

NAVY TACTICAL REFERENCE PUBLICATION

**THE NAVY WARFARE
LIBRARY
NTRP 1-01**

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**NAVY WARFARE DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
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CHAPTER 2

Navy Warfare Library Responsibilities

2.1 PURPOSE

This chapter describes the responsibilities and functions for developing, changing, revising, and canceling NWP, NTTPs, NTRPs, FXPs, and TACMEMOs. Additional information is provided for JPs, APs, and MPs.

2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

To ensure effective management of the Navy Warfare Library, OPNAVINST 5420.106A, Navy Doctrine Development Policy, assigns NWDC as the overall approval authority of Navy publications, with designated primary review authorities (PRAs) functioning as the lead in the development and maintenance of each specific Navy publication. See figure 2-1.

The validity and usefulness of NWP, NTTPs, and NTRPs depend fundamentally on the quality of the processes for:

1. Developing new publications
2. Reviewing and updating existing ones
3. Recommending cancellation of outdated publications.

Those commands designated as review authorities ensure the quality of new publications and the improvement of existing ones by initiating updates to include the latest proven doctrine and TTP and deleting extraneous or outdated material. Review authorities should refer to Navywide operational general (message) (OPGEN) and OPTASKs as a source of current fleet TTP during the draft, review, and revision of related NWP and NTTPs.

Reviewing commands should assign knowledgeable personnel who can provide continuity throughout publication development. These personnel should have sufficient authority to represent the command's position on content. They must fully understand how changes to publications under their cognizance affect other doctrinal, tactical, training, and educational sources to ensure consistency and integrity throughout the system.

Fleet input is the gold standard and is the best means of ensuring that doctrine and TTP reflect current fleet practices and tactics. Due to persistent operational demands, it takes purposeful endeavor by individual PRAs to solicit meaningful fleet input. Writing conferences, tabletop exercises, publication development teams, and development of personal relationships are mechanisms used to solicit fleet input for the development of doctrine and TTP.

2.2.1 Navy Warfare Development Command

NWDC carries out Navy, joint, Allied, and multi-Service doctrine and TTP responsibilities directed by OPNAVINST 5420.106A.

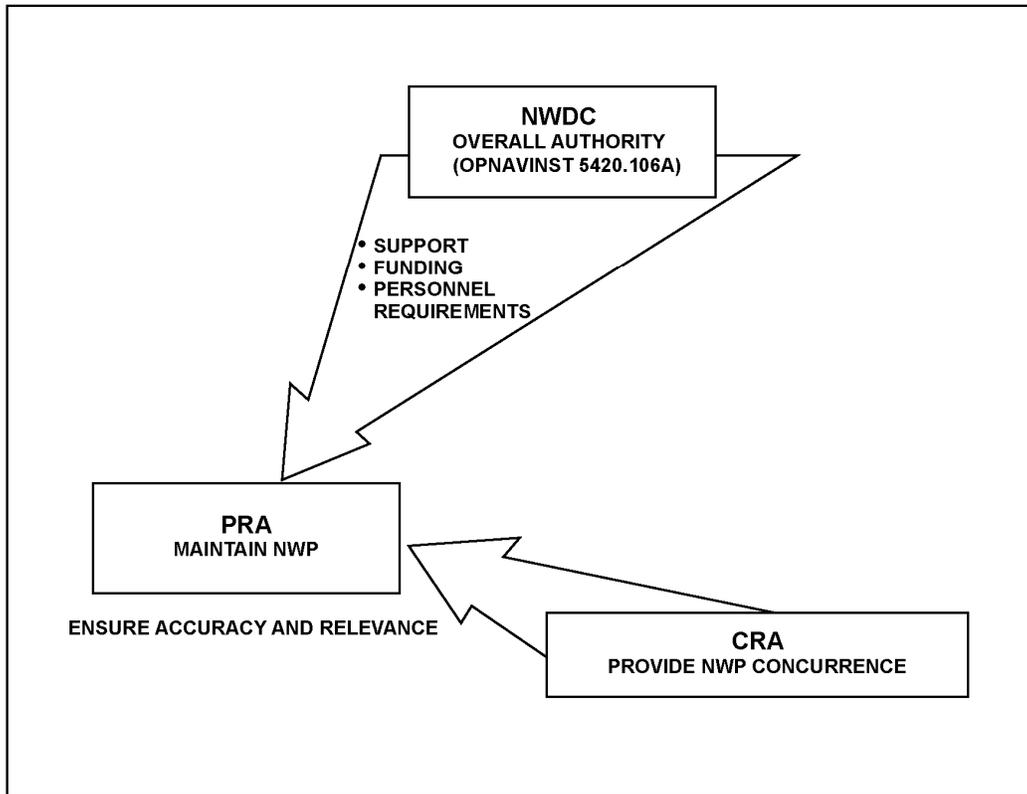


Figure 2-1. Navy Warfare Publication Command Responsibilities

2.2.2 Primary Review Authority

The PRA approves all assigned NTPPs, NTRPs, and FXPs; NWDC approves NWP (see figure 2-2). The PRA is responsible for developing, coordinating, reviewing, and maintaining an assigned publication.

NWDC designates the PRA in the publication program directive (PD). PRA responsibility may be reassigned if any changes in the PRA command occur, such as mission, expertise, or manning, or if the nature of the material in a publication changes.

PRA duties include the following:

1. Prepare the drafts of new publications and revisions for assigned NWP, NTPPs, and NTRPs and submit to coordinating review authorities (CRAs) for comment.
2. Adjudicate comments received and satisfactorily resolve critical and major comments with the submitting command.
3. Approve and forward final draft of new and revised NWP, NTPPs, and NTRPs along with CRA-agreed changes to NWDC for dissemination.
4. Conduct required reviews of assigned NWP, NTPPs, NTRPs, and FXPs and report the results as described by chapter 3.
5. Coordinate with CRAs to validate and prioritize implementation of change recommendations.
6. Prepare publication urgent changes and editions as required per chapter 3.

7. Establish liaison with NWDC for review and approval of doctrine, terminology, and style format contained within NWP, NTTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs.
8. Determine, with CRAs, the scope and nature of participation by other commands.
9. Identify the need for contracted support to NWDC when outside contracted assistance is advantageous or required.
10. Review TACMEMOs for assimilation into NWP, NTTPs, and NTRPs.
11. Use the Navywide OPGEN and OPTASKs as a resource for current fleet TTP during the draft, review, and revision of related NWP and NTTPs. The Navywide OPGEN and OPTASKs are issued periodically by Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command and Commander, United States Pacific Fleet to provide the fleet with standardized general operating instructions. These instructions often serve as a test bed for new ideas and, as such, should be reviewed for incorporation into NWP, NTTPs, and NTRPs.
12. Review the NLLIS, JLLIS, and Marine Corps Lessons Learned System to identify and evaluate lessons learned and Remedial Action Projects Program items pertinent to assigned NWP, NTTPs, and NTRPs. Incorporate lessons learned in NWP, NTTP, and NTRP updates.
13. Review joint doctrine and Department of Defense (DOD), Department of the Navy, and Office of the Chief of Naval Operations policy documents (DOD Directives, OPNAVINST, etc.) to ensure assigned NWP, NTTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs are appropriately aligned.
14. Ensure all statements of Service doctrine in assigned NWP, NTTPs, and NTRPs are appropriate.

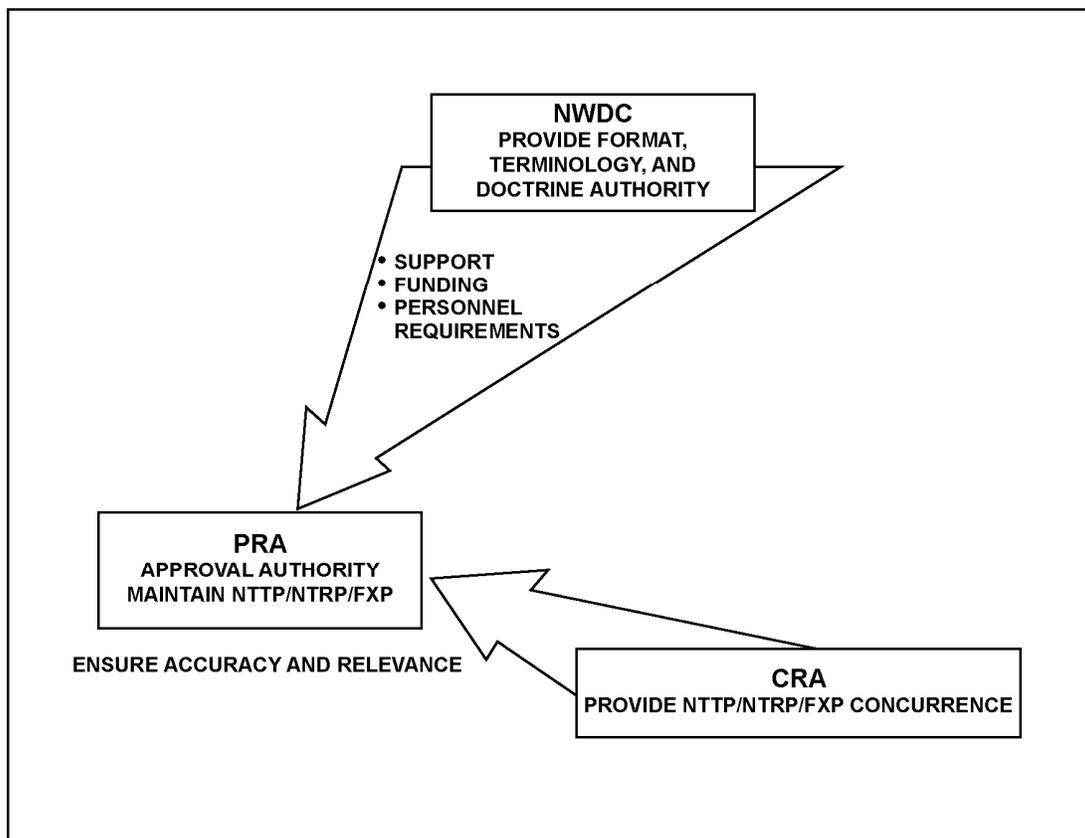


Figure 2-2. NTTP, NTRP, and FXP Command Responsibilities

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15. Ensure proper paragraph and figure classification for all material in assigned NWP, NTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs. Classification shall be verified by reference to appropriate security classification guides (i.e., OPNAVINST 5513 (series), Chief of Naval Operations Instructions on Security Classification Guides and DODM 5200.01, DOD Information Security Program: Overview, Classification, and Declassification) or other current source material. Proper classification (ensuring the protection of sensitive information while avoiding overclassification) is an important PRA responsibility.
16. Make recommendations to the Navy International Program Office through NWDC regarding disclosure of publication contents in response to foreign military requests (per Secretary of the Navy instruction (SECNAVINST) 5510.34A, Disclosure of Classified Military Information and Controlled Unclassified Information to Foreign Governments, International Organizations, and Foreign Representatives). As multinational operations have become more prevalent, PRAs should write for release to the maximum extent possible.
17. Subscribe to the Navy Doctrine Library System (accessed via NWDC NIPRNET and SIPRNET Web sites) to monitor comments on assigned NWP, NTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs.
18. Coordinate with NWDC to establish development schedules for assigned publications. Confirm, when requested by NWDC, that the status of assigned publications as reported in the Navy Warfare Library database is accurate.

2.2.3 Coordinating Review Authority

NWDC assigns CRAs to coordinate with and assist the PRA in the development, review, and maintenance of assigned publications. Each edition of a publication requires CRA concurrence. CRA responsibilities include the following:

1. Review and provide comments or concurrence with NWP, NTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs and associated revisions and changes as requested by the PRA.
2. Recommend changes to publications based on changes to operational requirements and capabilities to the PRA.
3. In collaboration with the PRAs, determine the scope and nature of participation by other commands.
4. Subscribe to the Navy Doctrine Library System (accessed via the NWDC NIPRNET and/or SIPRNET Web sites) to monitor comments on assigned NWP, NTPs, NTRPs, and FXPs.

2.2.4 Marine Corps Combat Development Command

The Commandant of the Marine Corps has assigned the responsibility for coordinating Marine Corps interest in NWP, NTPs, and NTRPs to Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC). MCCDC has the same general functions and responsibilities for Marine Corps Service-unique doctrine and TTP that NWDC has for Navy Service-unique doctrine. Duties are designated in Marine Corps Order 5600.20 series, Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications System. Other responsibilities include:

1. Act as a CRA for individual NWP/NTPs/NTRPs that contain material pertinent to both the Navy and the Marine Corps.
2. Provide Marine Corps publications in appropriate format for distribution in the NWL.

2.2.5 U.S. Coast Guard Force Readiness Command

United States Coast Guard (USCG) Force Readiness Command (FORCECOM) coordinates with Coast Guard headquarter programs to provide input to NWP, NTPs, and NTRPs. FORCECOM has the same general

functions and responsibilities for Coast Guard TTP that NWDC has for Navy Service-unique TTP. FORCECOM's TTP Division integrates and standardizes the rapid development, publication, and maintenance of Coast Guard TTP.

2.2.6 U.S. Coast Guard Office of Strategic Analysis

USCG Office of Strategic Analysis (CG-0951) oversees production of doctrine throughout the Coast Guard by developing standards and managing the process used by doctrine authors and reviewers. The office reviews proposals and drafts of Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, joint, and interagency doctrine, and conducts periodic reviews of existing doctrine to ensure currency, relevance, and alignment with Coast Guard policy and strategic intent.

2.2.7 Commander, Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center

1. Designated as the Air NTTP program manager and responsible for implementation of the Air NTTP program.
2. The OPNAVINST 3510.15 series, Aviation-Series Naval Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Manuals and Naval Aviation Technical Information Product Program, describes the responsibilities of this program manager.

2.2.8 Commander, Naval Air Systems Command

1. Designated as the Naval Aviation Technical Information Product (NATIP) program manager and responsible for implementation of the NATIP program.
2. The OPNAVINST 3510.15 series describes the responsibilities of this program manager.

2.2.9 School and Training Command Responsibilities

Many Navy schools, training groups, and similar commands have interest and expertise in subjects addressed by the NWL. Simulators and other training equipment operated by these commands may be used to evaluate techniques and procedures for tactical systems. In most cases, these commands can provide valuable contributions to NWP, NTTP, and NTRP. PRAs and CRAs should consider exploiting the expertise of schools by soliciting inputs to publications, when appropriate, as part of the development process. These inputs ensure that NWP, NTTP, and NTRP are effective source documents for tactical and operational training.

2.2.10 Navy Laboratory and Warfare Technical Center Responsibilities

Navy laboratories and warfare technical centers (e.g., Naval Undersea Warfare Center and Naval Research Laboratory) possess technical expertise in the theory and the detailed capabilities of many systems. They are used by PRAs and CRAs as sources and reviewers of technical information and procedures contained in NWP, NTTP, and NTRP.

2.2.11 Individual Command Responsibilities

Doctrine and TTP require frequent input from those who use it. Chapter 3 and the preface of all NWP, NTTP, NTRP, and FXPs contain formal change submission procedures. Official and unofficial recommendations and comments may also be submitted via the publication commenting feature of NDLS. Due to persistent operational demands, it takes purposeful endeavor by individual PRAs/CRAs to solicit meaningful fleet input. Writing conferences, tabletop exercises, publication development teams, and development of personal relationships have been used as mechanisms to solicit fleet input for the development of doctrine and TTP.

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