-2040, Version 1.0 December 2017, paragraph 2-3, pages 9-10**

This publication “describes how Army forces, as part of a joint force and with partners, will operate, fight, and campaign successfully across space, cyberspace, and the domains of air, land, and maritime against peer adversaries in 2025-2040.”

[https://www.tradoc.army.mil/Portals/14/Documents/MDB\\_Evolutionfor21st%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.tradoc.army.mil/Portals/14/Documents/MDB_Evolutionfor21st%20(1).pdf)



## Multi-Domain Battle: Driving Change to Win in the Future, GEN David G. Perkins, U.S. Army, Military Review, July-August 2017

While AirLand Battle doctrine provided the battlefield framework of deep, close, and rear, this draft framework comprises six physical spaces, including deep fires and deep area. This document provides a draft version of the

battlefield framework for conducting MDO with respect to Deep Fires and the Deep Area.

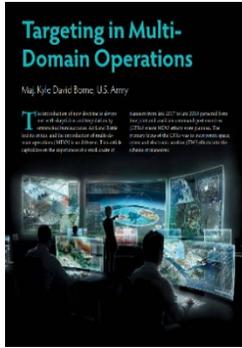
<https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/July-August-2017/Perkins-Multi-Domain-Battle/>



## The U.S. Army Concept for Multi-Domain Combined Arms Operations at Echelons above Brigade 2025-2045: Versatile, Agile, and Lethal, Combined Arms Center, September 2018

This U.S. Army concept for multi-domain combined arms operations at echelons above brigade “describes six challenges in the expanded multi-domain operations framework and how future Army forces gain and maintain the initiative across the competition continuum, the full range of military operations, and each unique AOR [area of operations] to meet those challenges.”

<https://usacac.army.mil/sites/default/files/documents/ArmyEABConcept.pdf>



**Targeting in Multi-Domain Operations, MAJ Kyle David Borne, U.S. Army, Military Review, May-June 2019**

“This article capitalizes on the experiences of a small cadre of planners from late 2017 to late 2018. The experiences are from four joint and coalition command post exercises (CPXs) where multi-domain operations effects

planning occurred,” MAJ Borne says. “The primary focus of the CPXs was to incorporate space, cyber, and electronic warfare effects into the scheme of maneuver.”

<https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/military-review/Archives/English/MJ-19/Borne-Targeting-Multi-domain.pdf>