



U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE  
— Est. 1884 —  
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

## Fleet Seminar Program & NWC at NPS Program

# JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS

Academic Year 2022-2023 Syllabus



**CDE**

College of Distance Education  
Joint Military Operations  
Department



# **THE UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE**



## **COLLEGE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS FLEET SEMINAR AND NWC-AT-NPS PROGRAMS SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023**



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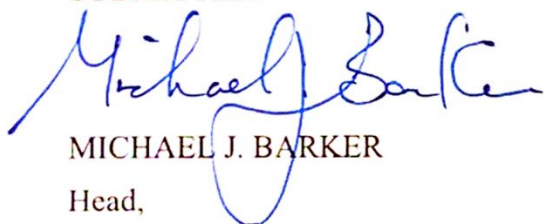
*JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE*

**NAVAL WAR COLLEGE  
COLLEGE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
JOINT MILITARY OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT  
SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE  
For  
JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS COURSE**


**FOREWORD**

This syllabus and study guide provides a comprehensive overview of the Naval War College (NWC), College of Distance Education (CDE), Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) Course. Prepared for the Fleet Seminar Program (FSP) and Naval War College-at-Naval Postgraduate School (NWC-at-NPS) Program to assist the student in weekly seminar preparation and development of a personal plan of study. Administrative information is also included. Course curricula are derived from the resident College of Naval Command and Staff (CNC&S) core curriculum.

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## JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS COURSE DESCRIPTION

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### 1. Mission.

In keeping with the Naval War College (NWC) Mission, the Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) Course is designed to educate mid-career leaders for service at the operational and theater-strategic levels of war. These leaders will be capable of meaningfully contributing to staff actions necessary for the linkage of ends, ways, and means in the attainment of strategic and operational objectives in both peace and war.

### 2. Course Overview.

The Joint Maritime Operations course is an in-depth study of the high-tactical and operational levels of war throughout the full spectrum of military operations, with an emphasis on mid-to-high intensity combat at sea. A focus will be put on refining students' analytical skills as well as both critical and creative thinking abilities. The emphasis in this course is on applying operational art and naval/joint warfare theories to develop creative solutions to unstructured or ill-structured military problems. Although maritime operations and sea service contributions are emphasized, the capabilities of all services are studied with ultimate focus on planning and execution of joint/combined operations at the joint/combined task force and maritime/naval component commander levels. The academic year will flow from the historic and theoretical to the modern and practical application of warfare, and will culminate in a final planning exercise intended to allow students to display their comprehension of the syllabus material and to demonstrate critical and creative thinking skills.

Via extensive study of numerous case studies, the JMO student is challenged with four enduring questions from the perspective of maritime and joint force commanders and their staff planners:

- What are the objectives and desired end state? (*Ends*)
- What sequence of actions is most likely to achieve those objectives and end state? (*Ways*)
- What resources are required to accomplish that sequence of actions? (*Means*)
- What is the likely chance of failure or unacceptable results in performing that sequence of actions? (*Risk*)

The ability to answer these questions, and create sound ways to achieve ends, is the essence of the Joint Maritime Operations course.

### 3. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Officer Professional Military Education Policy.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Instruction CJCSI 1800.01F sets the policies, procedures, objectives, and responsibilities for both officer Professional Military Education (PME) and Joint Professional Military Education (JPME).<sup>1</sup> It directs the services and service

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<sup>1</sup> The 2007 National Defense Authorization Act revised the definition of joint matters. Accordingly for purposes of clarity the term "joint" includes multinational and interagency partners.

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colleges to comply with the Officer Professional Military Education Policy (OPMEP) by meeting the outcomes it defines. The Officer Joint Professional Military Education outcomes are designed to produce officers fully capable of serving as leaders or staff officers at the operational level of war.

The OPMEP Service Intermediate-Level College (ILC) Joint Learning Area (JLA) objectives are presented in Appendix A to highlight the linkage between them, the NWC Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs), and the CDE JMO Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs). Each syllabus session also lists the Naval War College (NWC) learning objectives to be addressed in that session.

### **4. Program Learning Outcomes.**

Graduates of the CDE FSP Program will achieve JPME, Phase I certification and will have demonstrated the following Naval War College Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs):

1. Apply theory, history, doctrine, and relevance of seapower to support strategic thinking and decision making. Supporting JLAs: 1, 3, 4, 5
2. Demonstrate critical, creative, and structured thought through operational planning, reasoned argument, and professional communication. Supporting JLAs: 1, 5
3. Demonstrate the attributes of an ethical, experienced member of the profession of arms, including effective leadership and moral judgment, and promote professional values within the Joint Force. Supporting JLAs: 2, 6
4. Apply political and socio-economic concepts as well as organizational, legal, and ethical principles to design and assess theater-level joint and multinational operations across the continuum of cooperation, competition, conflict, and war. Supporting JLAs: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
5. Apply innovative theater strategies across all domains, from a globally integrated perspective and informed by the contemporary security environment, technological change, and the evolving character of war and competition. Supporting JLAs: 3, 4, 5, 6
6. Demonstrate, as a seapower-minded warfighter, the ability to enhance both planning and execution of Globally Integrated Operations across the continuum of competition in a joint, interagency, multi-domain, and international environment. Supporting JLAs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

### **5. CDE JMO Learning and Assessment Methodology.**

The CDE JMO learning and assessment methodology is based on outcomes aligned with officer OPMEP JPME objectives and Naval War College desired student educational outcomes. Students who successfully complete the Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) Course will be competent in the four CDE JMO Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

- Outcome 1: Apply critical thinking, creative thinking, and problem-solving skills to support decision-making in joint maritime operations.
- Outcome 2: Apply operational art to operational and high-tactical objectives in the maritime environment.
- Outcome 3: Apply the principles of naval warfare theory to joint maritime objectives across

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the spectrum of conflict.

- Outcome 4: Apply the Joint/Navy Planning Process to communicate how to employ maritime power to achieve military objectives.

Outcomes are further subdivided into associated elements to provide greater resolution of student proficiency and to allow for flexibility in assessment methods. See Appendix B.

### **6. Course Organization.**

The Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) course introduces the student to subject matter organized into five blocks. Each block is further subdivided into sessions. The course is sequenced to build upon previous sessions, culminating in the application of the Navy/Joint Planning Process (NPP/JPP) in a realistic scenario. Each block in the Joint Maritime Operations course is designed to build upon the next from building a sound foundation of maritime and joint warfare theory, to appreciating the challenges of the current operating environment, understanding current joint/service doctrine and capabilities, and finally grasping the logic of the planning processes. An overview of the five blocks follows:

**Block 1—“Course Introduction and Naval Warfare Theory”** This block first introduces the Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) course, and places emphasis on the roles of critical and creative thinking in military problem solving and decision making. Following this introduction, students will be exposed to the theory and objectives of naval warfare, to include an in-depth look at naval tactics, naval combined arms warfare, and naval command & control.

**Block 2—“Joint Operational Warfare Theory (Operational Art)”** This block encompasses the theory and practical application of Operational Art (Op Art). In these seminar sessions students are introduced to the fundamental themes of Op Art as a body of warfare theory. These themes of joint warfare theory, along with those of maritime theory from the previous block, are subsequently woven throughout the rest of the course. The enduring value of Op Art in planning and military decision making is thoroughly illustrated using historical case studies such as the Battle of Leyte Gulf and the Falklands/Malvinas Conflict, as well as current operations. A historical-case-study-based written essay constitutes the first summative assessment at the end of Block 2.

**Block 3—“Modern Operations Across the Competition Continuum”** This block examines the wide variety of activities and mission sets which may be executed or supported by the military throughout the modern competition continuum. The block begins with an overview of the concepts of the competition continuum, great power competition, and the global security environment. It then presents the aspects of operational law and ethics most relevant to modern joint operations, followed by sessions covering the many varied missions and considerations along the continuum including engagement, deterrence, crisis response, and limited contingency operations. The block concludes with analysis of modern domain considerations (specifically cyberspace) and unconventional statecraft. Throughout the block, case studies will be used to enable students to fully comprehend military and interagency operations in support of strategies designed to address these very complex types of operations. A second summative assessment, based on a modern conflict continuum vignette, concludes Block 3.

**Block 4—“Modern Joint Operational Warfare”** This block analyzes modern warfare from the perspective of a Joint Task Force (JTF), and initially analyzes its Command and Control

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(C2) organization into national, service, and functional components. The block then explores operational level planning considerations in employing and synchronizing the capabilities of the military services (U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Space Force) and Special Operations Forces (SOF). These capabilities are also considered in the context of the doctrinal responsibilities of each of the JTF functional component commanders. Complementary sessions follow on operational logistics, sustainment, deployment, and intelligence. A third summative assessment, based on a modern joint warfare vignette, concludes Block 4.

**Block 5—“Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise”** This block begins with an introduction to the Joint Strategic Planning System, and a session presenting the JPP. Following this introduction students are presented with the fictional Borneo scenario, and directed to respond to Presidential and Commander INDOPACOM direction to organize as a JTF Joint Planning Group (JPG) and execute the JPP to provide Courses of Action (COAs) and a recommendation to the Commander. This exercise gives students the opportunity to apply the JPP along with all the theory, doctrine, and historical knowledge gained thus far by tasking them to develop an operational level solution (JTF COA/order) to a modern joint military problem.

The exercise sessions are intended to be both an introduction to joint planning as well as an opportunity for students to appreciate the integral role of Operational Art, naval/joint/combined operations, service capabilities, joint/service doctrine, and contemporary operational issues in a realistic, complex practical planning exercise. The exercise simulates the dynamics of superior-subordinate operational staffs in a hypothetical, complex scenario that requires integrated operational level planning decisions on the use of military force in a maritime/joint/coalition/multinational environment. A fourth summative assessment, based on planning product outputs, concludes this planning block.

### 7. Syllabus Organization.

The syllabus establishes the basis for required course work and serves as an intellectual roadmap for the academic year. In each session, the *Focus* specifies the general context of the topic in the course flow. Next, the *Objectives* section cites the specific session goals and provides an intellectual line of departure for the readings. The *Background* section helps introduce the main concepts in each session, and provide their significance. The *Questions* section is designed to focus the student’s mind as he or she proceeds through the assigned readings, and should inspire critical thinking. The questions provided will serve as a foundation for seminar discussion and therefore should always be referenced to ensure a student is prepared for seminar discussions. The *Required Media* and *Required Readings* sections provide the minimum requirements for student preparation and enhance understanding of the topic. The *Supplementary Readings* section is provided for those who want to enhance their preparation or go into more depth about a session topic.

The Joint Maritime Operations course fulfills many of the officer Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) Phase I requirements established by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff in the OPMEP guidance. The objectives identified in Appendix A, and in each class session, reflect these requirements. The remaining JPME Phase I requirements are fulfilled in the Theater

Security Decision Making and Strategy & War courses.

## 8. “Active Learning” Methods of Instruction.

*The Socratic Method.* The seminar is the fundamental learning forum for this course, with student expertise being a significant part of the learning process. For a seminar to succeed, there must be open and candid sharing of ideas and experiences, engaged through civil discourse. Students will find that even the most unconventional idea may have some merit. Successful seminars—that is, seminars whose members leave with the greatest knowledge and personal satisfaction—are those made up of students who come to each session equipped with questions, observations, and insights based on thorough preparation. These insights build upon the assigned questions and are generated through a combination of reading, experience and thinking through the material. Most students leave the seminar with new insights or even more thought-provoking questions. Student preparation, free and open discussion, and the open-minded consideration of other students’ ideas, all contribute to a valuable seminar experience. The “one-third” rule is the keystone of the seminar approach. The first third is a well-constructed, relevant curriculum. The second third is a high quality CDE JMO faculty to present the material and guide the discussion, and the most important third is the participation and contribution of the individual students. Only by thoroughly preparing for seminar sessions can students become active catalysts who generate positive and proactive seminar interaction and refine critical and creative thinking skills.

*The Case Study Method.* This method of instruction is used to provide intellectual stimulation for students and is designed to develop student abilities to analyze and solve problems using the knowledge, concepts, and skills honed during the academic year. A concomitant benefit of the case study is to deepen the experiential pool in students through analysis of past great captains of war or to expand the knowledge of a specific geographic area. Some of the cases and problems stress individual effort and planning, while others require a team or staff approach. Cases may consist of historical events, analyzed for tactical, operational and theater strategic lessons, or postulated crisis situations that demonstrate the application of concepts such as presence, deterrence, international law, rules of engagement, and self-defense. Case studies sometimes will be narrowly focused to illustrate a specific force and its capabilities and limitations or to highlight explicit concepts involving an aspect of tactical, operational, or theater-strategic warfare. Seminars are often split into smaller groups or teams to prepare solutions and responses. The case study method of instruction allows students to achieve a higher level of learning while providing students with many more data points relevant to problem solving in the volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous environment in which we operate. Students will be tasked with analyzing the case study material, synthesizing information, and evaluating recommended courses of action that they create.

*The Lecture-Seminar Method.* To share the vast experience of some of the Naval War College faculty members and guest speakers, lectures are often provided. Recordings of these lectures are typically provided on Blackboard/Sakai as indicated in the *Required Media* section of a particular seminar session. Students are encouraged to critically analyze the information presented by speakers. JMO lectures are intended to generate questions that the students may discuss in seminar and are not intended as merely the transmission of knowledge.

*The Practical Exercise Method.* The opportunity for students to apply information presented in

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the curriculum is critical to achieving course outcomes. Practical exercises allow students time to analyze information critically in order to develop viable solutions to ill-structured problems. Students may be assigned to practical exercises as individuals, small groups, or as a seminar.

### 9. Media and Readings.

JMO sessions are supported by various media and readings. The purpose of the media and readings is to assist in understanding the many aspects of the topics being presented, and often, to provide divergent points of view on the same topic. For the most part, the readings and media are intended to convey to the student basic information, the mastery of which will facilitate in-class discussions. Many of the readings provide point-counterpoint and are intended to foster discussion. Students are reminded, however, that as critical thinkers, all readings should be questioned concerning their relationship to the topic, to other readings, and to the personal experience of the student. While the vast majority of assigned readings and media have been loaded onto Blackboard (FSP) or Sakai (NWC-at-NPS), we may issue some books and readings, due to their value as reference material (students must return books to Newport or Monterey/NPS, as appropriate, at the end of the course).

Each session lists categories of media and readings. The categories are as follows:

- **Required Media** include videotaped lectures, service briefs, interactive exercises and exercise background and should be treated the same as any *Required Reading*. They must be viewed prior to the session. All serve to enhance the learning experience by providing critical background for certain blocks or for specific sessions. They are provided on Blackboard and on Sakai.
- **Required Readings** are those that must be read prior to the session. Often professors will offer additional guidance on the priority of the readings based on the special needs of the individual seminar or recommend students scan a particular reading for broad content or as a refresher. These readings are provided on Blackboard and on Sakai. *Supplementary Readings* are those relevant to a session topic which may be useful to a student seeking more information in order to gain insight beyond that provided by the *Required Readings*; this includes additional background material on case studies and exercises. The *Supplementary Readings* listed in the syllabus are not issued but may be found in most libraries or on-line.

Included in these readings' categories are case studies, problem sets, books, manuals, and excerpts from manuals. There will be no classified material issued to students. The college provides materials to meet the course objectives. Students may refer to other materials available from local commands, libraries, or websites during the course. Extra materials can supplement, but will not substitute for, the provided materials. Policies and procedures for issue and return of course materials will be discussed at the first session.

The vast majority of required readings and various other media will be provided on Blackboard (FSP) or Sakai (NPS). Blackboard and Sakai are set up with the syllabus loaded and all of the readings and media presented as hyperlinks. Simply locate the session in the syllabus, go to the *Required Media* or *Required Readings*, and select the hyperlink for the reading you want to review.

The amount of preparatory reading required for each session depends on a variety of factors,



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including topic complexity, session objectives, and course schedule. This syllabus is a powerful tool in that it allows students to develop a personal plan of study that leads to better time management and a deeper understanding of the syllabus material. *It is recommended that you review the session requirements at least a week ahead of time in order to regressively and accurately plan preparation time.*

### 10. Requirements.

**10.1. Student Responsibilities.** FSP and NWC-at-NPS students are expected to prepare for each seminar and to participate in classroom discussions and exercises. A questioning attitude and a willingness to enter a rigorous but disciplined discussion are central to the success of the course. An officer's ability to engage positively and productively in deliberations and formulate advice is integral to sound operational decision making. Professors evaluate student contributions with regard to one's skill in persuading peers and seniors, because that persuasive leadership is critical to an officer's continued success. Professors evaluate written products because they represent one's ability to synthesize and organize information in a coherent manner, applying analytical frameworks and critical and creative thinking. Seminar work and written products also demonstrate the level of mastery achieved by individual students. Students are expected to improve both their written and verbal skills throughout their NWC experience.

**10.2. Workload.** The structure of the study requirements generally provides for an even workload throughout the academic year/quarter. Some peaks will naturally occur. Students should discuss any perceived overloads with the faculty. Advanced planning and careful allocation of time will help mitigate these peak workloads. *Student surveys show that the course requirements involve an average workload of eight to ten hours per week.* Assessments (explained below) may require additional time.

**10.3. Assessments.** Faculty will assess student learning using three means: formative assessments, summative assessments, and student contribution assessments. Assessments focus on student progress toward desired educational outcomes. Assessments also serve as a means for feedback and interaction between faculty and members of the seminar, providing the student some measure of how he or she is doing at that point in the course. Criteria for the grades of these assessments can be found in the "Grading Criteria" section of the syllabus.

- a. **Formative assessments (FAs)** are relatively short assignments (e.g., fill-in-the-blank, point paper, short answer) designed to evaluate student proficiency of individual learning objectives and outcomes addressed by sessions in each block. FAs are graded pass/fail and are used to monitor ongoing student learning, to help students identify any weaknesses or areas that need work, and to help professors recognize when students are struggling so they can address problems immediately. Although FAs are not assigned a numeric grade a student must demonstrate a passing level of the concepts being assessed (comparative to 80%). Students that fail to demonstrate the required level of understanding must retake the formative assessment. Those not passing it on the second attempt will be considered for removal from the course. Successful completion of all FAs in a block is a prerequisite for completing the overall block requirements and for taking the next summative assessment.
- b. **Summative assessments (SAs)** are relatively long, more comprehensive assignments

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(e.g., formal essays, highly detailed planning products) designed to evaluate student mastery of *all learning objectives and outcomes addressed to that point in the course, and ensure students have achieved the CDE JMO CLOs prior to course completion*. Students will receive detailed feedback addressing both the strengths and shortcomings of their written work along with a numeric and corresponding letter grade. Receiving a grade of less than 80% means a student has not demonstrated the required level of mastery of the outcomes being evaluated. These students will receive remedial instruction and be reassessed once the remedial work is completed. The time between the receipt of the initial grade and the resubmission will not exceed one week. The student's second attempt will be evaluated to the same standard as the initial submission. If the student then demonstrates the required level of mastery of the outcomes being evaluated, he/she will be assigned a grade of 80% for the assessment and permitted to continue the course of study. Students who fail to demonstrate the required level of mastery of the competencies being evaluated on their second submission will be considered for removal from the course.

- c. **Student contribution assessments** are completed by the professor(s) with a numeric and corresponding letter grade at the end of each block (FSP) or quarter (NPS). Students will be evaluated on criteria such as their level of preparation for each class, the quantity and thoughtfulness of written and verbal contributions to class discussions, and their performance as a team member or leader.

### 10.4. Weight of Assessments.

The following is a composite listing of JMO course requirements, type of effort, basis of evaluation, time due and their relative weight. The requirements for the NWC-at-NPS JMO course are slightly different due to the lesser time available and because it is taught in two separate quarters, JMO-1 (NW-3275) and JMO-2 (NW-3276). NWC-at-NPS course requirements are reflected below in parenthesis.

#### FSP (and NWC-at-NPS) JMO Course Requirements

REQUIREMENT	TYPE EFFORT	BASIS OF EVALUATION	DUE	WEIGHT
Formative Assessments	Individual	Various formats may be used. Students will receive specific instructions from their professor.	Per Course Calendar	Evaluated for competency but not factored into course grade.
Student Contribution	Individual, but may be in a group setting	Quality of individual contribution to seminar discussion and course active learning events.	End of Block, 6% each (NPS 15% per qtr)	30%
Summative Assessment 1	Individual	Written response demonstrating mastery of applicable competencies.	Block 2 (NPS JMO I mid-qtr)	20%

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Summative Assessment 2	Individual	Written response demonstrating mastery of applicable competencies.	Block 3 (NPS JMO I end-qtr)	15%
Summative Assessment 3	Individual	Written response demonstrating mastery of applicable competencies.	Block 4 (NPS JMO II mid-qtr)	15%
Summative Assessment 4	Individual	Written response demonstrating mastery of applicable competencies.	Block 5 (NPS JMO II end-qtr)	20%

### 10.5. Fleet Seminar Assignments.

Ideally, seminar groups provide a balanced distribution between Services, agencies and functional expertise. Student seminar, classroom, and faculty assignments are provided via separate correspondence before the start of the academic year.

### 10.6. Fleet Seminar/NWC-at-NPS Schedules.

The JMO Course Calendar for both FSP and NWC-at-NPS is included later in the syllabus.

Fleet Seminar Program seminars generally meet for three hours each week either on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday evenings depending on location. Meeting places and times may change occasionally to adapt to visiting Naval War College faculty from Newport, visiting professors from colleges, universities or government organizations around the country, facility limitations, or local events or weather conditions.

NWC-at-NPS seminars meet for two hours twice a week during regular academic quarters.

## 11. Grading Criteria.

A course grade will be assigned based on grades for the **summative assessments** and for **student contribution**. *Fleet Seminar Program students must complete, with a B- or better grade, each of the three NWC core courses for the NWC Master's Degree program.<sup>2</sup> A minimum grade of B- is required for successful completion of the JMO course and receipt of JPME Phase I certification.* All work in the prescribed curricula for the intermediate program will be graded using the standards below.

Final course grades will be expressed as the unrounded numerical average of the weighted course segments, to two decimal places, along with the corresponding letter grades with pluses or minuses.

Grading rubrics help in the determination of grades assigned during the Joint Maritime Operations course academic year. General rubrics are provided, in this syllabus, so that the student will know the general performance criteria for summative assessments and student contribution. Student final course grades will be posted after students complete the end-of-course questionnaire.

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<sup>2</sup> NWC-at-NPS students are not eligible for the NWC Master's Degree program.

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**11.1. Summative Assessments.** In addition to the substantive criteria specified below, the written response must be editorially correct (spelling, punctuation, grammar, syntax, format, etc.). Written work should conform to the *Guidance for Written Solutions for College of Distance Education (CDE) Students*.

- A+ (97-100) Organized, coherent and well-written response. Completely addresses the question(s). Covers all applicable major and key minor points. Demonstrates total grasp and comprehension of the topic. Demonstrates mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- A (94-<97) Demonstrates an excellent grasp of the topic, addressing all major issues and key minor points. Organized, coherent and well-written. Demonstrates mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- A- (90-<94) Clearly above average graduate level. Demonstrates a very good grasp of the topic. Addresses all major and at least some minor points in a clear and coherent manner. Demonstrates mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- B+ (87-<90) Well-crafted answer that discusses all relevant important concepts with supporting rationale for analysis. Demonstrates mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- B (84-<87) **Average graduate performance.** A successful consideration of the topic overall, but either lacking depth or containing statements for which the supporting rationale is not sufficiently argued. However, demonstrates acceptable mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- B- (80-<84) Addresses the question and demonstrates a fair understanding of the topic, but does not address all key concepts and is weak in rationale and clarity. However, demonstrates acceptable mastery of all competencies evaluated.
- C+ (77-<80) Demonstrates some grasp of the topic, but provides insufficient rationale for response and misses major elements or concepts. Does not merit graduate credit. Fails to demonstrate the required mastery of one or more of the competencies evaluated.
- C (74-<77) Demonstrates poor understanding of the topic. Provides marginal support for response. Missing major elements or concepts. Fails to demonstrate the required mastery of one or more of the competencies evaluated.
- C- (70-<74) Addresses the question, but does not provide sufficient discussion to demonstrate adequate understanding of the topic. Fails to demonstrate the required mastery of one or more of the competencies evaluated.
- D+ (67-<70) Considerably below graduate-level performance and lacking any evidence of effort or understanding of the subject matter. In some measure, fails to address the entire question.
- D (64-<67)
- D- (60-<64)
- F (0-<60) Unsatisfactory work. Fails to address the question(s), or displays evidence of plagiarism, cheating or misrepresentation.

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**11.2. Student Contribution.** The student contribution grades are determined by professor evaluation of the quality of a student's contributions to seminar discussions, projects, exercises and other course activities. The evaluation will consider a student's critical & creative thinking as demonstrated in oral or written communication when contributing to seminar activities. All students are expected to contribute to each seminar session, and to listen and respond respectfully when seminar-mates or professors offer their ideas. This overall expectation underlies all criteria described below. Interruptive, discourteous, disrespectful, or unprofessional conduct or attitude detracts from the overall learning experience for the seminar and will negatively affect the contribution grade.

**When a student's contribution grade falls below a B- (or is in danger of it) the Professor will intervene and ensure that the student understands that a contribution grade of B- or better is required for successful completion of each block.** The student will be provided the opportunity to increase his contribution grade through remediation provided by the Professor. Remediation must be determined by the Professor to be of high quality to warrant an increase in the student's contribution grade. A final contribution grade below a B- in any block will result in a recommendation for disenrollment from the course.

The contribution grade for Block 5 (Joint / Navy Planning Exercise) is determined by the professor's evaluation of the student's contributions to exercise preparation, planning, and execution play. It is recognized that many students will participate in areas for which they have no prior expertise. Additionally, some positions have greater visibility. Consequently, each student will be evaluated on his/her preparation and contribution in each given role, taking into consideration the above factors.

- |    |          |  |
|----|----------|--|
| A+ | (97-100) | Peerless demonstration of wholly thorough preparation for individual seminar sessions. Consistently contributes original and highly insightful thought. Exceptional team player and leader.  |
| A  | (94-<97) | Superior demonstration of complete preparation for individual sessions. Frequently offers original and well-thought-out insights. Routinely takes the lead to accomplish team projects.  |
| A- | (90-<94) | Excellent demonstration of preparation for individual sessions. Contributes original, well-developed insights in the majority of seminar sessions. Often takes the lead to accomplish team projects.   |
| B+ | (87-<90) | Above-average graduate level preparation for seminar sessions. Occasionally contributes original and well-developed insights. Obvious team player who sometimes takes the lead for team projects.  |
| B  | (84-<87) | Average graduate level preparation for individual sessions. Occasionally contributes original and insightful thought. Acceptable team player; takes effective lead on team projects when assigned.   |
| B- | (80-<84) | Minimally acceptable graduate level preparation for individual sessions. Infrequently contributes well-developed insights; may sometimes speak out without having thought through an issue. Requires prodding to take the lead in team projects. |

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C+	(77-<80)	Generally prepared, but not to minimum acceptable graduate level. Requires encouragement to contribute to discussions; contributions do not include original thinking or insights. Routinely allows others to lead the team projects.
C	(74-<77)	Preparation for individual sessions is only displayed when student is called upon to contribute. Elicited contributions reflect at best a basic understanding of session material. Consistently requires encouragement or prodding to take on a fair share of team project workload. Only occasionally engages in seminar dialogue with peers or professors.
C-	(70-<74)	Barely acceptable preparation. Contributions are extremely limited, rarely voluntary, and reflect minimal grasp of session material. Displays little interest in contributing to team projects.
D+	(67-<70)	Rarely prepared or engaged. Contributions are uncommon and reflect below-minimum acceptable understanding of lesson material. Engages in frequent fact-free conversation.
D	(64-<67)	
D-	(60-<64)	
F	(0-<60)	Unacceptable preparation. Displays no interest in contributing to team projects; cannot be relied on to accomplish assigned project work. At times may be seen by peers as disruptive.

**11.3. Diploma Requirements and Transcripts.** Each student is responsible for ensuring all eligibility and academic requirements of the Fleet Seminar/NWC-at-NPS Programs are met and policies adhered to. The Naval War College website <http://www.usnwc.edu/> contains policies and procedures for satisfying diploma and graduation requirements and providing official transcripts.

**11.4. Academic Honor Code.** The Naval War College diligently enforces a strict academic code requiring authors to credit properly the source of materials directly cited in any written work submitted in fulfillment of diploma or degree requirements. Simply put: plagiarism is prohibited. Likewise, this academic code prohibits cheating and the misrepresentation of a paper as an author's original thought. Plagiarism, cheating, and misrepresentation are inconsistent with the professional standards required of all military personnel and government employees. Furthermore, in the case of U.S. military officers, such conduct clearly violates the "Exemplary Conduct Standards" delineated in Title 10, U.S. Code, Sections 3583 (U.S. Army), 5947 (U.S. Naval Service), and 8583 (U.S. Air Force).

*Plagiarism* is the use of someone else's work without giving proper credit to the author or creator of the work. It is passing off as one's own another's words, ideas, analysis, or other products. Whether intentional or unintentional, plagiarism is a serious violation of academic integrity and will be treated as such by the command. Plagiarism includes but is not limited to the following actions:

- The verbatim use of others' words without citation;
- The paraphrasing of others' words or ideas without citation;
- Any use of others' work (other than facts that are widely accepted as common knowledge) found in books, journals, newspapers, websites, interviews, government

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documents, course materials, lecture notes, films, etc., without giving credit.

Authors are expected to give full credit in written submissions when utilizing another's words or ideas. Such utilization, with proper attribution, is not prohibited by this code. However, a substantially borrowed but attributed written submission may lack the originality, creativity or critical thought expected of graduate-level work and may merit a low or failing grade, but is not plagiarism.

*Cheating* is defined as the giving, receiving, or using of unauthorized aid in support of one's own efforts, or the efforts of another student. Cheating includes the following:

- Gaining unauthorized access to formative or summative assessments.
- Assisting or receiving assistance from other students or other individuals in the preparation of formative or summative assessments, unless specifically permitted.
- Utilizing unauthorized materials (notes, texts, crib sheets, and the like, in paper or electronic form) during formative or summative assessments.

*Misrepresentation* is defined as reusing a single paper (written response for a formative or summative assessment) for more than one purpose without permission or acknowledgement. Misrepresentation includes the following:

- Submitting a single paper or substantially the same paper for more than one course at the Naval War College without advance permission of the professor.
- Submitting a paper or substantially the same paper previously prepared for some other purpose outside the Naval War College without acknowledging that it is an earlier work.

### **Action in case of suspected violation:**

If a student's submitted written work appears to violate this code of conduct, the following procedures shall be followed:

- The Deputy Dean, CDE will be notified by the CDE JMO Department Head and will initiate an investigation. The student will be informed of the investigation and be allowed to submit information on his/her behalf. Results of the investigation will be given to the Dean, CDE.
- The Dean, CDE will forward the results of the investigation and a disposition recommendation to the Provost. The Provost will review the case and determine whether it should be referred to the Academic Integrity Review Committee (AIRC).
- The Provost may elect to have the case settled by the Dean, CDE; or refer it to the AIRC, in which case the President, NWC will be notified of the pending action.
- If the case is forwarded to the AIRC, the AIRC will review the case, inviting the student to participate by remote means such as phone-conference or tele-conference if feasible and desired; and/or accept any further written student information. The AIRC will make findings of fact and recommend appropriate action to the President, NWC. This action may include any or all of the following:
  - Lowering of the grades on the affected work (this will be a letter grade of "F" and

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a numerical grade of between 0 and 59) or on the entire course of instruction.

- Inclusion of remarks in Fitness Reports.
- Letter to appropriate branches of Service, agencies, offices, or governments.
- Dismissal from NWC.
- Referral for disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or for appropriate action under rules governing civilian personnel.

Violations discovered after graduation will be processed similarly and may result in referral of the matter to the current command or office of the individual concerned and, if appropriate, revocation of the NWC diploma, master's degree, and JPME credit.

### 12. Guidance for Assessment.

All Naval War College courses encourage a free and open exchange of ideas. Students are exposed to a broad spectrum of opinions to encourage individual analysis rather than learning preconceived doctrine. Two things about this methodology are worth noting: First, the views expressed by the faculty are their own and not necessarily related to an official Navy position. Second, the course provides few clear-cut answers to the issues addressed. This approach may be frustrating to some especially when being assessed, but it more accurately represents the complex and uncertain nature of issues students will grapple with in their profession, and is considered a more effective method to develop the ability to analyze, draw conclusions, and make sound decisions. While there may be no single right answer to a question there are still weaker and stronger arguments based on their logic and premises, or more-sound and less-sound solutions based on the theories, doctrine, and historical cases offered throughout the course.

#### 12.1. Writing Standards.

Written work submitted for grade should be formal, comprehensive, and in an academically acceptable style. The quality of work required is graduate school level. See competency number 5. The Joint Military Operations Department's *Guidance for Written Solutions for the College of Distance Education (CDE) Students* is provided on Blackboard/Sakai to assist you in regard to the format and content of written work. When applicable, written work should begin with a clear statement that identifies the student's position on the issue or question and the methodology that will be used to argue the position. Arguments should be coherent and persuasive and should lead to conclusions consistent with the line of reasoning developed. When directed to do so by your professor, derivative information will have sources identified, using an accepted format, for footnotes or endnotes and a bibliography citing all sources used. Students should refer to some recognized style manual or writing guide for guidance on correct usage and acceptable convention. Once again, manuals for this purpose include, but are not limited to, the *Guidance for Written Solutions for College of Distance Education (CDE) Students*.

#### 12.2. Format.

Written work will be submitted electronically in MS Word, per the professor's instructions.

a. **Formative and Summative Assessments.** Regardless of submission method, written



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assessments will conform to the following requirements at a minimum:

- First and Last Name should be placed in the header for each page.
  - Type all text in standard Times New Roman, size 12 font, double-spaced, left justified. Margins should be set at one inch on the top, bottom, left and right sides.
  - Reproduce the written topic exactly as it appears in the assessment question at the beginning of the written solution.
  - Number all pages consecutively. The maximum number of pages indicated in the assessment instructions is a strict limit. Page limits encourage disciplined thinking and require the student to reduce their arguments to the essential points. Do not include graphics, notes, bibliography, or title pages in counting to remain within the page requirements.
  - As previously mentioned, document reference material when told to do so using a recognized format for footnotes, endnotes, or parenthetical citations. A bibliography may also be required.
- b. **Point Papers.** Point papers are short *one- or two-page* responses to a session question. Point papers have a multipurpose nature on staffs. They are written to knowledgeable readers and often provide talking points for meetings, recommendations for discussion, or alternatives for decision-makers. (*Guidance for Written Solutions for College of Distance Education (CDE) Students* provides a point paper format that will help students capture on one or two pages the relevant issues, facts, analysis and recommendations.) Initially, students may find it difficult to write succinct but comprehensive point papers. Fight the tendency to tell everything you know or read about an issue.

### 12.3. Assessment Due Dates, Late or Unsatisfactory Work.

Each formative and summative assessment will have a specific due date for submission. Unexcused tardy student work—that is, work turned in past the deadline without previous notification of the professor—will receive a grade of not greater than a B- (80). On a case-by-case basis, work submitted more than 14 days late without the prior knowledge of the professor may result in the student's removal from the course. In any case, when written work is submitted more than 30 days overdue, a numeric grade of zero will be assigned and the Department Head and Program Manager in Newport shall be notified with dis-enrollment the likely outcome. Faculty members are available to assist students with course material, to review a student's progress, and to provide counseling as required. Students with individual concerns are encouraged to discuss them as early as possible so that professors can render assistance in a timely manner.

### 12.4. Grade Appeals.

- a. Formative Assessments: Formative Assessments are tools of various types used by the student and the professor to measure a student's progress toward mastery of course competencies. They are not graded events per se and, as such, are not subject to appeal.
- b. Summative Assessments: Following remediation, students receiving a grade of less than

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80 (B-) on their second attempt to complete a Summative Assessment may appeal within 72 hours after receipt of the grade in order to continue in the course of study. Contested grades shall be appealed first to the faculty member who assigned the grade, and then, if unresolved, to the Deputy Dean, College of Distance Education (CDE), via the Joint Military Operations Department Head. An additional grader will be assigned who will grade the submission in the blind (i.e., without specific knowledge of the initially assigned grade). This review may sustain, lower, or raise the assigned grade. If this review results in a grade of 80 (B-) or above, the student will receive a grade of 80 (B-) for the assignment and proceed with the course of study. If the initially assigned grade is sustained or lowered, the student may further contest the newly assigned grade by submitting, in writing and within 48 hours of receipt of the grade, a request that his/her appeal be taken to the Dean, CDE. The determination of the Dean, CDE is final. During the appellate process for a Summative Assessment grade, the student must satisfactorily complete follow-on coursework and graded assignments, if any, in order to remain in the course pending resolution of their appeal.

c. Any Assigned Grade (except for a final grade): Students must meet submission deadlines for appeals of unsatisfactory Summative Assessments discussed above, but may appeal a graded event for which they receive a grade of 80 (B-) or above within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the grade. Contested grades shall be appealed first to the faculty member who assigned the grade, and then, if unresolved, to the Deputy Dean, College of Distance Education (CDE) via the Joint Military Operations Department Head. An additional grader will be assigned who will grade the submission in the blind (i.e., without specific knowledge of the initially assigned grade). This review may sustain, lower, or raise the assigned grade. In the event that this grade is subsequently contested, the student must submit, in writing and within 48 hours of receipt of the grade, a request that his/her appeal be taken to the Dean, CDE. The determination of the Dean, CDE is final.

d. Contribution Grades: Students may only appeal contribution grades to the faculty member who assigned the grade. That faculty member will consider the student's feedback, make a final determination, and present the situation and the final determination to the Department Head.

e. Final Course Grades: A final course grade is not subject to review except for computational accuracy.

### **13. End of Course Questionnaire.**

Students' constructive comments ensure the course improves in subsequent years. The principle objective of this course is to provide a useful professional educational experience. Please report achievement or non-achievement of this objective via the survey. Mutual respect and a common goal — student educational advancement — are the basis for the student and faculty relationship. *Release of a student's final course grade and course completion letter is contingent upon completion of the course critique.*

### **14. Attendance.**

#### **14.1. Fleet Seminar Program (FSP).**

Students in both programs are expected to attend all seminars. Attendance is defined as a

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student's physical presence in any Fleet Seminar Program event (meeting, lecture or discussion, whether it is the home seminar or at another FSP location) for the course. Any student who does not attend a class in any location for a given week or session shall be considered as absent. **Isolated singular absences** are handled in accordance with the "Absences" paragraph below. There is no distinction between "excused" and "unexcused" absences. A student who is **absent from four or more seminar meetings** (whether lecture or discussion class) in any single course may not be eligible, by accreditation standards, for the M.A. degree. Upon a fourth absence, or when a fourth absence is anticipated, the specifics of the situation shall be reported by the seminar Professor to the Department Head and Program Manager in Newport, and a case-specific determination regarding eligibility for the NWC M.A. degree will be made by the Dean, College of Distance Education (CDE). Students who are subsequently **absent from five or more events** in any single course shall be reported to the course Department Head and Program Manager upon the fifth absence, and a case-specific determination regarding continuation in the course and eligibility for a Naval War College Diploma and JPME-I certification will be made by the Dean, CDE.

- a. **Visiting Other Fleet Seminar Sites.** Because of common schedules throughout the Fleet Seminar Program, students who must travel and might otherwise miss a session may be able to attend a JMO evening seminar at their temporary duty location if it hosts another Fleet Seminar. Students are expected to coordinate attendance at other seminar by e-mailing their professor as far in advance as possible. Students who are able to attend a seminar at another location are given full credit for attendance.
- b. **Transfer to Other Fleet Seminar Site.** Students who receive permanent change of duty station orders or extended temporary-duty orders during the academic year should contact their professor and the Fleet Seminar Program Manager to either transfer between seminars (if possible) or arrange to complete the course by another means. In some circumstances professors with students temporarily visiting for three weeks or less may ask the Program Manager to enroll the student in an auditing status to provide them access to Blackboard.
- c. **Absences.** The college understands that duty, work, or personal emergencies occasionally may necessitate missed classes. Students who miss a class are required to write a Point Paper, due at the beginning of the next seminar session, relating to the sessions missed during that seminar. The Point Paper topic will be as directed by the professor, but will usually be a summary of the major concepts gleaned from the readings of the missed sessions. This submission will not erase the recorded absence for the session(s) missed, but it will count toward the student's contribution grade.

### 14.2. NWC-at-NPS Program.

Students are required to fulfill all academic requirements and attend all scheduled class sessions. Attendance is defined as a student's physical presence in seminar sessions or lectures for the course in which the student is enrolled in any given quarter. An absence shall be assessed to any student who does not attend a seminar session or lecture for any scheduled class period. There is no distinction made between "excused" and "unexcused" absences.

Routine appointments (e.g., medical/dental) should be scheduled so as to avoid missing classes as stipulated in the published NPS attendance policy. For longer absences involving the granting of leave by NPS, notification is also required in advance, or when feasible in the case

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of emergency leave. For extended absences greater than three class sessions, including approved thesis research away from the NPS campus, students will be required to withdraw from the course, and reschedule it for another quarter. If a student is unable to attend a seminar session or lecture for any reason, the student **must advise the Professor in advance** via email that he or she will miss class for that period.

When a student in the NWC-at-NPS program is absent from two sessions in any one quarter, the seminar Professor shall immediately report it to the Associate Dean, NWC-at-NPS. Upon the third absence, or if possible, when a third absence is anticipated, the situation shall be reported to the CDE JMO Department Head in Newport. A case-specific determination regarding continuation in the course and eligibility for a Naval War College Diploma and JPME-I credit will then be made by the Dean, CDE in Newport.

The NWC-at-NPS program is structured such that any student who cannot be physically present in the normally-assigned seminar on any given day or days, but who is able to attend another NWC-at-NPS seminar for that day or those days, is given full credit for attendance. Students are responsible for advising their professor in advance of an anticipated absence, as well as for coordinating participation with another NWC-at-NPS seminar professor if possible. Such coordination will include email advisories to both professors documenting their attendance. If a student is unable to attend any NWC-at-NPS seminar for a given day or days, the student must submit a point paper responding to one of the discussion questions within the syllabus for the session(s) missed. This submission will not erase the recorded absence for the session(s) missed. This written work shall be submitted at the beginning of the next seminar session. The quality of this written submission will be considered in the overall student contribution grade.

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### **15. Key Personnel.**

If you require additional course information, or if problems develop that you cannot resolve locally with your site professor, contact one of the below individuals.

Defense Switched Network (DSN) Prefix

Newport 841-XXXX    Monterey 756-XXXX

Facsimile    Newport (401) 841-2457 / Monterey (831) 656-7637

#### **NEWPORT, RI**

CDE Fleet Seminar Program Manager

Prof. Ron Oard, CDR USN (Ret)

(401) 841-3664 [oardr@usnwc.edu]

CDE Graduate Degree Program Manager

Prof. David Kelly

(401) 841-6416 [david.kelly@usnwc.edu]

Head, Joint Military Operations Department

Prof. Michael Barker, LtCol USMC (Ret)

(401) 841-6598 [barkerm@usnwc.edu]

Prof. Derrill Goldizen, Ph.D., Lt Col USAF (Ret) (401) 841-6521

[derrill.goldizen@usnwc.edu]

Prof. Edmund Hernandez, CAPT USN (Ret)

(401) 841-6439

[edmund.hernandez@usnwc.edu]

Prof. Darren McClurg, CDR USN (Ret)

(401) 841-6518 [darren.mcclurg@usnwc.edu]

Prof. Adrian Schuettke, Col USAF (Ret)

(401) 841-6528 [adrian.schuettke@usnwc.edu]

Prof. Jane Stokes

(401) 841-4078 [jane.stokes@usnwc.edu]

#### **MONTEREY, CA**

NWC-at-NPS JMO Course Director

Prof. Greg Reilly, COL USA (Ret)

(831) 656-3300 [gdreilly@nps.edu]

Prof. James Adams, COL USA (Ret)

(831) 656-1924 [james.adams@nps.edu]

Prof. Jonathan Czarnecki, Ph.D., COL ARNG (Ret)

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Prof. Richard Grahlmán, CDR USN (Ret)

(831) 656-3540 [rgrahlman@nps.edu]

Prof. Scott McPherson, Ph.D., CAPT USN (Ret)

(831) 656-3719 [jmcphers@nps.edu]

Prof. Thomas Moore, Ph.D., COL USAR (Ret)

(831) 656-2642 [tpmoore@nps.edu]

Prof. Dayne Nix, Ph.D., CDR CHC USN (Ret)

(831) 656-3141 [denix@nps.edu]

Prof. David Overton, LtCol USMC (Ret)

(831) 656-3020 [dfoverto@nps.edu]

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**President**

**Code 1G**

**Naval War College**

**686 Cushing Road**

**Newport, RI 02841-1207**

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## 16. Academic Year (AY) 2022-23 Schedule for JMO Fleet Seminars.

Academic Year (AY) 2022-23 Schedule for CDE JMO FSP/NPS					
NOTE: <u>FSP</u> Dates indicate beginning of week; day varies by site. <u>NPS</u> Week and Session numbers indicate a representative quarterly schedule.					
Session	Topic	FSP Week	NPS Week	NPS Sess	Assessments
<b>BLOCK 1 - COURSE INTRODUCTION AND NAVAL WARFARE THEORY</b>		<b>2022</b>	<b>NPS QTR 1 NW3275 JMO I</b>		
1.1	Course Introduction	5-Sep	1	1	
1.2	Critical Thinking Creative Thinking and Decision Making	"	1	2	
1.3	The Joint Force: Service Capabilities and Warfare	12-Sep	"	"	
1.4	Naval Warfare Theory and Objectives	19-Sep	2	3	
1.5	Naval Tactics	"	"	"	
1.6	Naval Capabilities: Platforms, Sensors, Weapons, and C2	26-Sep	2	4	
1.7	Naval Combined Arms: Air, Surface, and Subsurface Warfare	3-Oct	3	5	
1.8	Tabletop Exercise: Organizing Naval Forces	10-Oct	3	6	FA 1
<b>BLOCK 2 - JOINT OPERATIONAL WARFARE THEORY (OPERATIONAL ART)</b>					
2.1	Introduction to Operational Art	17-Oct	4	7	
2.2	Military Objectives and the Levels of War	"	"	"	
2.3	Operational Factors	24-Oct	4	8	
2.4	Theater Structure and Geometry	"	5	9	
2.5	Operational Functions	31-Oct	5	10	
2.6	Elements of Major Operations/Campaigns	7-Nov	6	11	FA 2
2.7	Operational Design: Battle of Leyte Gulf (SA 1 Issued)	14-Nov	6	12	
**	<i>FSP Thanksgiving Break 21-27 November 2022</i>	**	**	**	
2.8	Operational Design: Falklands/Malvinas Conflict	28-Nov	7	13	
	Operational Design: Falklands/Malvinas Conflict - Continued	5-Dec	"	"	
2.9	Operational Leadership	12-Dec	7	14	
2.10	Summative Assessment 1 (SA 1): Naval Warfare Theory and Operational Art	"	"	"	SA 1
<b>BLOCK 3 - MODERN OPERATIONS ACROSS THE COMPETITION CONTINUUM</b>					
3.1	The Competition Continuum	19-Dec	8	15	
3.2	The Military Role in Foreign Policy	"	"	"	

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**	<i>FSP Holiday Break 24 December 2022 - 8 January 2023</i>	2023			
3.3	Operational Law and Ethics	9-Jan	8	16	
3.4	Engagement Across the Competition Continuum	16-Jan	9	17	FA 3
3.5	Limited Contingency Operations and Insurgency	23-Jan	9	18	
3.6	Information Operations and Cyber Warfare	30-Jan	10	19	
3.7	Unconventional Statecraft	"	10	20	
3.8	Summative Assessment 2 (SA 2): Competition Continuum	"	"	"	SA 2
<b>BLOCK 4 - MODERN JOINT OPERATIONAL WARFARE</b>			<b>NPS QTR 2 NW3276 JMO II</b>		
4.1	Joint Command and Control	6-Feb	11	1	
4.2	USN, USCG, and the JFMCC	13-Feb	11	2	
4.3	USA, USMC, and the JFLCC	20-Feb	12	3	
4.4	USAF, USSF, and the JFACC	27-Feb	12	4	
4.5	U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF), SOCOM, and the JFSOCC	"	13	5	FA 4
4.6	Joint Logistics and Sustainment	6-Mar	13	6	
4.7	Joint Deployment	"	"	"	
4.8	Joint Intelligence	13-Mar	"	"	
4.9	Summative Assessment 3 (SA 3): Modern Joint Operations	"	"	"	SA 3
<b>BLOCK 5 - JOINT PLANNING PROCESS (JPP) EXERCISE</b>					
5.1	Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS)	20-Mar	14	7	
5.2	Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise Introduction	"	14	8	
5.3	Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise - Planning Initiation	27-Mar	15	9	
	JPP Exercise - Mission Analysis	3-Apr	15	10	FA 5
	JPP Exercise - COA Development	10-Apr	16	11	
	JPP Exercise - COA Development - Continued	17-Apr	16	12	FA 6 (FSP) SA 4 (NPS)
	JPP Exercise - COA Analysis and Wargaming	24-Apr	17	13	
	JPP Exercise - COA Comparison, Recommendation, and Approval	1-May	17	14	SA 4 (FSP)
	JPP Exercise - Order Development (WARNORD)	8-May	18-20	15-19	
5.4	Summative Assessment 4 (SA 4) Feedback / Course Critique	15-May	20	20	

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**SESSION STUDY GUIDES**

**BLOCK 1 – COURSE INTRODUCTION AND NAVAL WARFARE THEORY**

**Focus:**

The focus of this block is on previewing the entirety of the JMO course, and beginning it by exploring the topic of Naval Warfare Theory.



## JMO 1.1 COURSE INTRODUCTION

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### A. Focus:

This session provides an overview of the objectives and requirements of the Joint Maritime Operations Course.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the requirements and objectives of the course.
- Comprehend guidelines for administrative matters, classroom conduct, and assessments.
- Know the background and expertise of the faculty and student members of the seminar.

### C. Background:

For the foreseeable future, the use of military power, together with the diplomatic, economic, and informational instruments of national power, will be essential to achieving national strategic objectives. During this course you will study how to effectively wield the military instrument of power in concert with the other instruments to achieve operational and theater-strategic objectives.

While many students arrive in seminar flush with tactical knowledge and expertise, we will now open the intellectual aperture and examine higher levels of war, in this case the operational and theater-strategic levels. The focus therefore will be upon operations at the Joint Force Commander (Joint Force Maritime Component Commander, Joint Task Force commander, and Combatant Commander) levels.

### D. Questions:

1. What are the expectations and objectives of JMO, and how can students best prepare for the course?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings: (21 pages)

College of Distance Education. *Fleet Seminar Program & NWC at NPS Program - Joint Maritime Operations Syllabus and Study Guide*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2022. Read Section One, pp. 1-21. **(Government)**

College of Distance Education. *Guidance for Written Solutions for College of Distance Education (CDE) Students*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2017. Scan for eventual use later on assessments, or point papers as required. **(CDE 2062C) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Chicago Manual of Style Online. Accessed on 22 April 2021. <http://chicagomanualofstyle.org>  
Hacker, Diana and Nancy Sommers. *A Writer's Reference*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Boston, MA: Bedford / St. Martin's, 2014.

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Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2013.

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. Washington, DC: CJCS, January 2021. Accessed on 22 April 2021. <http://www.jcs.mil/Portals/36/Documents/Doctrine/pubs/dictionary.pdf>

## JMO 1.2 CRITICAL THINKING CREATIVE THINKING AND DECISION MAKING

*We set out to answer a specific question: When can you trust an experienced professional who claims to have an intuition? It was obvious that Klein would be more disposed to be trusting, and I would be more skeptical. But could we agree on principles for answering the general question?*

—Daniel Kahneman, *Thinking Fast and Slow*

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### A. Focus:

This session introduces the concepts and language of critical and creative thinking. The lesson intends to enhance one's ability to critically analyze the arguments of others and to construct logically persuasive arguments of one's own. The ultimate goal is to improve the student's ability to solve problems creatively, make sound decisions, and help others do the same.

### B. Objectives:

- Evaluate the soundness of a conclusion/thesis by analyzing an argument's logical structure, premises, and supporting rationale.
- Comprehend how to identify and refute fallacious reasoning.
- Understand the roles that critical thinking, creative thinking, logical reasoning play in military problem solving (planning) and military decision making.
- Comprehend the need to understand the structure of problems, and to select appropriate methodologies to solve them.

### C. Background:

The material for this session spans four general topic areas: 1) thinking critically and creatively 2) understanding and analyzing arguments 3) avoiding logical fallacies 4) using these skills to solve military problems. The required readings for this session afford you the opportunity to expand upon your understanding of these complicated and often complex topics.

The most immediate benefit to this understanding will be your improved ability to consider, critique, apply, and write about the concepts presented to you throughout this thought-provoking course. A longer-term benefit of sharpening your thinking skills relates to the type of problem framing and solving required of mid-level and senior officers.

Most formal military decision-making processes are best suited to the usually well-structured case of major combat operations between conventional military forces of nation-states governed by rational elites mindful of international norms. As history shows, however, much of what our military confronts falls outside the ambit of well-structured competition and into a realm of ill-structured, violent, "wicked" problems defying solution via linear, rational thought processes – if a solution exists at all. In such situations, the skill, expertise, experience, creativity, and intuition of the commander and staff are often critical in deriving "satisficing" courses-of-action with an acceptable probability of success.

Do your best to read and think critically throughout the course. Whenever you complete a reading ask yourself whether you agree or disagree with the main thesis, and then ask why.

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Whenever you write in response to a prompt or question, offer your thesis and then support it with your logical reasoning that brought you to your conclusion. In this way you will become a better communicator and a more influential thinker and leader. Strive to push the limits of your understanding, be creative... be bold! This will be a year of intellectual growth.

### D. Questions:

- 1) What are the fundamental differences between a logical argument and a disagreement?
- 2) What value lies in the deconstruction of an argument?
- 3) How and why does a critical thinker deconstruct an argument?
- 4) Describe the indicators of fallacious reasoning. Why does identifying fallacies matter?
- 5) What is a problem and why is it important to understand problem structures?
- 6) How does a problem's structure relate to the methodology to resolve it?
- 7) Why do (or should) we first assess the structure and typology of a problem, before we begin trying to resolve it?
- 8) Identify techniques to spur creative thought, both individually and in groups.
- 9) If many of the problems we confront in the modern operating environment manifest themselves as Complex Adaptive Systems, how can they be adequately described?

### E. Required Media (Approx 0:06:45):

“Introduction to Problem Solving” Lecture. View first 6:45 only. (CDE 8064M)

### F. Required Readings: (Approx 63 pages)

Kiersky, James H. and Nicholas J. Castle. *Thinking Critically: Techniques for Logical Reasoning*. West Publishing Co: New York. 1995. Read: 1-38. **(NWC 4163) (E-Reserve)**

Purtill, Richard L. *Logical Thinking – Chapter 5 “Fallacies”*. New York: Harpers & Row Publishers. 1972. Read: 55-65. **(NWC 4106) (E-Reserve)**

Hartig, William J. “Problem Solving and the Military Professional.” Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2010. Read 2-15. **(NWC 1029) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Allen, Charles D. and Stephen J. Gerras. “Developing Creative and Critical Thinkers.” *Military Review* (November December 2009): 77-83.

King, Charles. “How to Think.” Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service and Department of Government. 1999. (NWC 4167) Accessed on 22 April 2021. Available at [https://faculty.georgetown.edu/kingch/How\\_to\\_Think.htm](https://faculty.georgetown.edu/kingch/How_to_Think.htm)

### JMO 1.3 THE JOINT FORCE: SERVICE CAPABILITIES AND WARFARE

*For the infantry to seize and hold the island, ships had to control the sea. For a fleet to control the sea, the pilots had to fly from the island's airfield. For the pilots to fly from the airfield, the infantry had to hold the island. That tripod stood only by the strength of all three legs.*

—James D. Hornfischer, *Neptune's Inferno: The U.S. Navy at Guadalcanal*

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#### A. Focus:

All Service components contribute distinct capabilities to the joint force, and approach warfare grounded in their respective warfare theories. Each theory is tailored to the domain of warfare fought in, however it is their interdependence that is critical to creating overall joint effectiveness. This interconnectedness is not a given; service capabilities must be consciously integrated as parochialism and bias remain real obstacles based on years, even centuries, of single-Service operational experience. This session focuses on the way each service approaches warfare, and is intended to increase understanding of the commonality and friction that can exist between these forces.

#### B. Objectives:

- Understand the differences in underlying warfare theories of each military service.
- Comprehend the commonality and friction that can exist between services.

#### C. Background:

The Armed Forces of the United States acknowledges “jointness” as the fundamental organizing construct and ideal method of employing force. This cross-Service combination of capabilities is understood to be synergistic, with the joint force sum greater than its service component parts. Properly organized, a high degree of interoperability reduces technical, doctrinal, and culture barriers that limit the ability of Joint Force Commanders (JFC) to achieve objectives.

Historical roots influence the roles and missions that each Service provides to the Nation; likewise, each Service brings both individual culture and capability to the joint fight. It is incumbent on the military and security professional to understand these key attributes of each Service in order to better plan, and fight, alongside them.

#### D. Questions:

1. Describe the roles that each Service and SOF play in support of national defense and security.
2. What are their specified missions and where is there overlap between them? How does such overlap translate into Service competitiveness, both operationally and in relation to limited national resources?
3. To what extent does culture influence how a Service sees itself as part of a joint force?

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4. Identify the major deployable forces from each Service that would routinely be employed as part of a joint force in support of a contingency operation. What are the employment considerations for each of these forces??

### **E. Required Media (Approx 0:59:00):**

“Naval Way of War” Lecture. (CDE 8037N)

### **F. Required Readings: (Approx 47 pages)**

U.S. Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department. "Introduction to Service Capabilities." Newport, RI: Naval War College, February 2021. Read: 1-37. (NWC 4245).

Zimmerman, S. Rebecca, Kimberly Jackson, Natasha Lander, Colin Roberts, Dan Madden, and Rebeca Orrie. “Movement and Maneuver: Culture and the Competition for Influence Among the U.S. Military Services.” Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2019. Read: xi-xxi. (NWC 4211).

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

Papp, Robert J. ADM. Coast Guard Publication 3-0, Operations. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, United States Coast Guard. February, 2012.

U.S. Air Force. Air Force Doctrine Volume 1 – Basic Doctrine. Air Force Doctrine Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, 27 February 2015.

U.S. Department of the Army. Training and Doctrine Command. The U. S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations, 2028. TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Army, Training and Doctrine Command, December 6, 2018.

U.S. Department of the Navy. Commandant’s Planning Guidance. 38th Commandant of the Marine Corps, General David H. Berger, Issued July 2019.

———. How We Fight: Handbook for the Naval Warfighter. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), 2015.

U.S. Department of the Space Force. Space Capstone Publication, Spacepower (SCP). Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Space Force, June 2020.

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Special Operations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-05. Washington, D.C.: CJCS, 16 July 2014.

Naval War College, JMO Department. Service Briefs. U.S. Navy Briefing. (CDE 8039Mc)

———. Service Briefs. U.S. Coast Guard Briefing. (CDE 8041Mc)

———. Service Briefs. U.S. Marine Corps Briefing. (CDE 8042Md)

———. Service Briefs. United States Army Briefing. (CDE 8044Mc)

———. Service Briefs. U.S. Air Force Briefing. (CDE 8045Mc)

———. Service Briefs. Special Operations Forces (SOF) Briefing. (CDE 8046Mc)

**JMO 1.4 NAVAL WARFARE THEORY AND OBJECTIVES**

*He who commands the sea is at great liberty and may take as much or as little of the war as he will.*

—Francis Bacon, 1561-1626

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**A. Focus:**

This session addresses the utility of navies, the common objectives they pursue, and key aspects of naval warfare. It will explore the differences between war on land and at sea, and between war on the open ocean and in the littorals, because these distinctions often prove relevant in joint operational planning. Yet the main objectives of maritime warfare, especially sea control and denial, remain fairly constant.

**B. Objectives:**

- Comprehend the nature and character of naval warfare.
- Comprehend in strategic terms why nations build and maintain navies.
- Comprehend the primary objectives of naval warfare.
- Comprehend the main methods of obtaining, maintaining, and exploiting sea control and the conditions for denying and disputing sea control.

**C. Background:**

While any navy is likely to focus on its enemy counterpart, its efforts in the maritime domain will usually support larger objectives on land, because that's where people live and politics prevail. But maritime warfare differs significantly from land warfare, and this session aims to develop a basic understanding sea power and its employment by applying theory to the analysis of historical cases. We'll consider the nature and common objectives as well as maritime warfare's relationship to other domains and to technology.

The U.S. Navy has not engaged in fleet-on-fleet action since 1945, and the last ship-on-ship tactical action occurred in 1988 in the Arabian Gulf. Since "practice" is limited, theory, historical precedent, and assumptions about the future must inform how the Navy builds, trains, and employs forces.

The first reading by Uhlig will propose the idea of timeless "constants" of naval warfare to consider. Readings by Vego (classic) and Till (post-modern) will facilitate a sound, basic understanding of naval warfare principles, which students will then use to analyze the current U.S. tri-service maritime strategy document: Advantage at Sea: Prevailing with Integrated All-Domain Naval Power.

**D. Questions:**

1. In general terms describe why nations build, employ, and maintain navies.
2. When considering the role of a nation's military forces, how does the maritime domain differ from the land and air domains (consider interface between land and sea, ocean transit

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routes, political/legal, military, social, economic and environmental)?

3. When considering Till's four historic attributes of the sea (resource, medium for transportation and exchange, medium for information and the spread of ideas, medium for dominion), how should these attributes be considered in planning maritime operations?
4. What are the principal objectives of naval warfare?
5. Describe the mutual relationship between war on land and at sea.
6. What are the main differences in conducting a war on the open ocean and in the littorals?
7. What is sea control and why does one obtain it? Can sea control exist in peacetime?
8. How are the terms 'sea control' and 'sea denial' related? How do these two, modern terms relate to the historical Command of the Seas?
9. What is meant by the term 'Choke Point Control'? How does this relate to Sea Control?
10. How can other services (air and ground forces) be employed in support of naval air to obtain, maintain and exercise control of the air/surface or deny that control?
11. How do the objectives of naval warfare relate to the overall objectives of the conflict itself?

### E. Required Media (Approx 0:15:05):

"Battle of Midway Tactical Overview – World War II History." YouTube, uploaded by The HISTORY Channel, 1 June 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kipF5zoCGAk>.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 102 pages):

Uhlig, Frank Jr. "The Constants of Naval Warfare." *Naval War College Review* 50 (Spring 1997): 92-105. **(NWC 1238)**.

Till, Geoffrey. *Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-First Century*. 3rd ed. New York: Routledge, 2013. Read: Chapter 1, "In Search of Seapower," pp. 1-26; Chapter 2, "Missions of the Modern & Post-Modern Navy," pp. 32-41; and Chapter 3, "Operational Art and Modern Maritime Theory," pp. 79-86; Chapter 6, "Command of the Sea and Sea Control", pp.145-154; Chapter 8, "Exploiting Command of the Sea", pp. 184-189. **(Issued)**

Vego, Milan. *Objectives of Naval Warfare*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, June 2015. **(NWC 1102) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Obtaining and Maintaining Sea Control*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, June 2015. Read: 1-5; scan the body noting the methods in **bold**, then read conclusion 33-36. **(NWC 1108) (Government)**

U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Navy. *Advantage at Sea: Prevailing with Integrated All-Domain Naval Power*. Commandant USCG, Commandant USMC, CNO, December 2020. Read: Foreword and pp. 1-8. **(Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Kraska, James. "How the United States Lost the Naval War of 2105." *Orbis* 54, no. 1 (Winter 2010): 35-45.



## JMO 1.5 NAVAL TACTICS

*Forces at sea are not broken by encirclement; they are broken by destruction.*

—Capt. Wayne P. Hughes, Jr. USN (Ret), *Fleet Tactics and Coastal Combat*, 2nd edition, 2000

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### A. Focus:

As an operational commander/planner, understanding the fundamentals of employing naval tactical actions is critical to developing accurate estimates of the situation, devising effective courses of action, and making sound decisions during the execution phase.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the fundamental principles for tactical employment of naval forces.
- Comprehend the relationship between naval tactics, operations, and strategy.
- Comprehend the mutual relationship between the development of naval technology and the evolution of naval tactics.

### C. Background:

While operational commanders try to place forces in advantageous positions to achieve objectives, tactical commanders must bring combat power to bear on the enemy. As the October 2000 terrorist attack on USS Cole, the 1987 missile attack on USS Stark, and the 1982 sinking of Argentina's ARA Belgrano demonstrated, tactical failure at sea can have a profound impact on operations, strategy, and even the national mood. Understanding broad tactical principles ("cornerstones" as Hughes describes them) allows planners to determine how best to employ naval forces to accomplish operational and strategic objectives.

In generic terms, naval tactics can be defined as the theory and practice of planning and employing naval tactical actions aimed to accomplish a tactical objective. The main methods of tactical actions are attacks, strikes, raids, engagements, and battles. "Attacking effectively first" is of paramount importance in maritime warfare, because attack tends to be stronger than defense and often confers decisive advantage. Hughes describes firepower (fires), scouting (ISR), and Command & Control (C2) as key naval tactical functions necessary to achieve the first effective attack. They are opposed by counterforce, anti-scouts (counter-ISR), and C2 countermeasure systems. The previously studied Battle of Midway is a good example of this characteristic maritime imperative to find and strike the enemy first. Had Spruance's attack proved ineffective (which it nearly did) or had the Japanese found and struck Spruance's carriers first, the battle's outcome would likely have been very different.

Maritime warfare is fundamentally platform-centric ('navies man their ships; armies equip their soldiers'). Quality Sailors and good leadership remain critical, but technology plays an outsize role in the race to find, fix and finish an opponent.

### D. Questions:

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1. Why is understanding naval tactics important to the naval operational commander?
2. Describe Hughes' six cornerstones of naval tactics. Which seems most relevant to modern navies today? Which seems least relevant?
3. Describe the relationship between naval tactics and maritime strategy.
4. Why is there a mutual relationship between emerging technologies and naval tactics?
5. How are naval tactical actions different from tactical actions on land or in the air?
6. How can a leader effectively apply Hughes' first cornerstone (Sailors Matter Most)?

### E. Required Media (Approx 1:03:57):

"Battle of Savo Island 1942: America's Worst Naval Defeat." YouTube, uploaded by Montemayor, 14 June 2021, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=IICRQPIduFc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IICRQPIduFc).

### F. Required Readings (Approx 56 pages):

Hornfischer, James D. *Neptune's Inferno: The U.S. Navy at Guadalcanal*. New York: Bantam, 2012. Read: Prologue, pp. xvii-xx. **(CDE 8172) (E-Reserve)**

Hughes, Wayne P., Jr. *Fleet Tactics and Coastal Combat*. 2nd ed. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2000. Read: "Six Cornerstones", pp. 17-44; "The Great Trends", pp. 169-177; "The Great Constants", pp. 224-227. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. pages 9-34, 163-170, 210-213) **(Issued)**

Stille, Mark. *The Naval Battles for Guadalcanal 1942*. Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2013. Read: *Opposing Fleets* pp. 19-30, *Savo Island* pp. 38-45. **(Issued)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Cares, Jeffrey R. "Distributed Combat Power: The Application of Salvo Theory to Unmanned Systems." In *Operations Research for Unmanned Vehicle Operations*, edited by Jeffrey R. Cares and John Q. Dickmann. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2016.

Hone, Trent. "The Evolution of Fleet Tactical Doctrine in the U.S. Navy, 1922-1941." *The Journal of Military History* 67, no. 4 (October 2003): 1107-1148.

Lautenschlaeger, Karl. "Technology and the Evolution of Naval Warfare." *International Security* 8, no. 2 (Fall 1983): 3-51.

Swartz, Peter. M. *American Naval Policy, Strategy, Plans and Operations in the Second Decade of the Twenty-first Century*. Center for Naval Analyses (January 2017). [https://www.cna.org/cna\\_files/pdf/DOP-2017-U-014741-Final.pdf](https://www.cna.org/cna_files/pdf/DOP-2017-U-014741-Final.pdf)

Vego, Milan. *On Naval Tactics*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, September 2015. **(NWC 2148)**

Vego, Milan. *Naval Tactical Actions*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, August 2015. **(NWC 2155)**

## JMO 1.6 NAVAL CAPABILITIES: PLATFORMS, SENSORS, WEAPONS, AND C2

*Sea Fighting is pure common sense. The first of all its necessities is SPEED, so as to be able to fight WHEN you like, WHERE you like and HOW you like!*

—Admiral Sir John “Jackie” Fisher, 1904

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### A. Focus:

This session provides an overview of the major USN platforms, sensors, and weapons. Good tacticians must know the capabilities and limitations of the platforms from which they fight. Good operational planners must have a general understanding of naval capabilities in order to effectively employ them in joint warfare.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the capabilities, limitations, and interactions of typical naval platforms, sensors, and weapons.
- Comprehend the influence of the physical environment on each of these three components of naval forces.
- Comprehend the challenges of command, control, and coordination of platforms, sensors, and weapons in the maritime domain.

### C. Background:

In each domain forces move, see, and shoot differently. The maritime domain creates some unique challenges and opportunities for the operational commander. For one thing, it is physically three dimensional (air, sea, subsurface). Each dimension requires different sensors, weapons, and tactics, leading to a high degree of complexity in naval tactical warfare. This in turn drives development of complicated ships, subs, and aircraft, the crews of which require extensive training to operate them effectively. Irrespective of any enemy, the maritime environment itself is a fundamentally hostile one. A disabled ship or aircraft is often immediately in extremis and far from help. “Halsey’s typhoon” in 1944 sank three destroyers, killed 790 sailors, damaged nine other warships and swept dozens of aircraft overboard. Besides the weather, shallow waters are full of rocks, reefs, and other hazards to navigation. Even the water itself is highly corrosive and very hard on equipment; whatever does not corrode is often flammable. Operating in the maritime domain is a complicated business.

The successful employment of a maritime strategy through the tactical use of forces is reliant upon many factors, one of which is the effective development and employment of platforms, sensors, and weapons in the maritime environment. Technology profoundly influences naval tactics. Throughout the Battle of the Atlantic in WWII radar, radar detectors, sonar, high-frequency direction finding, aerial reconnaissance, and cryptology each played a role in the struggle to detect or avoid detection. Weapons such as acoustic homing torpedoes, hedgehogs (forward thrown anti-submarine weapon), mines, rockets, and aerial depth charges conferred varying advantages in tactical engagements. On the allied side, the convoy system and escort

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tactics evolved with experience and improving technology. German U-boats employed surface attacks at night with specialized optics and target computers, while communications enabled wolfpack tactics. Such innovations happen at speed under the pressure of wartime, but they continue between conflicts. Dueling innovations were a feature of the Cold War and remain characteristic of the current competition between the U.S. and China, with competitive development of unmanned systems, 5th generation aircraft, anti-ship ballistic missiles, hypersonic weapons, lasers, electronic warfare capabilities, cyberwarfare, artificial intelligence, etc. Increases in the range, speed, and lethality of offensive firepower reduce commanders' decision time and increase the risks of concentration. While dispersed forces may be more survivable, C2 becomes more challenging and dependent on long-range communications, which tend to be more vulnerable to interception, interruption, and bandwidth limitations

### **D. Questions:**

1. What type of sensors and weapon systems are commonly found on air, surface and subsurface combatants?
2. Describe the tactical advantages and disadvantages in the combat employment of one's naval air forces.
3. Describe the tactical advantages and disadvantages in the combat employment of one's naval surface forces.
4. Describe the tactical advantages and disadvantages in the combat employment of one's submarine forces.
5. Describe the relationship between platform, sensor, and weapon systems and naval tactics.
6. How have technological innovations in these capabilities influenced naval warfare tactics?
7. To what extent might the introduction of more advanced anti-ship missiles, anti-ship ballistic missiles, hypersonic weapons, unmanned or remotely piloted vehicles, artificial intelligence, or new information warfare capabilities change the nature of naval warfare tactics in the future?

### **E. Required Media (Approx 0:08:00):**

Kristof, Nick. "Why the CWC Concept?" (April 2020).

<https://usnwc.hosted.panopto.com/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=6da3f768-173a-4027-87d8-aecb01225a4f>

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 91 pages):**

Stille, Mark. *The Naval Battles for Guadalcanal 1942*. Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2013. Read: First and Second Battle of Guadalcanal pp. 58-84. Review: *Opposing Fleets* pp. 19-30. (Issued) **[Weapons, Sensors, Surface Platforms]**

Pye, W.S. President, United States Naval War College to Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet. "Comments on the Battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 11-15, 1942." Newport, RI: Naval War College, 5 June 1943. Read: pp. 4-11. **(NWC 1167) (Government) [Weapons, Sensors, Platforms, C2]**

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Leighton, Bruce G. "The Relation of Aircraft to Sea-Power." *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 54, no. 9 (September 1928): 728-745. (NWC 4109) [Weapons, Sensors, Air Platforms] (E-Reserve)

Lautenschlager, Karl. "The Submarine in Naval Warfare, 1901-2001." *International Security* 11, no. 3 (Winter 1986-1987): 94-140. Read: 94-111. (NWC 4077) [Sub Platforms]

Hughes, Wayne P., Jr. *Fleet Tactics and Coastal Combat*. 2nd ed. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2000. Read: "Missiles in Maritime Warfare", pp. 149-155. (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed pages 144-151) (Issued) [Weapons]

Joint Military Operations Department. *Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Read: pp. 11-31. (Government) (NWC 3153S) [Platforms]

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Hendrix, Henry J. *At What Cost a Carrier?* Disruptive Defense Papers, Center for a New American Security, March 2013. [Air & AMD] Accessed on 10 June 2021. [https://s3.amazonaws.com/files.cnas.org/documents/CNAS-Carrier\\_Hendrix\\_FINAL.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/files.cnas.org/documents/CNAS-Carrier_Hendrix_FINAL.pdf).

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## JMO 1.7 NAVAL COMBINED ARMS: AIR, SURFACE, AND SUBSURFACE WARFARE

*Knowledge of naval matters is an art as well as any other and not to be attended to at idle times and on the by . . .*

—Pericles, 460 BC

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### A. Focus:

This session will introduce students to the employment of naval forces synchronized across multiple domains to achieve tactical objectives. Using naval tactical theory and knowledge of naval capabilities from earlier sessions, students will explore how navies employ forces in practice as a cohesive whole using combined arms concepts.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the main principles and methods of countering threats in the air, on the surface, and in the subsurface of the maritime domain.
- Comprehend how a naval force integrates employment of submarines, surface ships, and aircraft along with their sensors and weapons to achieve naval objectives.
- Comprehend the influence of the littorals on the employment of naval forces.

### C. Background:

Rapid technological changes in the late 19th, throughout the 20th, and into the 21st century led to the invention of submarines, airplanes, improved forms of naval propulsion, increasingly powerful and sophisticated weapons, and pervasive information related technology linking all of these together. This changed naval warfare from one encompassing primarily a single domain (the surface) to one where multiple domains were in play simultaneously. Navies had to develop platforms, sensors and weapons to compete in all three. As the 20th century progressed, the advantages of synchronizing capabilities across multiple domains to defeat enemy forces on, under, over, or adjacent to the sea became clear. Thus was born combined arms at sea.

Modern naval combined arms concepts can be broken down into the major warfare areas: Expeditionary Warfare, Surface Warfare (SUW), Undersea Warfare (USW), Air Warfare/Air and Missile Defense (AW/AMD), Strike Warfare (STW), and Information Warfare (IW). While there are other missions and tasks undertaken by navies, these best encapsulate how they employ combat power to achieve tactical objectives. SUW, the oldest form of naval warfare, is conducted against ships. The purpose of USW is to defeat enemy submarines and mines. AW/AMD protects naval forces from air and missile attacks, which have arguably dominated war at sea since World War II. STW attacks targets ashore while at sea, while Expeditionary Warfare employs capabilities that typically maneuver onto land from the sea (e.g. amphibious operations). Last, but not least, the increasing importance of information related technologies led navies to recognize IW as a new warfighting function.

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Integrating platforms, sensors, and weapons, to achieve effects within each of these warfare areas, and then weaving them into a cohesive whole, is a significant command and control challenge. In modern times, this task has only increased in complexity because warfare at sea tends to be a joint fight, and frequently a combined (coalition) one. Mastering that complexity, effectively employing multi-domain maritime, joint, and combined forces, may not be necessary for defending one's own waters. But projecting power far from home against capable opposition, at acceptable cost, is likely to require it.

### D. Questions:

1. What does 'naval combined arms' mean? What is the purpose in fighting in this manner?
2. How can a naval force best organize its warfare capabilities when it typically must concern itself with offense and defense in the air, surface, and subsurface simultaneously?
3. What are the advantages and challenges found in each warfare area?
4. How does the physical environment affect the execution of each warfare area?
5. How do navies integrate or synchronize platforms, sensors and weapons across warfare areas to achieve tactical objectives?
6. How do Hughes' elements and processes of combat (theory) and F2T2EA ("Find Fix Track Target Engage Assess", doctrine) compare? Which is better and why?
7. How might continuing advances in technology change the way navies execute combined arms warfare at sea in the future?
8. How might joint or combined forces contribute to combined arms warfare at sea, and what are some of the advantages and challenges in integrating these capabilities?

### E. Required Media:

Not required, but based on student familiarity with the below warfare areas the following six videos covering the domains of naval warfare are provided for *optional* viewing.

- Joint and Maritime Command and Control (CDE 8038Me)
- Surface Warfare (CDE 8038Mc)
- Strike Warfare (CDE 8038Mf)
- Amphibious Warfare (CDE 8038Md)
- Submarine and Anti-Submarine Warfare (CDE 8038Ma)
- Mine Warfare (CDE 8038Mb)

### F. Required Readings (Approx 109 pages):

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: V-83 to V-86, "Major Naval Operations in War." (CDE 8166) [AMW] (Government)



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Rowden, VADM Thomas; RADM Peter Gumataotao; and RADM Peter Fanta. “Distributed Lethality.” *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 141, no. 1 (January 2015): 343-7. **(E-Reserve) (NWC 2126) [ASUW]**

Clancy, Tom. *The Hunt for Red October*. Annapolis MD: Naval Institute Press, 1984. Read: 51-54 and 57-67. **(CDE 8177) [ASW]**

Toti, William J. “The Hunt for Full-Spectrum ASW.” *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 140, no. 6 (June 2014): 38-43. **(NWC 3219) (E-Reserve) [ASW]**

Vego, Milan. *Fundamentals of Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW)*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, June 2016. Read: 1-16. **(NWC 1081A) (Government) [ASW]**

Holmes, James M. *The Counterair Companion: A Short Guide to Air Superiority for Joint Force Commanders*. Research Paper, School of Advanced Airpower Studies. Maxwell AFB, AL: Air University Press, April 1995. Read: 35-40 and 60-61. Scan the rest. **(NWC 4149) [AMD] (Government)**

O’Neil, William D. “Naval Anti-Air Warfare.” *National Defense* LXV, no. 365 (February 1981). Read: pp. 1-6. **[AMD] (E-Reserve)**

Majumdar, Dave, and Sam LaGrone. “Inside the Navy’s Next Air War.” *U.S. Naval Institute News* (23 January 2014). Read: pp. 1-14. **(NWC 2176) [AMD]**

Till, Geoffrey. *Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-First Century*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge, 2013. Read: Chapter 8, “Exploiting Command of the Sea”, pp. 189-201 and Chapter 11, “Expeditionary Operations”, pp. 252-280. **(Issued) [AMW]**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Kline, Jeffrey. “A Tactical Doctrine for Distributed Lethality.” Center for International Maritime Security, 22 February 2016. Accessed on 10 June 2021. <http://cimsec.org/tactical-doctrine-distributed-lethality/22286>.

Vego, Milan. *Fundamentals of Surface Warfare (ASW)*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, June 2016. **(NWC 1164A) [ASUW]**

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## JMO 1.8 TABLETOP EXERCISE: ORGANIZING NAVAL FORCES

*A senior officer said after the war that it had proved that “the things we did on the basis of well-tried and proven formations worked, and the ad-hoc arrangements turned out much less happily.*

– Hastings and Jenkins, *The Battle for the Falklands*

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### A. Focus:

This session furthers understanding of maritime tactical warfare through the time-honored practice of wargaming. Using concepts covered in previous sessions, students will organize and employ modern naval forces in a hypothetical scenario characterized by multi-domain threats.

### B. Objectives:

- Apply critical and creative thinking skills and knowledge of naval power in task organizing a naval force based on objective, threat, environment, and capabilities.
- Apply the broad capabilities of the United States Navy’s principal weapons, platforms, and sensors.
- Comprehend the contrasting influence of the physical environment on the combat employment of surface forces 1) on the open ocean and 2) in the littorals.
- Comprehend the main methods in the employment of naval forces of obtaining / maintaining control of the surface/subsurface and air environments.

### C. Background:

Wargaming has been a valuable military educational tool at least since the ancient Indians devised the game of chaturanga (chess) to teach military strategy in the 6th century A.D. Command Post Exercises (CPX), training trips, tactical talks, and sand-table exercises are common, contemporary descendants of ancient ‘war games.’ Like their predecessors, such practices allow us to hone intuition, practice critical thinking and creativity, test concepts and theories, and refine planning in ways that cost little in blood or treasure. While wargaming cannot replace live training, it has proven a valuable – even an essential – augmentation to it. In this session, students will exercise their growing understanding of maritime tactical warfare in a wargame based on a possible future contingency.

Leveraging concepts and capabilities covered in recent sessions, students will apply critical analysis and problem-solving skills to organize naval forces based on the objective, consideration of enemy and friendly capabilities, and the environment. Students will then concisely present and justify their chosen approach.

### D. Questions:

1. Describe the utility of war gaming as a training and educational tool.
2. Develop, propose, and support your potential solution(s) to the given problem regarding the aggregation of naval power.

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### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 27 pages):**

Hoffman, Rudolf M., General, with Generals Franz Halder, Friedrich Fangor, and Field Marshal Wilhelm List. *A Synopsis of War Games*. U.S. Army Historical Division, 1952. Read: pp. 1-4. **(NWC 4143) (Government)**

Joint Military Operations Department. Tabletop Exercise #1 Scenario and Forces Assigned. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2015. Read: pp. 1-11. **(NWC 4144) (Government)**

U.S. Navy. *The People's Liberation Army Navy: New Capabilities and Missions for the 21st Century*. Suitland, MD: Office of Naval Intelligence, August 2015. Read: Chapter 2, "PLA(N) Equipment – Building a Modern Navy", pp. 13-25. **(NWC 5032A) (Government)**

Joint Military Operations Department. *Selected U.S. Navy and PLA (N) Tactical Capability Handbook*. Slide pack, Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2022. Reference as required for platform, sensor, and weapons capabilities. **(NWC 2164E) (Government)**

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

Nofi, Albert A. *To Train the Fleet for War: The U.S. Navy Fleet Problems: 1923-1940*.

Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 2010.

Vego, Milan. "The False Promise of Metrics." *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 137, no. 10 (October 2011).

**BLOCK 2 – JOINT OPERATIONAL WARFARE THEORY (OPERATIONAL ART)**

**Focus:**

The focus of this block is on understanding and applying Joint Operational Warfare Theory, specifically the body of knowledge known as Operational Art.

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## JMO 2.1 INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONAL ART

*Successful strategy achieves national and alliance political aims at the lowest possible cost in lives and treasure. Operational Art translates those aims into effective military operations and campaigns.*

—Colonel Harry G. Summers, U.S. Army (Ret.),  
*On Strategy II: A Critical Analysis of the Gulf War, 1992*

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### A. Focus:

This session introduces the historical roots of operational art, the term of reference commonly used to refer to the analytical approach bridging tactics and strategy. As you will see in later sessions, the concepts (or “tools”) making up operational art are suffused throughout the rest of the course, particularly in Block 5, where students are required to apply their understanding of operational art across the steps of the Joint Planning Process (JPP).

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the meaning and historical origins of the term Operational Art.
- Comprehend the relationship between Operational Art, strategy, and tactics.
- Comprehend the importance of applying Operational Art during planning.
- Comprehend the historical setting of WW II major operations and campaigns in the Pacific.

### C. Background:

Not surprisingly, operational art finds its roots in military history – the recorded experience of soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the past, particularly the Russian and German experiences prior to and during World War II. Over the past two centuries, as technology advanced and the scope and scale of war expanded, successful war planning required a way to ensure that attacks, raids, strikes, engagements, and battles – tactical actions, in other words – cumulatively accomplished larger objectives on the way to “winning” strategically– hence the birth of “operational art”. Hints to its influence (though not its formal recognition) can be found in our own American history, beginning with successful Union planning during the Civil War and especially in the planning done prior to World War II (the “Rainbow” plans).

Earlier sessions have already introduced the influence of operational art on modern maritime theory and major naval operations, most notably during World War II in the maritime Pacific, as evidenced in the storied naval battles of Midway and Guadalcanal: Why were the Allied naval task forces sent to those particular locations, at those precise times? What were the larger objectives military leaders hoped to achieve? How did they envision achieving them – what sequence of tactical actions at sea, in the air, and on land cumulatively might achieve those larger aims? These and other important questions find their answers through the application of operational art to the historical record surrounding these events. More importantly for the purposes of this course, an understanding of operational art in its historical context allows one to contemplate its application to hypothetical scenarios, which will be done on several

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occasions but especially during the Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise (a.k.a. the “Borneo Scenario”) at the end of the course.

### D. Questions:

1. What is Operational Art?
2. How has technology influenced both Operational Art and how practitioners and theoreticians view the conduct of war?
3. How does Operational Art relate to theory, doctrine, and practice?
4. How does Operational Art link the strategic and tactical levels of war?
5. How does Operational Art assist commanders in making sound military decisions?
6. How might comprehension of Operational Art assist commanders in non-traditional warfare? What problems might arise in applying it this way?
7. Articulate why Operational Art begins with the objective.

### E. Required Media (Approx 1:06:00):

“War in the Pacific” Lecture. (CDE 8122M)

### F. Required Readings (Approx 37 pages):

Menning, Bruce W. “Operational Art's Origins.” *Military Review* 77 (1997): 32-47. (NWC 1110) (Government)

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: I-3 to I-11, “On Operational Art” and I-15 to I-29, “Evolution of Operational Warfare.” (CDE 8090) (Government)

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Matheny, Michael R. “The Roots of Modern American Operational Art.” Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: U.S. Army War College, Department of Strategy, Planning, and Operations.

[https://indianstrategicknowledgeonline.com/web/modern\\_operations1.pdf](https://indianstrategicknowledgeonline.com/web/modern_operations1.pdf)

Mattelaer, Alexander. “The Crisis in Operational Art.” A paper presented at the European Security and Defence Forum, London, UK, November 2009. (NWC 1118)

Record, Jeffrey. “Operational Brilliance, Strategic Incompetence: The Military Reformers and the German Model.” *Parameters*. (Autumn 1986).

Vego, Milan. *The Battle for Leyte, 1944: Allied and Japanese Plans, Preparations, and Execution*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2006.



## JMO 2.2 MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND THE LEVELS OF WAR

*Pursue one great decisive aim with force and determination—a maxim which should take first place among all causes of victory.*

— Carl von Clausewitz, *Principles of War*, 1812

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### A. Focus:

This session introduces two key concepts, and more importantly the relationship between the two, which create the very structure that military actions are predominantly executed under: objectives and levels of war. In order to illustrate the significance of these concepts, and many more to follow under the framework of Operational Art, the session also introduces The Leyte Gulf Case Study (U.S. and Allied invasion of the Philippines against the Japanese during WW II) as a historical backdrop.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the relationship between the desired end state, objectives, and the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war.
- Comprehend the principal methods of combat force employment: campaigns, major operations, and tactical actions.
- Comprehend the concept of regressive planning.
- Comprehend how consideration of the four key questions of ends, ways, means, and risk can help in achieving objectives
- Identify the objectives at each level of war during the WW II invasion of the Philippines, from both the Allied and Japanese perspectives

### C. Background:

National leaders and strategists develop strategies to achieve national security by broadly questioning four inter-related things (four “strategic questions”): the *ends* (or objectives), the *ways* (or methods of combat force employment), the *means* (forces and capabilities, addressed later in the course) and the *risks* (imbalances between objectives, methods, resources, and capabilities).

Although war is not an inevitable part of a security strategy, preparation for war arguably is. In the event that war is necessary for national security, civilian and military leaders must appreciate that it is deadly and costly. In order for those costs to have value all military operations must be purposeful, and to ensure purpose all planning must begin with a carefully selected *objective*. Military efforts that do not contribute toward achievement of an objective are wasted, and waste can contribute to the exhaustion of a force (culmination). For these reasons, the concept of the objective is presented and studied in this session.

The previous session outlining the origins of Operational Art illustrates an additional important consideration. Given the modern scope and scale of war a single leader cannot direct all the detailed actions required to defeat an enemy and achieve strategic objectives. Therefore modern

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military objectives should be “nested,” or logically arrayed such that larger, higher level objectives can be achieved by accomplishing a number of smaller, lower level, related objectives.

In order to consider the possibility of war in multiple theaters, this course will address the following levels: national-strategic, theater-strategic (when applicable), operational, and tactical. This course focuses primarily on execution of war at the operational level of war, thus connecting the tactical to the strategic. For example, national-strategic leaders decide strategic objectives (e.g. an adversary’s unconditional surrender); theater-strategic commanders achieve supporting theater-strategic objectives (seize control of an archipelago); operational commanders achieve supporting operational objectives (conduct an amphibious assault to capture an island of the archipelago); and tactical commanders achieve supporting tactical objectives (defeat or block naval forces protecting the island). *Regressive planning* simply refers to the idea that one should start with the strategic objective and work backwards in time, and downwards through the levels to logically assemble operational and tactical objectives that will lead to strategic success.

### D. Questions:

1. What is the desired end state and what are its main elements and characteristics?
2. What is the relationship between the desired end state and the strategic objective?
3. How do U.S. military commanders derive military objectives from strategic direction?
4. What are the distinctions among tactical, operational, and strategic physical objectives? Why it is important to properly comprehend these distinctions?
5. How do the “methods of combat force employment” relate to the levels of war?
6. What is the relationship between a military objective and its constituent tasks?
7. Some theorists claim that technology has compressed the levels of war to the point that the differences are no longer significant. Do you agree? Why or why not?

### Leyte Case Study (answer from your sides’ perspective, Allies vs Japan)

8. What were the national strategic, theater-strategic, and operational objectives in the Leyte operation? Were they good or bad? Explain your response.
9. Was the Allied amphibious landing at Leyte aimed to accomplish an operational or a strategic objective? Explain.
10. Was there any difference between stated and implied objectives, or was there any ambiguity? What effect might these have on an operation?
11. What were some of the major tactical objectives of each side in the Leyte Operation? Were they well or poorly nested under the operational objective(s)?
12. Who were the Operational level commanders for this operation? Did any of them play a role the theater-strategic or tactical level? How might this affect the operation?
13. How did the levels of objectives relate to the levels of command?

### E. Required Media:

None.

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### F. Required Readings (Approx 60 pages):

Hime, Douglas N. *The Leyte Gulf Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, December 2013. Read: 1-22. **(NWC 1196) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*. Joint Publication (JP) 1. 25 March 2013. Incorporating Change 1, Washington, DC: CJCS, 12 July 2017. Read: I-7 to I-9, 1-12 to 1-14 (“Levels of War” “Campaigns and Operations” “Instruments of National Power and the Range of Military Operations”). **(JP 1) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Planning*. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020. Read: IV-19 to IV-21, “Overarching Elements of Operational Design: Objective” **(JP 5-0) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: II-3 to II-20, “Military Objectives and the Levels of War.” **(CDE 8092) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Read: V-3, “Methods of Combat Force Employment”; V-5-V-10, “Campaigns”; V-33-V-36, “Major Operations.” **(CDE 8166) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Liddell-Hart, Sir Basil Henry. “The Objective in War: National Object and Military Aim.” *Naval War College Review* 5, no. 10 (December 1952). **(NWC 2044)**

Milevski, Lukas. “Strategy versus Statecraft in Crimea.” *Parameters* 44, no.2 (Summer 2014).

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### JMO 2.3 OPERATIONAL FACTORS

*The combinations of space, time, and strength, which require to be looked into as elements of this theory of defense, make the subject somewhat complicated, so that it is not easy to gain a sure point from which to commence. The following is the result at which everyone will arrive on full consideration.*

—Carl von Clausewitz, *On War* 1832

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#### A. Focus:

This session addresses the components of operational art that, on the surface, represent the fundamental physics of a military problem: the operational factors of *space, time, and force*. Again, students will build off of analysis from previous sessions. A strong understanding of the factors from a theoretical perspective (including the non-physical aspects of them) will serve as a foundation for analysis of the Battle of Leyte Gulf, and the U.S. and Japanese factor-balancing-decisions that were made (or should have been made) to achieve the objective.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the individual operational factors of space, time and force.
- Comprehend the interrelationship between the operational factors.
- Analyze the process by which an operational commander balances operational factors in order to expose opportunities and risks towards achievement of the objective.

#### C. Background:

In concert with the identification of the objective, military problem solving should begin with a consideration of the factors space, time, and force. Commanders and planners should have a full comprehension of the factors of space, time, and force and an ability to balance them toward achieving the objective in order to succeed in war.

Analysis of operational factors must begin with identification of the objective, since without consideration of the objective any factor analysis will lack focus. Critical aspects of information from both the enemy and friendly sides must be included in this analysis as often warfare represents a competition among the factors. Managing aspects of all three of these factors allows the commander to shape the operational environment to his or her advantage and mitigate operational and tactical risks.

Initially during the session operational factors will be considered separately to help students understand these concepts, but the true value of factor analysis will emerge when analysis of the *interplay/relationships* between the factors, and between friendly and enemy forces, reveals key decisions that can be made to mitigate disadvantages, exploit advantages, and improve your chances of achieving the objective.

#### D. Questions:

1. What are the key features of factor space? How do factor space and factor force relate?

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2. What are the main aspects of factor time? What is the relationship between factor time and the factors of space and force?
3. Why is a precise assessment of factor of force so difficult? Describe the theoretical difference between combat potential and combat power.
4. What are the theoretical relationships between the operational factors space/time, space/force, and time/force?
5. How might an operational commander balance the relationships between factors to achieve objectives?
6. What major considerations must be made to balance the physical environment with respect to factors time, space and force, and how does the maritime commander use these to his or her operational advantage?

### **Leyte Case Study (answer from your sides' perspective, Allies vs Japan)**

7. Given the operational objective identified in the previous session, what were the key elements of factor space to consider while devising the plan?
8. How did factor time and factor force affect planning?
9. What advantages or disadvantages existed among the factors?
10. How did commanders and planners mitigate disadvantages, exploit advantages, or otherwise balance the operational factors of *space*, *time* and *force* at Leyte Gulf?

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 84 pages):**

Potter, E. B. "Return to the Philippines." Extracts from *Nimitz*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1976. Read: 321–345. (NWC 2039)

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: III-3 to III-63 on "Operational Factors" and "The Factors of Space, Time and Force." (CDE 8095) (Government)

Hime, Douglas N. *The Leyte Gulf Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, December 2013. Review 1-22. (NWC 1196) (Government)

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

Anderson, Charles Robert. "Leyte" in *U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II*. Washington, DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1994.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. *Leyte, June 1944-January 1945: History of the United States Naval Operations in World War II, Volume 12*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1958.

Vego, Milan. *The Battle for Leyte, 1944: Allied and Japanese Plans, Preparations, and Execution*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2006.

## JMO 2.4 THEATER STRUCTURE AND GEOMETRY

*War is the business of positions.* – Napoleon I

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### A. Focus:

This session explores the meaning of two interrelated concepts: theater structure and theater geometry. These concepts have some overlap with the previously discussed factor space, but are worthy of distinct discussion as they represent a large collection of decisions that need to be made when planning an operation. In this session the objective, method of combat force employment, and factors will be analyzed to help inform the geometry and structure of an operational design.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the meaning and importance of the key terms pertaining to theater geometry (bases, positions, objectives, decisive points, lines of communication, lines of operation).
- Comprehend the relationship between the objective and scheme of an operation, the physical geometry of the theater, and the organizational structure of a theater.
- Comprehend the considerations that may inform and influence theater structure.

### C. Background:

Warfare theory holds that a theater should be militarily organized to ensure the most favorable conditions for the employment of one's forces across the conflict continuum. A well-organized theater structure enables the smoothly synchronized movement, maneuvers, sustainment, and employment of forces at all levels throughout the theater. Therefore, a planner should consider the assigned military objectives, the methods of combat force employment, the physical environment, and the command organization of the force in deciding how to divide the theater into geographically and/or functionally based areas.

Additionally, all theaters contain natural and artificial features called "theater elements" or "theater geometry" such as bases, lines of operation, or decisive points - any of which may have tactical, operational, and strategic significance - that should also affect the planning and execution of military operations.

When made thoughtfully, theater organization and geometry decisions can result in an improvement in the chances of achieving the objective (observe how the two adjacent US theaters of war in the Pacific resulted in Japan being largely reactive and defensive for the latter portions of the war). When made carelessly, these same decisions can result in harmful C2 seams (consider the same US organization resulting in Halsey's ambiguous orders to both support SWPA but also prioritize destruction of the IJN) or an imbalance in the factors (such as space-force and the impossible expectation of support between the IJN's Northern Force and the Carrier Striking Force during the Japanese Midway-Aleutians operation)..

### D. Questions:

1. What considerations should affect the structure of a theater?

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2. How should theater geometry affect planning for a major operation or campaign?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the central and exterior positions?
4. What is the meaning and significance of the Jominian concept of “decisive point?”
5. Of what value is the analysis of the geometry of base locations, lines of communication, and lines of operation? Is it different for land, air, or sea? Explain.

### **Leyte Case Study (answer from your sides’ perspective, Allies vs Japan)**

6. What was the declared (or undeclared) theater structure in the Leyte operation? Was it logical and/or sound?
7. What were advantages or disadvantages of the positions and lines of operation in the employment of naval forces? Did commanders recognize and react to them? How?
8. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the positions and lines of operations in the employment of ground forces and land-based aircraft?
9. What were the operational decisive points? Did commanders recognize the importance of them? What mistakes in selecting or omitting decisive points were made, if any?

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 51 pages):**

Hime, Douglas N. *The Leyte Gulf Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, December 2013. Review: 9-18, Read: 23-32. **(NWC 1196) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Read: IV-49 to IV-78, “Theater Geometry”. **(CDE 8098) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Read: IV-3 to IV-10, “The Theater and Its Structure.” **(CDE 8097) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 June 2022. Read: IV-19 to IV-23 “Organizing Operational Areas.” **(JP 3-0) (Government)**

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

HQ, Dept. of the Army. *Terms and Military Symbols*. Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 1-02. Washington, D.C: August 2018. Scan. Accessed on 14 July 2021. [https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR\\_pubs/DR\\_a/pdf/web/ARN20083\\_ADP%201-02%20C1%20FINAL%20WEB.pdf](https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN20083_ADP%201-02%20C1%20FINAL%20WEB.pdf)



## JMO 2.5 OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS

*I don't know what the hell this "logistics" is that Marshall is always talking about, but I want some of it.*

—Admiral Ernest J. King,

Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), 1942-1945

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### A. Focus:

The significance of the current Joint Functions in doctrine – movement & maneuver, command & control, fires, logistics and sustainment, intelligence, protection, and information – is underwritten by a long history of the accomplishment of theoretically important actions in support of success in war. These theoretical Operational Functions, when properly synchronized, allow the joint force commander to convert combat potential into actual combat power through time and space against an adversary. This consideration and synchronization of the functions is measured against the effectiveness of them in improving a force's ability to achieve the objective. As the Leyte Gulf case study illustrates, both the Allied and Japanese planners gave thought to their application to a greater or lesser degree, with varied results.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the role and importance of operational functions during major operations and campaigns.
- Comprehend how to synchronize operational functions during planning and execution in order to achieve an objective.

### C. Background:

Operational functions are those collective capabilities or activities of the individual services and DoD agencies that are made available to an operational (joint) force commander and that must be synchronized in time, space, and purpose in order to maximize the combat power of the forces under their control when engaging an adversary at the decisive place and time.

As in the previous sessions, continue to consider the October 1944 "Battle of Leyte Gulf" (Allied operation KING II), the first major operation in the campaign to reclaim the Philippines during World War II. By this point in the war, the Allies were particularly adept at carrying out the operational functions. Consider for example operational fires and operational logistics. The pre-invasion air attacks on Mindanao and Formosa were designed to prevent Japan's air power in the theater from effectively interfering with the Allied landings on Leyte (so by definition, "operational fires"). As for logistics, Underway Replenishment (UNREP) and short-term ("advance") naval bases such as Ulithi brought Allied sustainment capability to within a day's range of the fight, despite being thousands of miles from the United States and her industrial base.

Beyond considering the functions in isolation, synchronizing the operational functions in time, space, and purpose results in synergy. For example, General McArthur's forces seized the

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island of Morotai in September 1944, one month before the Allied amphibious landings on Leyte, so that the land-based fighters and bombers could suppress Japanese air power on Mindanao prior to and during the invasion. Here we see operational maneuver synchronized with operational fires in time, space, and purpose. Other examples abound in this and subsequent case studies and exercises; synchronizing the operational functions is one of the many skills a successful joint force commander must master.

### D. Questions:

1. What is the relationship between operational factors and operational functions?
2. Combatant Commanders establish, maintain, and protect operational functions for routine peacetime activities as well as for war. What risks does the commander assume in an immature theater in which the functions have not yet been (fully) established?

### Leyte Case Study (answer from your sides' perspective, Allies vs Japan)

3. What impact did the operational functions have on the Leyte Gulf operation from the perspective of both belligerents? Specifically:
4. **Operational Command Organization**—How did command structures affect operations? What flaws existed that contributed to the successes or failures of either side?
5. **Command and Control Warfare**—How did either side use operational security, military deception, or psychological operations during the Leyte Gulf operation?
6. **Operational Movement and Maneuver**—What is the difference between movement and maneuver? How did the opposing forces plan and employ movement and maneuver at Leyte?
7. **Operational Intelligence**—Which side employed Operational Intelligence better? What evidence shows this?
8. **Operational Fires**—How were Allied operational fires used to support the Leyte Gulf operation? To what extent were they effective and why?
9. **Operational Protection**—To what extent did either of the opposing forces at Leyte consider and plan for the use of operational protection?
10. **Operational Logistics**—What were the most significant logistics challenges of each side? To what extent, and how, did they address them?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 115 pages):

Goodrich, David M. *The Leyte Operations: A Book of Readings*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2001. Read: 131-133, "Forgotten Mission: Land-Based Air Operational Fires in Support of the Leyte Gulf Invasion." (CDE 8164) (Government)

Hime, Douglas N. *The Leyte Gulf Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, December 2013. Review: 1-32. (NWC 1196) (Government)

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U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Operations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 June 2022. Read: Executive Summary xiv-xix, “Joint Functions.” **(JP 3-0) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: Part VIII, “Operational Functions”, pp. VIII-3 to VIII-100 and Part X, “Operational Leadership”, pp. X-19 to X-28 (excerpt on “Operational Command and Control”). **(CDE 8102) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Cannon, M. Hamlin. “The Strategic Plan,” “The Nature of the Target,” “Plans Are Made and Forces Are Readied”. In *Leyte: The Return to the Philippines, United States Army in World War II, The War in the Pacific*. Washington, DC: Center for Military History, United States Army, 1954. Accessed 22 April 2021. <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-P-Return>

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 17 January 2017. Incorporating Change 1, Washington, DC: CJCS, 22 October 2018. Chapter III “Joint Functions.” **(JP 3-0)**

Vego, Milan. *The Battle for Leyte, 1944: Allied and Japanese Plans, Preparations, and Execution*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2006.

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## JMO 2.6 ELEMENTS OF MAJOR OPERATIONS/CAMPAIGNS

*What the theorist has to say here is this: one must keep the dominant characteristics of both belligerents in mind. Out of these characteristics a certain center of gravity develops, the hub of all power and movement, on which everything depends. That is the point at which all our energies should be directed.*

—Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*, 1832

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### A. Focus:

This session, in conjunction with the following one on Operational Design, analyzes the main elements considered when assembling major operations and campaigns with a focus on the concepts of the *center of gravity and culmination*. *Critical factors analysis* will be used to first deduce, and second analyze, the center of gravity (COG) for a given objective. Analysis deconstructs the COG into those components that allow it to function. Defeating the adversary COG by neutralizing those elements hastens culmination and defeat of the adversary. Obviously then, one must protect one's own COG. The Leyte Gulf case study provides the context to investigate these important concepts.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend what the elements of major operations/campaigns are, and how they are used to arrange operations.
- Comprehend the concept of culmination and identify potential indications of friendly and enemy culmination.
- Comprehend the meanings and relationships of the terms “center of gravity,” “critical capability,” “critical requirement,” and “critical vulnerability.”
- Comprehend the utility of deducing and analyzing the center of gravity when approaching military problems.
- Apply processes for deducing and analyzing the center of gravity.

### C. Background:

This session will introduce several elements important to the planning of major operations and campaigns, but there is perhaps no theoretical concept of operational art that generates as much debate as that of center of gravity (COG). Originally coined by Carl von Clausewitz in his magnum opus, *On War*, analysis of the concept of COG has become an integral part of how U.S. planners and commanders analyze an adversary's threat systems.

The process of deducing and analyzing the COG begins with the objective, followed by a consideration of the critical factors. Critical factors are those forces, resources, or conditions that are essential to achieve an objective – termed *critical strengths* if sufficient, or *critical weaknesses* if deficient. From the list of critical strengths, the *most central strength for achieving the stated objective is then identified as the COG*. Once the COG has been identified, one then determines its critical capabilities (CCs) and associated critical requirements (CRs)

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that enable the COG to function. To defeat a COG efficiently and avoid costly attritional warfare one “attacks” those CRs that are identified as critical vulnerabilities (CVs), or those CRs susceptible to direct attack. If done well, this indirect method of attacking the COG may hasten enemy culmination, when the adversary can no longer continue offensive operations (offensive culmination) or even defend itself (defensive culmination), making the adversary objective unobtainable with the forces at hand. For obvious reasons then, one must also protect one’s own COG, CCs, and CRs.

The following readings provide an in-depth look into the many elements of operations, and will specifically strengthen the reader’s understanding of COG and the processes of deducing and analyzing one. During this session, students will develop a working definition of the COG, identify Japanese and Allied operational objectives, and deduce enemy and friendly COGs. Once the COGs have been identified, students will be tasked to deconstruct the enemy COG. This deconstruction, along with an understanding of friendly and likely enemy objectives, and an analysis of the theater geometry, friendly and enemy operational factors, and operational functions, all set the stage for assembling all the elements together into a coherent and sound operation in the subsequent session.

### **D. Questions:**

1. Beyond the concepts discussed thus far in the course, what other elements of operational art must be considered in order to assemble a complete, sound operation?
2. How does a planner or commander deduce an enemy center of gravity? Explain the linkage between the objective and center of gravity.
3. How can the concept of culmination be integrated into planning of an operation? What key factors cause culmination? How is it detected? How do you avoid culmination?
4. How are the concepts of Center of Gravity and culmination related?

### **Leyte Case Study**

5. What were the critical strengths and weaknesses on the Japanese side in the operation? On the Allied side?
6. What were the operational centers of gravity for both the Japanese and Allied sides? Justify your response.
7. What were the indications of culmination on the Japanese side during the Battle for Leyte Gulf?
8. Of the major naval commanders in the Leyte Gulf battle, who demonstrated a deeper comprehension of the concept of center of gravity? Of culmination? Explain.

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 82 pages):**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Review: V-35, “Elements.” **(CDE 8166) (Government)**

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Hime, Douglas N. *The Leyte Gulf Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, December 2013. Read: 40-55 (Appendices A through F). **(NWC 1196) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Planning*. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020. Read: IV-18 to IV-19 “Elements of Operational Design,” IV-22 to IV-29 “COG, Culmination.” **(JP 5-0) (Government)**

Kornatz, Steven D. “The Primacy of COG in Planning.” *Joint Force Quarterly* 82 (3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2016): 91-97. **(Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Read: VII-13–VII-33, “Concept of Critical Factors and Center of Gravity.” **(CDE 8100) (Government)**

Joint Military Operations Department. *Joint Planning Process Workbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2021. Read: D-1 to D-12. Optional read: COG examples D-12 to D-22. **(NWC 4111K) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare: Theory and Practice*. 20 September 2007. Reprint, Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2009. Read: VII-73–VII-91, “Concept of Culminating Point.” **(CDE 8101) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Barfoed, Jacob. “A COG Concept for Winning More Than Just Battles.” *Joint Force Quarterly* 88 (1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2018): 116-123.

Butler, James P. “Godzilla Methodology.” *Joint Force Quarterly* 72 (1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2014): 26-30. **(NWC 1097)**

Hecht, Eado, “Defeat Mechanisms: The Rationale Behind the Strategy,” *Infinity Journal*, Vol. 4, Issue 2 (Fall 2014): pp. 24-30. Accessed on 8 June 2021. <https://www.militarystrategymagazine.com/article/defeat-mechanisms-the-rationale-behind-the-strategy/>

Strange, Joseph L., and Richard Iron. “Center of Gravity: What Clausewitz Really Meant.” *Joint Force Quarterly* 35 (October 2004): 20–27.

Strange, Joseph L., and Richard Iron. “Understanding Centers of Gravity and Critical Vulnerabilities: Part 2: the CG-CC-CR-CV Construct: A Useful Tool to Understand and Analyze the Relationship between Centers of Gravity and Their Critical Vulnerabilities.” Air University. Accessed on 14 July 2021. [https://theforge.defence.gov.au/sites/default/files/adfwtc04\\_centres\\_of\\_gravity\\_and\\_critical\\_vulnerabilities\\_by\\_strange\\_and\\_iron.pdf](https://theforge.defence.gov.au/sites/default/files/adfwtc04_centres_of_gravity_and_critical_vulnerabilities_by_strange_and_iron.pdf)

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## JMO 2.7 OPERATIONAL DESIGN: BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF

*No plan of operations extends with certainty beyond the first encounter with the enemy's main strength. Only the layman sees in the course of a campaign a consistent execution of a preconceived and highly detailed original concept pursued consistently to the end.*

—Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke 1871

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### A. Focus:

This session serves as a synthesis of all previously discussed operational art concepts. Having already completed the identification of friendly and enemy objectives, analysis of operational factors and functions, review of the theater and its geometry, analysis and deconstruction of the operational center(s) of gravity, and consideration of the elements, students (and planners) are ready to begin creating an operational design. This session presents students with the general concept of an operational design for a major operation as part of a campaign, with the Battle of Leyte Gulf providing the context for analysis.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the various elements that can comprise an operational idea/scheme.
- Comprehend how to develop an operational design from an operational idea.
- Comprehend the relationship between operational and theater-strategic objectives and operational and theater-strategic centers of gravity.
- Comprehend the relationship between objectives, factors, functions, and COGs in an operational design.
- Using the Leyte Gulf case study, evaluate the performance of opposing commanders with respect to the operational designs developed by the opposing sides.

### C. Background:

The basis of any operational plan is the operational design (the concept of operations) developed by the commander. The operational design is in turn based on the operational idea that is formed from the commander's initial estimate of the situation—shaped by a rational analysis of the factors, functions, and theater geometry respective of a military objective. The main elements of a sound operational design include the desired end state; ultimate and intermediate objectives; forces required to achieve objectives; identification of critical factors and centers of gravity; initial positions and lines of operation and/or effort; directions/axes; and operational sustainment.

Warfare, by its nature, is a series of trade-offs. Commanders and staffs must continuously balance competing demands for scarce resources while still accomplishing assigned objectives and while avoiding culmination. Taking a commander's idea and turning it into a sound operational design is not a simple job amenable to a few hours of discussion. It requires time, creativity, detailed calculations, and above all, rational thinking on the part of the commander and the staff. Operational design synthesizes all the conclusions generated by an operational art approach and turns an exhaustive effort into a coherent one.

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An operational design provides a sound framework for subsequent detailed planning that results in executable orders. It does not, however, remain immutable. As Clausewitz has written, “Friction is the only concept that more or less corresponds to the factors that distinguish real war from war on paper.” (Clausewitz, *On War*, Book I, Chapter 7) This means that the operational design should remain flexible to accommodate changes brought about by combat. Consider the Battle of Leyte Gulf—specifically, the Japanese SHO-1 Plan, which on paper, should never have had a chance; the Americans were simply too strong and too many things had to break the right way. The Allied Operation KING II, on paper, should have gone like clockwork. Yet, as you will discover in your analysis, real war consists of often hard-to-explain events and decisions. Up to now, you have used operational art concepts to analyze the rationale behind the opposing plans. Now you will walk-through the Operation itself and determine why it unfolded the way it did. The Japanese almost won, but ultimately were defeated; why? Was it because of questionable leader decisions, unaccounted for changes in the factors, or a poor operational design to begin with? Or perhaps the Americans were simply too strong, too talented, and had a better plan? This session will use the elements of operational design to assist your analysis as you mentally “replay” the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

### D. Questions:

1. What are the general components of an operational design? How do commanders and staffs generate an understanding of a given situation well enough to conceive an operational design?
2. What are the purpose and elements of the operational idea (scheme)? How are the concepts of operational idea and operational design related?
3. How does the process of identifying “critical factors and center of gravity” aid in designing a major operation?
4. Explain the concepts of operational sequencing and synchronization. How are operational objectives, tasks, and the factor of time related?
5. How are intermediate objectives selected?
6. Explain the concept of branches and sequels.

### Leyte Case Study

7. Identify and describe the major elements of the American operational design for the landing on and seizure of Leyte Island. Given the outcome, critique the operational design developed by the Americans. Based on what they knew at the time, what could they have done differently?
8. Identify and describe the major elements of the Japanese operational design for the defense of Leyte Island and the defeat of the U.S. invasion fleet. Given the outcome, critique the operational design developed by the Japanese. Based on what they knew at the time, what could they have done differently?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 42 pages):

*JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE*

Vego, Milan. *Operational Warfare at Sea: Theory and Practice*, 2nd ed. New York: Routledge, 2017. Read: 126-150 "Operational Design" and beginning of "Operational Idea." **E-Reserves.**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Planning. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020. Read: IV-29 to IV-42, "OE" "Arranging Operations" and "Forces: Defeat Mechanisms." **(JP 5-0) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Operations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 June 2022. Read: A-1 to A-5 "Principles of Joint Operations." **(JP 3-0) (Government)**

**G. Supplementary Readings:**

Banach, Stefan J. and Alex Ryan. "The Art of Design: A Design Methodology." *Military Review* (March–April 2009): 105–115.

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## JMO 2.8 OPERATIONAL DESIGN: FALKLANDS/MALVINAS CONFLICT

*A senior officer said after the war that it had proved that 'the things we did on the basis of well-trying and proven formation worked, and the ad hoc arrangements turned out much less happily'. Joint-service liaison and staff work left much to be desired.*

—Hastings and Jenkins, *The Battle for the Falklands*

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### A. Focus:

This session serves as the final synthesis event for the components of operational art and operational design explained and discussed in preceding sessions and serves as a collective preparation for the upcoming **Summative Assessment**. Session emphasis is placed on evaluating the decisions and actions of operational-level commanders on both sides of the conflict in the context of the opposing objectives, and the applicable theory of operational art. Students will be expected to accomplish a full operational art analysis of the Falklands/Malvinas, and describe to what extent the two sides applied theory effectively.

### B. Objectives:

- Analyze and apply the components of operational art and maritime warfare theory studied to date.
- Evaluate how commanders and their staffs applied operational art and maritime warfare theory toward creating and executing an operational design in a historical case study.
- Analyze operational lessons valid for the employment of modern joint forces.

### C. Background:

This case study starts with a video lecture on the historical/strategic background to the conflict. The second component of learning is the case study on the conflict for the JMO course, written by Doug Hime specifically for use in the course. These first two components will be conducted as homework. The third component involves student-led analysis and discussions of assigned questions in seminar.

This session is designed to reinforce the aspects of operational art and design studied and discussed in preceding sessions. Historical examples provide an excellent opportunity for illustrating the complexities of planning, preparing, conducting, and sustaining major operations and campaigns, and the reasons why certain military actions either succeeded or failed. This particular case is used because it is rich with examples of the application, lack of application, misapplication, or inability to apply the concepts associated with operational art.

The goal of this session is to provide in-depth discussion and analysis of major aspects of the Falklands/Malvinas conflict of 1982 from an operational and theater-strategic perspective. As the major synthesis event for the operational art portion of the syllabus, the motivations, planning and actions of both sides in the conflict will be examined in some detail. Seminar professors will assign specific responsibilities for student discussion of the case.

### D. Questions:

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Using the below analytical framework and your understanding of operational art for both the United Kingdom and Argentina, be prepared to discuss the following:

### **Objectives**

- Was there a theater strategic objective? If so, what was it/should it have been?
- What was/were each side's operational objective(s)? What should it (they) have been?

### **Operational Factors - Space, Time, Force (based on the Operational Objective)**

- How did each side balance the factors of space-time-force in trying to accomplish their operational objective(s)?
- How were deficiencies in a factor(s) offset by advantages in a function or vice-versa?

### **Operational Functions**

- How effective was each side's C2 organization? How would you have organized the C2?
- How did each side's plan for operational sustainment affect operational success? What could have been done to ameliorate any sustainment deficiencies?
- How did each side employ operational fires? How would you have employed operational fires?
- How effectively was operational intelligence employed by both sides?
- How did they employ operational protection? What could they have done better?
- How effectively did each side employ operational movement and maneuver (M2)? How would you have employed M2?
- How were the functions addressed above properly synchronized to accomplish the objective?

### **Levels of War and the Theater**

- How did each side classify the theater of operations and did it support accomplishment of their operational objective? What constraints and restraints were placed on each side by strategic leadership?
- What was the impact of the MEZ/TEZ on operations?

### **Methods of Combat Force Employment**

- Was this a campaign or major operation? Why does it matter? Justify your response.
- What would you have done differently from how each side used theater geometry (LOO, LOCs, bases, decisive points, etc.) to employ forces effectively for this operation?
- If you were a planner, how would you have organized the battle space?

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### Elements of Operational Warfare

- What were the critical factors?
- What were each side's operational and strategic COGs and how did they affect each other?
- How did each side protect its operational COG?
- What did each side perceive as the enemy's operational COG?
- Did each side employ a direct or indirect approach?
- What were the potential culminating points and were they reached?
- How well did each side phase and synchronize their operation/campaign? How would you have done it?

### Operational Planning

- How well did each side use the concepts of operational design (operational scheme) in developing their plan?
- How would you have designed the plan now, understanding the strategic/operational objectives?

### Operational Leadership

- How did the operational leaders exhibit the important tenets of operational leadership and application of "operational thinking/vision"? How did this affect mission accomplishment for each side?

### Operational Art & Design Synthesis Question

- Based on your analysis above, to what extent did each side demonstrate an understanding of operational art and operational design?

#### E. Required Media (Approx 1:18:00):

"Falklands/Malvinas Conflict of 1982" Lecture (2019). (CDE 8160M)

#### F. Required Readings (Approx 47 pages):

Hime, Douglas N. *The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2010. Read: 1-47. Scan: 66-74 (Order of Battle). (NWC 1036) (Government)

#### G. Supplementary Readings:

Instituto Geográfico Militar. *Conflicto Malvinas, Official Report of the Argentine Army, Vol. II*. Translated by Robert Rubel. Instituto Geográfico Militar: Buenos Aires, 1983. (NWC 1038)

Thompson, Julian. "Amphibious Logistics-Falklands 1982." Extract from Chap. 8 in *The Lifeblood of War: Logistics in Armed Conflicts*. (NWC 1086)

Woodward, Sandy. *One Hundred Days—The Memoirs of the Falklands Battle Group Commander*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1992.

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## JMO 2.9 OPERATIONAL LEADERSHIP

*I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion.*

—Alexander the Great

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### A. Focus:

This session explores both the characteristics and the elements of military thinking and leadership at the operational level of command and assesses the impact of command decisions on the outcome of military operations. It also introduces students to the concepts of mission command and of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Desired Leader Attributes (DLAs).

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the concepts of operational thinking and operational vision.
- Comprehend why operational commanders need an operational perspective and how this perspective is achieved.
- Comprehend the tenets of mission command.
- Comprehend common military leadership characteristics and attributes of successful commanders at the operational level of command.

### C. Background:

Leadership is one of the most critical aspects of warfare and has had an immeasurable effect on military operations throughout history. Commanders throughout history have shaped the course of operations, campaigns, and conflicts, leaving behind legacies for others to emulate or reject. At the operational level of war, effective commanders require a broad perspective of all the elements in their area of operations in order to understand how their actions may impact the achievement of strategic objectives. This broader operational-level perspective, which requires an understanding of operational art and the challenges of joint operations, renders decision-making processes more complex and challenging than at the tactical level.

In contrast to their subordinate counterparts, operational commanders must focus on military objectives beyond immediate tactical actions. Instead of concentrating on fighting battles and engagements, the operational commander plans and conducts major operations and campaigns. In doing so, the operational commander must place trust in subordinate commanders and resist the temptation to become pre-occupied with the tactical level of war.

Successful operational commanders possess certain character traits and professional knowledge and experience that set them apart from their peers. Integrity, intellectual capacity, creativity, and boldness are just a few of the many traits that have allowed commanders to make critical decisions that have shaped the course of an operation, campaign, or even conflict. Operational thinking, or the ability to have a broad vision beyond the tactical perspective, can be developed through a synthesis of practical experience in war, exercises and maneuvers in peacetime, operational and strategic war gaming, professional education, and the systematic

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self-study of history, geography, international relations, economics, nationalism, society, and culture. The study of past wars, major operations, and campaigns in particular, can help a commander acquire an operational perspective. It is the practical application of operational thinking in planning, preparing, and executing a major operation or campaign that allows the commander to anticipate and foresee the effects of his actions on the enemy and then take timely and proper counteractions.

Operational vision is the commander's ability to envision the military conditions that will exist after the mission is accomplished. In essence, operational vision is the combination of a commander's personality traits, professional education, and experience that is applied to ambiguous and uncertain situations. Imagination, anticipation, intuition, *coup d'oeil* (the innate ability to evaluate a situation quickly), and inner and historical perspective are critical leadership elements necessary to envision all phases of an operation or campaign in support of the political leadership's decision to terminate hostilities, or to be able to operate effectively in the absence of perfect information. Without proper operational vision, the commander cannot translate the strategic objective assigned by the top political and military leadership into a military-strategic or theater-strategic objective.

On 3 April 2012, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Martin Dempsey released a White Paper entitled *Mission Command*, in which he outlined the requirement to "pursue, instill, and foster mission command" throughout the U.S. military. This concept, a notion based on decentralization of effort and speed of execution based on the commander's intent, will also be discussed in seminar. The commander's intent (one of the principal elements of the Commanders Estimate) is a key link between operational vision and the successful employment of mission command. The Chairman issued a second memorandum on 28 June 2013 entitled *Desired Leader Attributes for Joint Force 2020*, in which he approved a set of Desired Leader Attributes (DLAs) "as guideposts for joint officer leader development" to aid in efforts to "institutionalize the essential knowledge, skills, attributes, and behaviors that define our profession."

### D. Questions:

1. What are some of the differences between operational thinking and operational vision?
2. How does the study and application of operational art aid in developing a leader's ability to "think operationally"?
3. Is mission command new? Explain the role and reciprocal nature of "trust" in the concept of mission command.
4. Has technology influenced the role of an operational commander?
5. What common characteristics and attributes do successful and unsuccessful operational commanders exhibit? Which, in your assessment, are the most important? How are they different than those of successful tactical level commanders?
6. The Buell reading highlights the friction that often develops between the operational staff and tactical commanders. What can be done to minimize this friction and thereby promote unity of effort?

### Leyte Case Study, Admiral Spruance

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7. Which of Admiral Spruance's operational leader attributes were most significant during planning and execution of the operation at Midway, and why?

**E. Required Media:**

None.

**F. Required Readings (Approx 53 pages):**

Buell, Thomas B. *The Quiet Warrior: A Biography of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1987. Read: Chapters 10 and 11, 36 pages. (Buell's account of Spruance's relationship with the staff he inherited from Halsey just prior to the Battle of Midway, in particular with the Chief of Staff, CAPT Miles Browning.) **(CDE 8015)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Mission Command*. White Paper. Washington, DC: CJCS, 2012. Read: 1-6. **(NWC 1193) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. "Desired Leader Attributes for Joint Force 2020." CJCS Memorandum, CM-0166-13, 28 June 2013. Read: 1-2. **(NWC 1194) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. "On Operational Leadership." *Joint Force Quarterly* 77 (2nd Quarter 2015): 60-69. **(CDE 8168) (Government)**

**G. Supplementary Readings:**

Gompert, David C. and Richard L. Kugler. "Lee's Mistake: Learning from the Decision to Order Pickett's Charge." *Defense Horizons*, August 2006.

Halsey, William F. *Admiral Halsey's Story*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1947, 108–135.

Hughes, Captain Wayne P., Jr. "Clear Purpose, Comprehensive Execution: Raymond Ames Spruance (1886-1969)." *Naval War College Review* 62, no. 4 (Autumn 2009): 117-130.

Potter, E. B. *Nimitz*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1976. Chapters 6 and 7, 31 pages. (An account of the work done by the staff of CINCPACFLT during the weeks preceding the Battle of Midway as well as its role during the battle.) **(NWC 1038)**

U.S. Naval War College. *Sound Military Decision*. 2nd ed. Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 1942. **(NWC 6047)**. Read: Part One, Chapter I, "Command and its Problems" and Chapter II, "Mental Processes and Human Tendencies".

Vermillion, John M. "The Pillars of Generalship." *Parameters* 17, no. 2 (Summer 1987). **(NWC 4192)**

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**JMO 2.10 SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1**

**A. Focus:**

This writing requirement is intended to measure a student's mastery of maritime warfare theory and operational art.

**B. Objectives:**

- Demonstrate the ability to analyze operational situations in the contemporary security environment using operational art and joint doctrine.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply critical and creative thinking to operational problems.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply clear and precise written communication.
- Demonstrate comprehension of operational leadership concepts & challenges.

**C. Background:**

As operational art permeates virtually all other sessions that follow, it is reasonable to expect that students will carry forward a basic level of proficiency in analyzing and applying OPART principles and concepts. This summative assessment is designed to determine the level of mastery among the members of the seminar and to reveal to the students those concepts that may need reinforcing at the next class meeting (the "retrospective").

Students will be expected to prepare complete responses to questions and problems presented by the faculty. The assignment will not require students to recall mundane, specific facts, but rather to integrate and apply major principles, ideas, and concepts covered in the block.

The basis for evaluation will be:

- Complete, logical, and well-supported solutions to each question or problem presented.
- Application of appropriate course concepts to the specific question chosen.
- Clear and concise articulation of ideas.

**D. Questions:**

Assignment questions and instructions will be provided by the FSP/NPS professors.

**E. Required Media:**

Review as necessary.

**F. Required Readings:**

Review as necessary. This assignment is an individual effort; collaboration is NOT permitted.

**G. Supplementary Readings:**

None.

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### BLOCK 3 – MODERN OPERATIONS ACROSS THE COMPETITION CONTINUUM

**Focus:**

The focus of this block is on the unique challenges that modern operations present to commanders and their staffs given the current security environment and great diversity of missions all across the competition continuum.

Block 3 begins in session 3.1 by presenting the concept of the *competition continuum* to use as a lens through which to view modern military missions below the threshold of conventional combat. An analysis of the global security environment will be framed by the nature and impacts of fragile and failed states and great power competition. This first session will be supplemented by a follow-on discussion in session 3.2 regarding the role of the military in the many non-combat missions that are executed in support of foreign policy. In session 3.3 the topic of Operational Law will be studied, which will add a significant additional layer to student understanding of the context of modern operations.

After setting the stage of the modern environment, sessions 3.4 and 3.5 will focus on various types of military activities along the competition continuum and several unique considerations required for these missions to be successful. These activities may include engagement, deterrence, crisis response, limited contingency operations, or support for insurgency or counterinsurgency. A common thread throughout all these activities, and a strong focal point of these sessions, is the *need to coordinate military action with that of civilian organizations both inside and outside the U.S. government*.

Finally, sessions 3.6 and 3.7 will explore two additional challenging aspects of modern operations. Session 3.6 will analyze the impact of technology and the overlapping of physical, technical, and cognitive domains by discussing the impact of the acceleration of the Information Environment, Information Operations, and Cyber-Operations. The block will close with a session analyzing Unconventional Statecraft, a term coined to describe the many unconventional or irregular methods of warfare that adversaries are employing short of armed conflict and in an ambiguous “gray zone.” Officers and decision makers would do well to consider how to sharpen their ability to make sound decisions in an often-ambiguous modern conflict environment.

It is expected that a consideration of the topics in this block will collectively better prepare joint officers and graduates of the course for the modern security environment framed by the topics discussed.

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### JMO 3.1 THE COMPETITION CONTINUUM

*We're going to find more and more throughout a section of the world that runs from North Africa to the Philippines, from Central Asia to Central Africa; that we have got an entire region of the world that is chaotic and in turmoil, and we have just seen the beginnings of it. For decades more, we're going to be dealing with this problem. You're going to be fighting terrorists; you're going to be fighting against failed or incapable states that are sanctuaries for problems. You're going to try to rebuild nations. You're going to deal with crises and threats that threaten our people and our property. And it's all going to be mixed into one big bag.*

—General Anthony Zinni, USMC (Ret.) (2003)

*Like it or not, most of you will find yourselves in a place you never heard of, doing things you never wanted to do.*

—General John M. Shalikashvili, CJCS (1993–1997), Addressing U.S. Troops, Spring 1994

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#### A. Focus:

This session focuses on the myriad activities an operational commander may be tasked to perform across the *competition continuum*, ostensibly during peace-time, but under the enduring pressure of Great Power Competition and constant lower intensity threats to security. This is particularly true for situations that involve failing or failed states – the “fragile states” phenomenon – where military intervention can present a host of challenges beyond those typically encountered in major combat operations.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the concept of fragile and failed states and its operational implications.
- Comprehend the military and non-military consequences of state failure and what those consequences imply for operational planners in globally integrated operations in the security environment.
- Comprehend the challenges of restoring stability and peace in failed / failing states by U.S. and coalition forces working in coordination with other organizations (such as the UN).
- Comprehend the full range of military operations required across the competition continuum, especially in a relation to the Great Power Competition.
- Understand the implications of UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace, and Security and gender impacts on state stability and security.

#### C. Background:

Historically U.S. military organizations, training, and equipment has been optimized for large-scale conventional warfare against similar opponents where objectives are relatively clear and where war itself is relatively short. Despite this fact U.S. military forces throughout their history have found themselves conducting operations short of conventional war, and U.S. forces will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, for

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example, comprised *only several weeks* of conventional combat operations preceded by *ten years* of coercive diplomacy and deterrence, then followed by *nearly twenty years (and counting)* of belligerent occupation, stability, counterinsurgency, and engagement. Decades after *quickly* routing the Taliban in Afghanistan, the United States and its allies conducting significant lower-intensity but long duration operations of several kinds there before withdrawing military forces. Operation INHERENT RESOLVE is a related exemplar where a mix of coalition SOF and conventional forces confronted a violent extremist insurgent group that had managed to carve out a de facto “caliphate” effectively occupying portions of Syria and Iraq, years after the U.S. may have thought the war there “won”. Most recently the U.S. finds itself supporting Ukraine’s defense from Russia in many ways short of direct armed conflict.

Current joint doctrine examines the character of violent conflict and the military’s role in attaining national security goals. The continuum of military activities and operations extends from military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence in times of relative peace up through large-scale combat operations.” The competition continuum concept eliminates the traditional boundary between conventional and other military operations, such as stability and reconstruction. The wide spectrum of interactions between peace and war represents the manner in which the military presently thinks about the likely problems it might be expected to encounter. Within this strategic environment, the United States must be able to effectively employ its military forces to accomplish assigned objectives. The competition continuum concept assumes that conventional military forces can at any time successfully conduct operations across a spectrum of operations so wide that there may be little in common between operations at one end of the spectrum and those at the other. Planning military operations across this wide spectrum is not necessarily as straightforward as planning for just one method of combat, especially in an era of Great Power Competition. This is especially true in the current strategic environment, where the fragile-states phenomenon coupled with an epidemic of formidable violent extremist organizations would suggest the nation-state concept itself may be in serious trouble.

Great power competition and fragile states are often, though not always, connected and the competition between the more powerful countries can have significant effects. The European colonial powers began shedding their colonies after World War II. Many of the newly independent states experienced significant political, economic and military upheavals as they tried to merge their native customs and culture with the Western model of the state system. Some managed better than others; some descended into long periods of internal disorder. In some, insurgencies or civil wars left both physical and political wreckage.

The Cold War created additional problems for these emerging states. The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) cared primarily that their client states embraced their respective causes and were willing to offer basing and other support. Simultaneously, Western aid, based on a faulty understanding of the processes of political and economic development, further dislocated indigenous institutions without producing genuine improvements.

The Soviet Union’s collapse generated new candidates for state failure. It eliminated the decades-old subsidies to client states that had been crucial for maintaining their stability. As

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well, new states created from the debris of the Soviet empire continue to experience problems analogous to those of the states created during post-WW II decolonization.

Regardless of whether such states are considered “fragile,” “failed,” “recovering,” or “vulnerable”, they all have issues that demand the attention of the international community including spill-over violence, proxy conflict, violent extremism safe-havens, piracy, and globally significant trade routes and resources. Powers with global interests and expeditionary forces often find themselves involved in these conflicted communities. Such interventions may be relatively benign, or at least may begin that way, but can rapidly become exceptionally complex. “Simple” operations such as noncombatant evacuation or humanitarian assistance and disaster relief can easily expand to include foreign internal defense and assorted flavors of peace or counterinsurgency operations. These operations will probably be conducted in large geographic areas with immature infrastructure where cultural norms are in wide variance with Western values. Such is the character of modern competition, conflict, and war.

### **D. Questions:**

1. Describe in your own words what the concept of a competition continuum should mean to a military officer.
2. How do political objectives vary across the competition continuum? What effect do different political objectives have on the selection of military objectives?
3. What are the characteristics or warnings of a “fragile” or “failed” state?
4. Why should the Geographic Combatant Commanders be concerned about state failure? How can GCCs apply military resources most effectively in such scenarios?
5. What other non-military organizations are likely to be involved? What are the implications for their participation for the military?
6. To what extent should Great Power *Competition* (short of war) matter to military officers? Where in the world do you see GPC most evident, and what is the military’s role?
7. To what extent do “Great Power” nations affect fragile/failed states? Provide examples.
8. How does UNSCR 1325 and WPS inclusion potentially impact state security and stability?

### **E. Required Media (Approx 2:31:00):**

“Fragile States” Lecture. (CDE 8007M)

“Naval Operations Other Than Combat” Lecture. (CDE 8163M)

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 80 pages):**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Competition Continuum. Joint Doctrine Note 1-19. Washington DC: CJCS, 3 Jun 2019. Read: 1-11. **(Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Operations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 June 2022. Read: V-1 to V-8, “The Competition Continuum.” (JP 3-0) **(Government)**

Brock, Lothar, Hans-Henrik Holm, Georg Sorensen and Michael Stohl. “Fragile States and Violence: The Limits of External Assistance.” Global Dialogue 13, no. 1 (Winter/Spring

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2011): 46-56. (NWC 7031) <https://search.proquest.com/docview/883389240?accountid=322> (PURL)

Fund for Peace. "The Fragile States Index Annual Report 2021". Read pp. 40-50. fsi2021-report.pdf (fragilestatesindex.org)

Fishel, John T. "Little Wars, Small Wars, LIC, OOTW, the GAP, and Things That Go Bump in the Night." *Low Intensity Conflict and Law Enforcement* 4 (Winter 1995): 372–398. (NWC 3077) (E-Reserve)

Office of The President of the United States. *United States Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security*. Washington, DC: The White House. June 2019. (Government)

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Boot, Max. *The Savage Wars of Peace: Small Wars and the Rise of American Power*. Basic, 2003.

Chase, Robert, Emily Hill and Paul Kennedy. "Pivotal States and U.S. Strategy." *Foreign Affairs* 75, No 1 (Jan/Feb 1996): 33-51. (CDE 8159)

Menkhaus, Kenneth J. "State Fragility as a Wicked Problem." *PRISM* 1, no. 2. (March 2010): 85-100. (NWC 3085) (Government)

United States Marine Corps. *Small Wars Manual*. With an Introduction by Ronald Schaffer. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower University Press, 1996 [Originally Published 1940].

### JMO 3.2 THE MILITARY ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY

*A man-of-war is the best ambassador.*

— Oliver Cromwell, September 1643

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**A. Focus:**

After considering the wide range of challenges across the competition continuum, this session will specifically analyze the use of military forces in support of national foreign policy. Naturally all services play complementary roles; at the Naval War College the focus of this discussion is placed on the methods of naval diplomacy, the use of naval forces in conflict prevention and management, and advantages/disadvantages in the employment of military forces as a tool of foreign policy.

**B. Objectives:**

- Comprehend the diplomatic value of military power.
- Comprehend the similarities and differences between coercive forms of naval diplomacy and collaborative forms of naval diplomacy.
- Know the main methods in applying coercive and/or collaborative forms of naval diplomacy.
- Know the advantages and disadvantages of using naval forces in support of foreign policy.

**C. Background:**

Navies have been used in support of foreign policy by major powers throughout history. Naval forces can be employed in support of a country's diplomatic initiatives in peacetime and time of crisis. Naval diplomacy is defined as the employment of naval forces to further foreign policy objectives by influencing foreign decision-makers' thoughts and actions. Naval diplomacy functions on a cooperative to coercive spectrum: supporting allies and deterring adversaries or compelling them to change policies. A single maritime force may simultaneously engage in more than one type of military/diplomatic activity.

**D. Questions:**

1. Naval ships are specifically designed for naval warfare. Why is there value in employing naval power in a diplomatic role? Why are there disadvantages?
2. Compare coercive forms of naval diplomacy with collaborative forms of naval diplomacy.
3. What are the fundamental principles that underpin the employment of naval forces for diplomatic tasks?

**E. Required Media:**

None.

**F. Required Readings (Approx 30 pages):**

## JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE

Till, Geoffrey. *Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-First Century*. 3rd ed. New York: Routledge, 2013. Read: Chapter 10, "Naval diplomacy", pp. 221-251. **(Issued)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Alily, George. *Naval Diplomacy: A Critical Component of National Power*. Princeton, NJ: Sungai Books, 2001.

Booth, Ken. *Navies and Foreign Policy*. London: Routledge, 2014.

Cable, James. *Gunboat Diplomacy, 1919-1991: Political Applications of Limited Force*. London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2nd ed., 1981.

Forbes, Andrew, ed. *Naval Diplomacy and Maritime Power Projection*. Proceedings of the Royal Australian Navy Sea Power Conference, 2013. Canberra: Sea Power Centre, 2014.

Hendrix, Henry J. *Theodore Roosevelt's Naval Diplomacy: The U.S. Navy and the Birth of the American Century*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2009.

Holmes, James R. "Why Hold an International Fleet Review? Insights from Ken Booth." *Naval Diplomacy and Maritime Power Projection*. Proceedings of the Royal Australian Navy Sea Power Conference, 2013. Canberra: Sea Power Centre, 2016. Read: 53-65. **(NWC 3209) (USNWC Prof – Free Use)**

Le Miére, Christian. *Maritime Diplomacy in the 21st Century: Drivers and Challengers*. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2014.

Lerner, Michael B. *The Pueblo Incident: A Spy Ship and the Failure of American Foreign Policy*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2002.

Mandel, Robert. "Effectiveness of Gunboat Diplomacy." *International Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 1 (March 1986).

Rowlands, Kevin. "Decided Preponderance at Sea." *Naval War College Review* 65, no. 4 (Autumn 2012): 89-105.

Vego, Milan. *Naval Support of Foreign Policy*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, May 2016. **(NWC 1132) (Government)**

Widen, J.J. "Naval Diplomacy – A Theoretical Approach." *Diplomacy & Statecraft* 22, No. 4. Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, 2011: 715-733. **(CDE 8188) (PURL)**

### JMO 3.3 OPERATIONAL LAW AND ETHICS

*Nothing in the present Chapter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the UN until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.*

— UN Charter, Article 51

*Don't fire 'til you see the whites of their eyes.*

—General Israel Putnam or Colonel William Prescott, Bunker Hill, 1775

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#### A. Focus:

The focus of this session is primarily operational law in a maritime context: specifically, the domestic and international legal frameworks governing U.S. military operations at and from the sea, and rules of engagement/rules for the use of force. Authorities for conducting military operations and the ethics in conflict engagement will also be discussed. Additionally, since military officers are part of a profession and every profession has a set of professional ethics, the overlapping topic of ethical guidelines is discussed to complement those of legal guidelines.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the effect of international law on the planning and execution of military operations.
- Comprehend the basic principles of the law of armed conflict for land, air, and naval warfare.
- Analyze the operational and legal challenges in the maritime commons.
- Comprehend the basic principles underlying the use of force in self-defense.
- Comprehend the role of political, legal, and military personnel in the formulation, execution, and changing nature of the Rules of Engagement (ROE).
- Evaluate the evolution of the operational authorities for employment of force during the Iran-Iraq Tanker Wars (1980-1988).
- Comprehend the ethical dimension of leadership at the operational level of war.

#### C. Background:

Operational law is a broad term encompassing those facets of international law, U.S. domestic law, U.S. military regulations and the domestic law of other nations impacting military planning and operations. When planning and conducting military operations, commanders and their subordinates must comply with the international law that governs (1) the location of hostilities/extraterritoriality, (2) the legal basis for nations to use force and (3) levels of lethality. The Use of Force video lecture introduces both the *jus ad bellum* (a nation's right to use force—or go to war) and the *jus in bello* (the law of armed conflict during land, air, and naval warfare); however, the video focuses on the former. Additionally, the video touches on

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legal issues arising from modern use of force against non-state actors, in drone/UAV/RPV strikes, and in cyber operations among others. When planning and conducting military operations, commanders and their subordinates must comply with the international law that governs the legal basis for nations to use force and lethality as well as the law that governs the conduct of hostilities extraterritorially.

The Maritime Operational Law video lecture focuses on the law of the sea and the law affecting military operations in the maritime environment. The general features of the maritime environment, what is called the Maritime Domain will be discussed from a legal perspective. Legal classifications or regimes of the ocean and airspace directly affect maritime operations by determining the degree of control a coastal nation may exercise over the conduct and activities of foreign merchant ships, warships, and aircraft operating in those areas. This video discusses not only constraints maritime operational law might impose on military operations but also, how the operational commander can use the law, what some now call “lawfare,” to achieve success in both conflict and non-conflict missions.

International, domestic, and customary law are not the only limiting constructs that commanders should blend in order to arrive at sound decisions. Ethics has always been a core element of the profession of arms; periodically it becomes a headline matter as well. This session incorporates such topics as the commander’s responsibilities toward civilians; the laws of war; codes of honor; compartmentalizing; terrorism (and its differences from the legal use of force); operational leadership; and the nature and practices of the military profession. The goal is to explore the problematic aspects of leadership and ethics, not to present established answers. To illustrate all the topics above students will analyze and discuss a brief video on the Srebrenica massacre in 1995, along with the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq Tankers Wars.

### **D. Questions:**

1. Why do nations care about international law when deciding whether or not to use force? What motivates them to comply with its provisions?
2. Describe the role of the UN Security Council (UNSC) regarding the use of force against a nation or non-state actors.
3. What are the requirements to be a lawful combatant; to be a non-combatant/civilian? What is an unlawful (or unprivileged) combatant?
4. To what extent does the law of armed conflict apply across the spectrum of conflict? Across this spectrum of conflict, are criminals, unlawful combatants, or violent extremist organizations (VEOs) subject to the same or different treatment?
5. How has the law of armed conflict changed, if at all, during the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan? Is it different for combating ISIL?
6. What sovereign rights does a nation have in its land territory, territorial sea and national airspace? How does this affect the operations of foreign military forces in these zones?
7. What are the distinctions between innocent passage, transit passage, archipelagic sea-lane passage, and high seas freedom of navigation? How, if at all, are military planning and operations affected by the various legal regimes of oceans and airspace?
8. Who has a role in crafting ROE for a particular mission and why?



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9. In asymmetric warfare what, if any, proactive measures can forces take to assist in determining hostile intent at sea and on the ground?
10. What considerations impact a commander's actions when he/she becomes aware of potential violations of the ROE and/or the Law of Armed Conflict?
11. What are military ethics?
12. Should those who serve in the military be held to a higher moral standard than their civilian counterparts – and if so, why?
13. When can a lawful order from a superior command be questioned on ethical grounds?
14. Are terrorists criminals or enemy combatants? Explain your position carefully?

### **E. Required Media (Approx 3:08:00):**

“International Law and the Use of Force” Lecture. (CDE 8189M)

“Maritime Operational Law” Lecture. (CDE 8161M)

“Srebrenica” video. (CDE 8116M)

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 96 pages):**

Harvison, Melissa. Operational Law Primer. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Read: Preface, 1-14, 25-77. (NWC 2147A) (Government)

The South China Sea Dispute Background & Arbitration Case. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2016. Read: 2-11. (NWC 1103) (Government)

Walker, George K. Selected Readings from The Tanker War, 1980–88, Law and Policy. Naval War College International Law Studies, Volume 74 (2000), Edited by CDR Dan Crouch. (NWC 3004B) (Government)

Ficarrotta, J. Carl. “Are Military Professionals Bound by a ‘Higher’ Moral Standard?” Armed Forces and Society 24, no. 1 (Fall 1997). (CDE 8084) (PURL)

Joint Maritime Operations Department. “CJCS Standing Rules of Engagement for U.S. Forces” and “Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces.” Extracts from CJCS Instruction 3121.01B. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 13 June 2005. Scan, reference only. (NWC 1062A) (Government)

U.S. Navy. The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 1-14M. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, August 2017. Scan, reference only. (NWP 1-14M) (Government)

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

BBC video, “Shooting down of Iran Air 655.” Accessed on 17 June 2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRJnumxuHwY>

Grunawalt, Richard J. “USS Vincennes (CG 49) and the shoot-down of Iranian Airbus Flt 655.” NWC Internal Memorandum (1992). (NWC 1156)

Guangqian, Major General (Ret), People's Liberation Army. “China's Maritime Rights and Interests,” in *Military Activities in the EEZ, A U.S.-China Dialogue on Security and*

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*International Law in the Maritime Commons*, Vol. 7. Newport, RI: Naval War College, China Maritime Studies Institute (December 2010): 15-22. **(NWC 1150)**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). *Direct Participation in Hostilities: Questions and Answers*, (June 2 2009). **(NWC 3072)**

International Institute of Humanitarian Law. “Rules of Engagement Handbook” (November 2009). (Scan examples of mission specific supplemental ROE.) **(NWC 3091)**

Pedrozo, Raul “Pete.” “The Bull in the China Shop and Rising Tensions in the Asia Pacific Region.” *Naval War College, International Law Studies*, 90 66 (2014). **(NWC 1205)**

Schmitt, Michael N. “Extraterritorial Lethal Targeting: Deconstructing the Logic of International Law.” *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law* 52, Issue 2 (2013): 77- 112. **(NWC 1206)**

U.S. Congress. Joint Resolution, *Authorization for Use of Military Force* [AUMF]

Public Law. 107-40 [S.J. RES. 23], September 18, 2001. **(NWC 1198)**

U.S. Department of Defense. General Counsel. *DoD Law of Warfare Manual*, 2015. Chapter XIII, “Naval Warfare.” **(NWC 1208)**

Walzer, Michael. “Responsibility and Proportionality in State and Non-State Wars.” *Parameters* 39, no. 1 (Spring 2009): 40-52. **(CDE 8085) (Government)**

White House Fact Sheet: *U.S. Policy Standards and Procedures for the Use of Force in Counterterrorism Operations outside the United States and Areas of Active Hostilities*, May 23, 2013. **(NWC 1085)**

### JMO 3.4 ENGAGEMENT ACROSS THE COMPETITION CONTINUUM

*You must understand that few of the problems of our time have been solved by military power alone.*

— John F. Kennedy

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#### A. Focus:

Many civilian “actors” both inside and outside the U.S. government influence military operations especially those at the lower conflict end of the competition continuum. This presents both challenges and opportunities to the joint force commander. Many of the challenges when accommodating civilian efforts result from a fundamental characteristic of civilian organizations: civilian participants are not necessarily required (or inclined) to subordinate their efforts under a military-style chain of command. Consequently, cooperation rather than unity of command is the guiding principle when striving for unity of effort with civilian and international counterparts. To ensure unified action, operational commanders must understand and account for this and other aspects of civil-military interaction when planning and executing operations across the competition continuum.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the organizations and approaches a Joint Force Commander (JFC) should use to coordinate with civilian organizations, both inside and outside the U.S. government, in order to enhance success across a range of military missions such as engagement, security cooperation, FHA/DR, or peace operations.
- Comprehend the JFC’s responsibility to execute Civil-Military Operations (CMO).
- **USG:**
  - Comprehend interagency coordination processes at the national and theater levels.
  - Comprehend the role of a U.S. Ambassador, and the functions of an embassy team.
  - Comprehend the role of USAID/OFDA as the lead federal agency for foreign humanitarian assistance, and the military-USAID/OFDA relationship during FHA/DR operations.
- **Non-USG:**
  - Comprehend how the United Nations and other international governmental organizations (IGOs) maintain international peace and security, including by the use of peace operations.
  - Comprehend the cultural differences between military and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and how military forces can work with them.

#### C. Background:

At the highest levels of national-strategic decision-making, the National Security Council deliberates the use of military force in concert with other national elements of power in response to a crisis. In turn, NSC-formulated policy directs the activities of other (non-DoD)

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members of the interagency community – in particular, the Department of State – in a “whole-of-government” response. Additionally, the role of international organizations such as the United Nations or the European Union are also often a major factor in overseas operations – and not just at the national level, but also at the combatant command, joint task force, functional component, and even lower (tactical) levels of command. For these reasons, at the theater-strategic level, geographic combatant commanders must work hand-in-hand with many civilian organizations notably both inside and outside the U.S. government requiring different approaches.

Examples inside the U.S. government include the Department of State’s ambassadors and their country teams in the AOR to ensure unity of effort across mutually-supportive lines of operation. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) – a State Department-funded, independent agency focused upon long-term foreign development and short-term humanitarian assistance and disaster relief – also has a noticeable international presence. Cooperative partnerships extend to other members of the interagency community with an overseas presence, such as the Departments of Justice (FBI), Transportation (FAA), and Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard, Immigrations & Customs Enforcement, Customs & Border Patrol and others). The national intelligence community, with operations spanning the globe, is clearly a significant player in any AOR. A Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG) or similar organization in the CCDR’s headquarters often structurally formalizes these partnerships.

Operationally, Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) often deal with not only U.S. organizations but also those of the United Nations or other international organizations found in the joint operations area. In addition, civilian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are a nearly ubiquitous presence in the operational environment; frequently sharing similar “ends,” their “ways” and “means” can be at odds with those of the JFC. And though the JFC may establish Civil-Military Operations Centers (CMOCs) at the scene to coordinate with and render support to civilian efforts, civilian actors are not necessarily obliged to participate.

Civil-Military Operations (CMO) is the doctrinal term of art for the ways in which a commander deals with the aforementioned civilian aspects of military operations at the operational level of war. While CMO is ultimately the Joint Force Commander’s responsibility, it is the role of Civil Affairs personnel to help orchestrate CMO. With little in the way of organic capability, CA relies upon the other components of the joint force to provide the necessary resources to carry out CMO. Consequently, civil-military interaction is a significant consideration for the JFC, potentially affecting the selection of military objectives, forces, and resources, as well as the execution of operational functions; early planning for CMO across all phases of a major operation or campaign is paramount.

The Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE (OUA) case study offers the student an opportunity to explore a situation where the U.S. military overcame the challenges and exploited the opportunities civilian actors brought to a crisis response – a complex, multinational humanitarian intervention in the wake of a major natural disaster overseas.

An additional mission type that will likely rely on civil-mil coordination is peace operations. When executing peace operations many would say the UN is successfully performing the mission given to it by the drafters of the UN Charter – “save succeeding generations from the

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scourge of war,” but the commitment of U.S. forces to peace operations has proven controversial. One side of this policy debate favors a broader use of U.S. forces in many roles, while the other wishes to reserve use of the U.S. military for war fighting. Regardless, given the large number of long-simmering intra-state and inter-state conflicts in the world today and the increasing interconnectedness of economic and security issues across states and regions, it is highly probable that the U.S. military will find itself planning and executing peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations in the near future.

### **D. Questions:**

1. What military missions would you expect to require a high level of coordination with civilian agencies? Why? Give examples.
2. When does planning for civil-military operations begin and who does this planning?
3. What is the difference between the responsibilities of and operations of a CMOC, a Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC), and a Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC)?
4. How does the interagency community coordinate efforts at the national and theater levels?
5. How can a Joint Force Commander (JFC) plan for successful interagency operations?
6. What are the responsibilities of a U.S. Ambassador and a country team? How might they coordinate with a JFC?
7. What civilians might be present in the battle space and how might the JFC effectively work with these organizations?
8. How can the JFC effectively coordinate, cooperate, and communicate with International Organizations to accommodate their requirements and capabilities early in an operation?
9. How can the JFC reconcile his/her mission and objectives with those of an NGO?
10. Which U.S. organization leads FHA/DR? What military tasks might be useful in FHA/DR?
11. What characteristics of expeditionary maritime forces from the OUA case study made them particularly useful for FHA/DR response? What limitations constrained their use?
12. What role does the United Nations play in international peacekeeping?
13. Who is typically in charge of a peace operation, for whom do military commanders work?
14. What is the difference between peacekeeping and peace enforcement? What special considerations are required when planning for these missions?
15. How are the fundamentals of peace ops different than the principles of joint operations?

### **E. Required Media (Approx 1:22:00):**

“Interagency Collaboration-A Work in Progress: Pain and Pathos” Lecture. (CDE 8051M)

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 79 pages):**

“Civil Military Interaction: A Primer.” Newport, RI: Joint Military Operations Department, College of Distance Education, Naval War College, April 2017. (CDE 8184) (Government)

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Oakley, Robert B. and Michael Casey, Jr. "The Country Team: Restructuring America's First Line of Engagement." *Joint Force Quarterly* 47 (4th Quarter 2007): 146-154. **(NWC 5029) (Government)**

Shaw, Eric. J. "Operation Unified Assistance: 2004 Sumatran Earthquake and Tsunami Humanitarian Relief." Newport, RI: Naval War College, May 2013. Read: 1-35. Scan: Appendices A, B and C. **(NWC 6050) (Government)**

Oliver, George. "Evolution of International and UN Peacekeeping." Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2015. Read: 1-23. **(NWC 3008E) (Government)**

van der Lijn, Jair. "If Only There Were a Blueprint! Factors for Success and Failure of UN Peace-Building Operations." *Journal of International Peacekeeping* 13, Issue 1-2 (2009). Read: 63-71. **(CDE 8078) (PURL)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Buchanan, Jeffrey, Maxie Y. Davis, and Lee T. Wight. "Death of the Combatant Command? Toward a Joint Interagency Approach." *Joint Force Quarterly* 52 (1st Quarter 2009): 92-96. **(NWC 3001)**

de Montclos, Marc-Antoine Perouse. "The (de) Militarization of Humanitarian Aid: A Historical Perspective." *Humanities*, no. 3 (2014): 232-243. **(NWC 3193)**

Lacquement, Richard A. Jr. "Integrating Civilian and Military Activities." *Parameters* 40, no. 1 (Spring 2010): 20-33. **(NWC 3195)**

Naland, John K. "Lessons from Embedded Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq," Special Report 290. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, Oct 2011. **(NWC 3196)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Peace Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-07.3. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 March 2018. Chapter 1. **(JP 3-07.3) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Foreign Humanitarian Assistance*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-29. Washington, DC: CJCS, 14 May 2019. **(JP 3-29)**

Whittaker, Alan G., Shannon A. Brown, Frederick C. Smith, and Ambassador Elizabeth McKune. "The National Security Policy Process: The National Security Council and Interagency System," 15 August 2011. Read: 12-26 (NSC Organization). Scan: 26-45 (NSC Policy Process). **(NWC 3026D)**

### JMO 3.5 LIMITED CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND INSURGENCIES

*By definition, guerillas and terrorists are weak. By definition, their opponents are much stronger. Contrary to the accepted wisdom...most guerillas and terrorists won their struggles precisely because they were weak.*

—Martin van Creveld, *The Changing Face of War*, 2008

*On the other side—the side of the counterrevolutionaries—the crucial question concerns the relative importance of violence and persuasion, in effect the choice between war and politics. How far is a revolutionary movement dependent upon popular political support, and thus how vulnerable is it to political action designed to undermine popular support? This is the recurring question for the opponents of revolution.*

— John Shy and Thomas W. Collier, “Revolutionary War,”  
*Makers of Modern Strategy*, 1986

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#### A. Focus:

This session generally focuses on limited contingency operations and more specifically on the fundamental characteristics and types of insurgencies. By framing the operational environment to distill the root causes of insurgency, students will better understand the challenge of designing counterinsurgency operations. Students will first gain the capability to analyze the environment and structure of an insurgency. This will enable them to devise effective operational plans for countering an insurgency.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend U.S. military roles and approaches to insurgencies and counter-insurgencies.
- Comprehend the role of violence in revolutionary warfare.
- Comprehend the common causes and fundamental structure of insurgencies through study of theory, doctrine, and historical case studies.
- Comprehend the fundamental elements of planning for and conducting COIN operations.
- Apply analytical frameworks in order to develop counterinsurgency operational approaches.
- Analyze the relative effectiveness of military power compared to the other instruments of national power in COIN, using theory, doctrine, and analysis of historical case studies.

#### C. Background:

Although historically the U.S. military has participated in numerous conflicts against insurgent opponents, it has been far more enthusiastic about fighting at the upper end of the conflict spectrum. Conflicts involving one (or more) insurgencies drag on for years, are rife with political/strategic/operational challenges, and are the least likely to respond to the conventional application of purely military force. We may safely assume that insurgencies will continue,

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although their environment, specific forms, and tactics may change. Military officers and members of relevant civilian agencies must understand how to operate in politically uncertain and ambiguous environments against “weak” foes that play by very different rules.

To fight an insurgency successfully, one needs to understand the causes, levels of support, grievances, and other factors that sustain the insurgency. This is difficult because although insurgencies share certain fundamental characteristics, they remain unique. Historical, cultural, political, and economic factors must be recognized as integral to any meaningful analysis. A design methodology may be of particular use in identifying the complex, adaptive nature of the environment, the root causes of the conflict, possible objectives, and possible operational approaches.

The employment of naval forces in the insurgency/counterinsurgency environment requires a theoretical understanding of insurgency, operational art, sea control/sea denial principles and planning. Historical analysis demonstrates naval forces have been used effectively (and ineffectively) by both insurgents and those attempting to fight them. As in the land domain, an understanding of the environment is critical to success.

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency are covered together in order to make connections and draw conclusions on the application of operational art theory to the contemporary environment. The first part is devoted to the theory and analysis of insurgency. The second part focuses on both understanding and fighting insurgencies through the continued examination of historical case studies, with an emphasis on the employment of Naval Forces in one case study.

### **D. Questions:**

1. Historically, insurgency has been the resort of the “weak.” What does this mean?
2. Explain how environmental factors determine the nature of the insurgency.
3. Describe the factors that must be present for an insurgency to develop and possibly succeed. Which are the most important? Why?
4. Explain how the political/social/cyber environment can be used by an insurgent to accomplish their objectives.
5. Some argue that in the future, insurgencies will increase in frequency while incidents of conventional warfare will recede. Do you agree with this outlook? Why or why not?
6. How has the rise of insurgent movements with global reach differed from earlier insurgencies (or do they differ)?
7. Explain the relationship between the existence of an insurgency and the perceived legitimacy of a host nation or occupying government. How can a government establish legitimacy?
8. Explain the relationship of the operational factors of time, space, and force with an objective involving COIN operations.
9. Analyze the factors that are commonly found in historical and contemporary insurgencies. Which are the most important? Why?
10. Explain how environmental factors determine counterinsurgent objectives, approaches,



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and access to resources.

11. Explain the unique considerations for employment of Naval Forces in an insurgency environment. How might Sea Control/Sea Denial theory assist Joint Planners?

### E. Required Media (Approx 0:51:00):

USNWC 2006 “Insurgency” Lecture. (CDE 8053M)

### F. Required Readings (Approx 110 pages):

Fall, Bernard B. “The Theory and Practice of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency.” *Naval War College Review* (Winter 1998): 46-57. [Originally published in the April 1965 NWCR from a lecture delivered at the Naval War College on December 10, 1964.] (NWC 3097) (Government)

Sepp, Kalev I. “Best Practices of Counterinsurgency.” *Military Review* (May-June 2005): 8-12. (NWC 3119) (Government)

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Counterinsurgency*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-24. Washington, DC: CJCS, 25 April 2018. Validated 30 April 2021. Read: Chapter 3 3-1 to 3-36. (JP 3-24) (Government)

Waghelstein, John, and Donald Chisholm. “Analyzing Insurgency.” Newport RI: Naval War College, 2006. (NWC 3099) (Government)

### Case Study:

Povlock, Paul A. *A Guerilla War at Sea: The Sri Lankan Civil War*. Small Wars Foundation, 2011. Read pp. 2-47. (NWC 3189) (USNWC Professor – Free Use)

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Arreguin-Toft, Ivan. “How the Weak Win Wars.” *International Security* 26 (Summer 2001): 93–128.

Birtle, Andre J. *U.S. Army Counterinsurgency and Contingency Operations Doctrine 1942-1976*. Washington, DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 2006.

Cassidy, Robert M. “The Long Small War: Indigenous Forces for Counterinsurgency.” *Parameters* (Summer 2006): 47-62.

Evans, Ernest. “El Salvador Lessons for Future U.S. Interventions.” *World Affairs* (Summer 1997): 43–48.

Fall, Bernard B. Chapter 1, “Indochina 1946-1954.” USMA HM 381, *Revolutionary Warfare*, 1968. Ed. J.W. Woodmansee, Jr. (NWC 3184)

Greenberg, Lawrence M. Extract from “The Hukbalahap Insurrection: A Case Study of a Successful Anti-Insurgency Operation in the Philippines, 1946-1955.” Washington, DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1987. (NWC 3102A)

Waghelstein, John. “Military-to-Military Contacts: Personal Observations—the El Salvador Case.” Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2005. (NWC 3038)

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### JMO 3.6 INFORMATION OPERATIONS AND CYBER WARFARE

*The profoundest truth of war is that the issue of battle is usually decided in the minds of the opposing commanders, not the bodies of their men.*

—Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart, British Army

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#### A. Focus:

The focus of this session is to develop an understanding of how Information and Cyberspace may be used in the pursuit of military objectives and political ends in contemporary conflict. Broadly speaking, all operations are, in the end, ‘influence’ operations. In other words, short of unconditional surrender, military operations are undertaken to influence an adversary to make a decision that is favorable to larger U.S. objectives. As such, the integrated employment of information–related capabilities (IRCs) and cyberspace operations is central to achieving the commander’s objectives at every level of warfare.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the principles, strengths, and limitations of integrating information operations and cyberspace operations into service and joint planning.
- Comprehend how IO and CO are used to inform, persuade, and influence decision makers across the spectrum of conflict.
- Comprehend the relationships between lethal and non-lethal fires in developing IO and CO objectives and tasks that support the Joint Force Commander’s mission and objectives.
- Comprehend the use of cyber warfare in the pursuit of military objectives and political ends.
- Comprehend the ability of cyberspace operations to achieve mass destruction and effects.

#### C. Background:

With the emergence of information as key terrain in modern warfare, a key element of modern warfare is how the U.S. might use the Information Environment (IE) and its contemporary subset Cyberspace to inform, persuade, and influence decision makers. Effectively using information operations (IO) and cyberspace operations (CO) in support of objectives and ends will be crucial enablers in future conflict. Many of our current and potential adversaries clearly understand this maxim, some better than us. It is one asymmetry that they can use to level the playing field against the United States.

In an effort to bring together the concepts of cyberspace operations, information operations, and warfare in the physical domains, the DoD has moved the lexicon of cyberspace operations towards terminology that is recognizable to war fighters in all domains. The constructs of Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO) and Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO) were developed to standardize the terminology and allow war fighters to better communicate across domains.

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Code and content are clearly reshaping the operating environment as we continue to intertwine cyberspace with nearly all aspects of life. Understanding how they move through cyberspace and are used as a force to inform, persuade, and influence decision-makers and to make electronics act independently of the owner's intent will be fundamental to success in 21st century conflict. This session is intended as a foundation for understanding how IO and CO can be leveraged to achieve success across the spectrum of operations.

### D. Questions:

1. Can modern conflicts be won by the use of lethal operations alone? Explain your answer.
2. Why is information considered an element of national power?
3. Identify how joint force commanders can use information-related capabilities to inform, persuade, and influence decision makers across the spectrum of conflict.
4. Can cyberspace be controlled? If so, what impact does that control have on operations in the traditional domains of war? Can cyber control be disputed or denied? If so, provide some examples.
5. Explain how potential adversaries might use cyber warfare against the U.S. or our allies.

### E. Required Media (Approx 1:12:00):

“Cyberspace and International Law” Lecture. (CDE 8125M)

### F. Required Readings (Approx 74 pages):

Crowell, Richard M. *War in the Information Age: A Primer for Information Operations and Cyberspace Operations in 21st Century Warfare*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, January 2019. (NWC 2021E) (Government)

Temple-Raston, Dina. “How the US Hacked ISIS,” National Public Radio, 26 September 2019. Accessed 2 January 2022. <https://www.npr.org/2019/09/26/763545811/how-the-u-s-hackedisis>. Read or listen to the audio edition included in the hyperlink. (NWC 4219).

Thornhill, Paula. “The Chairman the Pentagon Needs.” *War on the Rocks*, 5 Jan. 2018, <https://warontherocks.com/2018/01/chairman-pentagon-needs/>.

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Information Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-13. 27 November 2012. Incorporating Change 1, Washington, DC: CJCS, 20 November 2014. Read: II-1 to II-13. (JP 3-13) (Government)

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Dombrowski, Peter and Chris C. Demchak. “Cyber War, Cybered Conflict, and the Maritime Domain.” *Naval War College Review* 67, no. 2 (Spring 2014): 70-96.

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Cyberspace Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-12. Washington, DC: CJCS, 8 June 2018. Scan. (JP 3-12) (Government)

Scott-Railton, John. “Revolutionary Risks: Cyber Technology and Threats in the 2011

Libyan Revolution.” CIWAG case study series 2013, eds. Richard Crowell, Marc Genest, and Andrea Dew. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Center on Irregular Warfare and Armed Groups, 2013. (NWC 3176A)

### JMO 3.7 UNCONVENTIONAL STATECRAFT

*If the war [between Israel and Hezbollah] showed anything, it was how insidious the effect of “professional” lingo can be. How does one distinguish “strategic intelligence superiority” from “operational-tactical intelligence dominance” ... so thick was the nonsense, and such the resulting verbal confusion, that the need to reform officer training and education ... became one of the cardinal lessons to emerge from the conflict.*

—Martin van Creveld, *The Changing Face of War*, 2008

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#### A. Focus:

This session examines the concepts of hybrid, asymmetric, and irregular warfare in order to address the challenges of determining the patterns of conflict in the contemporary environment as well as the challenges of shaping an effective operational approach for seemingly incomprehensible (and therefore insoluble) conflicts. While the nature of warfare arguably remains unchanged, its character, or how warfare is waged, changes on an evolutionary (and sometimes revolutionary) scale. This session will examine this changing character of warfare where diplomatic, informational and economic applications of power appear to take priority over the employment of military power in attaining operational objectives.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend evolving trends in warfare and the implications of these for operational planning and execution.
- Comprehend contemporary notions of hybrid warfare, asymmetric warfare, unrestricted warfare and irregular warfare, and their effect on joint doctrine.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of contemporary state and non-state actors in achieving their objectives through use of hybrid, asymmetric, unrestricted and irregular warfare operational approaches.

#### C. Background:

Hybrid, asymmetric, unrestricted and irregular warfare are terms that are used to capture multiple and evolving patterns of modern conflict. For example, strategists and military experts struggle to categorize the current conflict in eastern Ukraine or the multiple conflicts sweeping Syria/Northwestern Iraq. While the former example could be a state (Russia) fomenting instability in another state (Ukraine) through irregular means, the latter includes a chaotic mix of insurgent groups vying for political control of Syria; internationally recognized terrorist groups with opaque agendas; and non-state actors that are seeking to establish regional political control irrespective of the international borders of several states. In the past, conflicts such as these may not have figured largely in U.S. strategic calculations. In today’s global security environment, where second and third order effects are not limited by geography, this is no longer true. Non-state actors and terrorist organizations actively recruit and procure resources using information networks that span the globe and easily cross language, culture, ethnic, and religious boundaries. Insurgent groups have a far greater access to successfully co-opt external

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military and diplomatic support in order to negate the traditional advantages possessed by adversarial government regular forces. Weaker states increasingly are turning to the cyber domain in order to find asymmetric ways to compete with stronger military and economic powers. Strong regional powers are using unconventional warfare and proxy forces to pursue strategic objectives while avoiding diplomatic and economic condemnation by the international community. While history may provide comparable examples, most would agree that the exponential growth of computer networking over the last 20 years has afforded new and innovative opportunities for armed groups and organizations to pursue successfully their objectives while avoiding the debilitating blows by strong, professional military forces such as the U.S. military.

Naval Forces are not exempt from this seemingly evolving and increasingly prevalent character of warfare. In fact, Naval Forces—military, para-military and non-state—are becoming central in such environments. Conflict and competition ongoing in the South China Sea and East China Sea already exhibit asymmetric, hybrid and irregular warfare characteristics. Operational Law and the perception of legitimacy are components of this environment, and opponents appear to target the vulnerabilities of an American Way of War to achieve national or organizational objectives.

The term, “American Way of War” has historically suggested an ‘on/off’ switch indicating whether the nation is at war or at peace. Other cultures embrace a tradition where the nation (or an organization) is always at war, and the application of power is determined by conditions, opportunities and the adversary’s strategic vulnerabilities. Unconventional Statecraft—the application of the nation’s power towards objectives in an environment not dominated by military forces—seeks to address this dichotomy. The term may be useful in determining how best to plan operations in an environment where combatants and competitors seek to gain objectives through hybrid, asymmetric or irregular means; in other words, achieving objectives without flipping the American war-switch to ‘on’.

### **D. Questions:**

1. Are emerging trends in warfare new, or do they represent a return to historical ways of prosecuting war?
2. Discuss the common threads in the concepts of conventional, irregular, hybrid, asymmetric, political, and unrestricted warfare. How do these concepts differ?
3. How do irregular forces use Land, Sea, Air, and Cyber domains asymmetrically against a state that employs traditional regular military forces?
4. How can the United States counter states that are engaging in these types of warfare? How does the concept of Unconventional Statecraft fit?
5. What complexities do hybrid warfare and irregular warfare present to the joint force commander and staff when conceptualizing military operations? Are existing planning processes adequate for addressing these challenges?

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

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### F. Required Readings (Approx 22 pages):

French, Howard W. "The South China Sea Could Become a Dangerous Contest of Military Might." *Foreign Policy*, 5 June 2015. **(NWC 3120) (E-Reserve)**

Hoffman, Frank. (2018, November 8). Examining complex forms of conflict: Gray Zone and hybrid challenges. PRISM | National Defense University. November 8, 2018. <https://cco.ndu.edu/news/article/1680696/examining-complex-forms-of-conflict-gray-zone-and-hybrid-challenges/>

Votel, Joseph L. et al. 2016. "Unconventional Warfare in the Gray Zone", *Joint Forces Quarterly* 80, pp. 101-109. [https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/jfq/jfq-80/jfq-80\\_101-109\\_Votel-et-al.pdf](https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/jfq/jfq-80/jfq-80_101-109_Votel-et-al.pdf)

Watt, Louise. "Pressure and pineapple wars: Taiwan fears quieter Chinese threat as U.S. warns of invasion." *NBCNews.com*, Accessed on 5 May 2021. <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/taiwan-fears-quieter-chinese-threat-u-s-warns-invasion-n1266216>

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Galeotti, Mark. *Hybrid War or Gibrinaya Voina? Getting Russia's non-linear military challenge right*. Mayak Intelligence, 2016.

Gray, Colin. *Another Bloody Century, Future Warfare*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2006.

Hoffman, Frank G. "Conflict in the 21st Century." Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Arlington VA, December 2007.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Hybrid Warfare and Challenges." *Joint Force Quarterly* 52 (1st Quarter 2009): 34-39. **(NWC 7008) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. "Will War's Nature Change in the Seventh Military Revolution?" *Parameters* 47, no. 4 (Winter 2017-18): 19-31.

Liang, Qiao and Wang Xiangsui. *Unrestricted Warfare: China's Master Plan to Destroy America*. Peking: Natraj Publishers, 2007. **(NWC 6021)**

Mattis, James N. "Future Warfare: The Rise of Hybrid Wars." *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 131 (November 2005): 18-19.

Maxwell, David S. "Do We Really Understand Unconventional Warfare?" *Small Wars Journal*, 23 October 2014. **(NWC 3204)**

Morris, Lyle. "Blunt Defenders of Sovereignty: The Rise of Coast Guards in East and Southeast Asia." *Naval War College Review* 70, no. 2 (Spring 2017): 75-112.

Schnauffer, Tad A., II. "Redefining Hybrid Warfare: "Russia's Non-linear War Against the West." *Journal of Strategic Security* Vol. 10, No. 1 (2016): 17-31.

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**JMO 3.8 SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2**

**A. Focus:**

This writing requirement is primarily intended to measure an NPS student's mastery of Block 3 content as applied to a modern (real or hypothetical) situation with military participation in an interagency and multinational response.

**B. Objectives:**

- Demonstrate the ability to analyze operational situations in the modern security environment.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply naval, joint, interagency and multinational capabilities in a maritime/joint theater across the range of military operations.
- Demonstrate a comprehension of leadership challenges at the operational level of war.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply critical and creative thinking to operational problems.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply clear and precise written communication.

**C. Background:**

In order to succeed in the rest of the course, students must have a basic level of competency in applying naval, joint, interagency and multinational capabilities across the full range of military operations, anywhere on the conflict continuum, and in an environment that is volatile, uncertain, complex, ambiguous, and fraught with operational-leadership quandaries. This assignment is meant to ascertain the level of proficiency within the seminar and to revisit as necessary those aspects that may need reinforcing.

Students will be expected to prepare a complete written response to the question(s) assigned by the faculty. The assignment may also implicitly require students to apply major principles, ideas, and concepts covered in previous blocks.

The basis for evaluation of the written response will be:

- Complete, logical, and well-supported response to the question(s) or problem(s) presented.
- Application of appropriate course concepts to the specific question(s) assigned.
- Clear and concise articulation of ideas.

**D. Questions:**

The assignment question(s) and instructions will be provided by the FSP/NPS professors.

**E. Required Media/Readings:** Review as necessary. The assignment is an individual effort; collaboration is NOT permitted.

**F. Supplementary Readings:** None.

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**BLOCK 4 – MODERN JOINT OPERATIONAL WARFARE**

**Focus:**

The focus of Block 4 is upon the proper organization and employment of service capabilities at the “high-tactical” level of war, and of joint capabilities at the operational level of war.

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## JMO 4.1 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL

*The teams and staffs through which the modern commander absorbs information and exercises his authority must be a beautifully interlocked, smooth-working mechanism. Ideally, the whole should be practically a single mind.*

—General Dwight D. Eisenhower

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### A. Focus:

This session examines Joint Command and Control and addresses the Joint Force Commander's (JFC's) authorities, the command relationships and organizational options when establishing a joint force. It will introduce the functions and responsibilities of the subordinate service and functional component commanders. This session will also introduce the critical aspects of multinational command and control and the related challenges of intelligence sharing, rules of engagement, capabilities gaps, and logistics. Finally, in order to illustrate the many concepts about to be presented throughout this Block, a fictional future PRC-Taiwan vignette is provided for consideration near the end of each session. This vignette should offer an opportunity to apply knowledge and understanding of naval and joint force employment considerations, while considering an operational design of a modern joint operation. It is not intended to be a planning exercise but rather a realistic backdrop to facilitate professional discussion.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the range of considerations that influence command structures for Joint and/or Multinational operations and campaigns.
- Comprehend the authorities inherent in the various joint force command relationships (COCOM, OPCON, TACON, support, ADCON, DIRLAUTH) and understand the circumstances when each should be used.
- Comprehend the responsibilities of service and functional component commands.
- Comprehend how possible “seams” in responsibilities can complicate command and control.
- Comprehend how boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups (B2C2WG) enhance cross-functional collaboration on the joint force staff.
- Comprehend the value, challenges, and risks of multinational operations, and how proper C2 considerations can mitigating them.

### C. Background:

To command and control forces, the JFC relies on a headquarters (HQ) staff to provide timely and accurate information and recommendations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-33 Joint Task Force Headquarters along with Pat Sweeney's *A Primer for the Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC)* describe how to establish and sustain the JFC's HQ. Some of the

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considerations regarding how to structure a HQ will be analyzed including staff support to decision making, the joint force mission, available personnel, domestic and multinational forces, and interagency involvement. An efficient and effective Joint Task Force (JTF) HQ organization assists the commander in setting conditions that lead to subordinate success.

The United States has rarely conducted military operations unilaterally and operations in the future will likely be no different. Accordingly, we can expect that the U.S. military will work with other militaries from around the world when conducting major military operations. While alliances have a lasting C2 structure and a shared doctrine (e.g. NATO) which can ease this integration, since the end of the Cold War, the United States has needed to establish numerous coalitions and has worked with coalition partners in some 10 operations from Operation DESERT STORM (Persian Gulf War 1990-1991) right through to the current Operations INHERENT RESOLVE (against ISIS in Syria and Iraq) and RESOLUTE SUPPORT (Afghanistan). Joint Publication (JP) 3-16 Multinational Operations discusses the conduct of multinational operations and associated challenges for operational commanders to include: command and control, intelligence sharing, logistics and rules of engagement, liaison officers, and the legal architecture associated with sharing information, providing equipment, and logistics.

### **D. Questions:**

1. It has been said that command and control is one of the most unforgiving of the joint functions if you do not get it right at the beginning. Why?
2. Under what circumstances would a JFC choose to conduct operations through either service or functional component commands?
3. What seams exist between the various service and functional components, and what measures could the JFC use to minimize confusion?
4. How do boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups (B2C2WG) facilitate vertical and horizontal communication in the joint force headquarters?
5. How can a JFC ensure a well-balanced staff representative of the joint force?
6. Is there a difference between an alliance formed for wartime efforts and a coalition of the willing? What are the advantages and disadvantages of alliances?
7. What are the most significant challenges to multi-national military operations and how can an effective C2 organization help to mitigate these problems?
8. When might the U.S. place forces under command of another nation's commander?
9. What are the challenges to logistics when working with military forces from other nations?
10. What is the impact of technology and platform differences between United States forces and other nations' forces?
11. How can the United States share intelligence with other nations? What must we protect, and what concerns are there?
12. How does the commander work out rules of engagement among coalitions?

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### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 73 pages):

Joint Military Operations Department. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Read: 219-233 Operational Command and Control section, including relationships and component responsibilities. **(NWC 3153S) (Government)**

Marqis, Christopher G., Denton Dye, and Ross S. Kinhead. "The Advent of Jointness During the Gulf War. A 25 Year Retrospective." *Joint Force Quarterly* 85, 2nd Quarter 2017. Read: 76-83. **(NWC 4210).**

Pudas, Terry. "Preparing Future Coalition Commanders." *Joint Force Quarterly* 3 (Winter 1993-1994): 40-46. **(NWC 2102) (Government)**

Sweeney, Patrick C. "A Primer for the Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC)." Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 9 February 2015. Read: 3-9. **(NWC 2003D) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Task Force Headquarters*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-33. Washington, DC: CJCS, 9 June 2022. Read: II-18 to II-22 on B2C2WG. **(JP 3-33) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Multinational Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-16. Washington, DC: CJCS, 01 March 2019. Validated 12 February 2021. Read: II-1 to II-16 note Multinational C2 examples. **(JP 3-16) (Government)**

Joint Military Operations Department. *PRC-Taiwan Vignette*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 26 April 2018. **(NWC 4027F) (Government)**

U.S. Navy. *The People's Liberation Army Navy: New Capabilities and Missions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Suitland, MD: Office of Naval Intelligence, August 2015. Read: Chapter 5, "Maritime Claims – Securing China's 'Blue Territory'", pp. 41-46. **(NWC 5032A) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Berry, Charles T. "Understanding OPCON." *Joint Force Quarterly* 57 (2nd Quarter 2010): 63-65. **(NWC 2106)**

Ghez, Jeremy. "Alliances in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Implications for the U.S.-European Partnership." *RAND Occasional Paper Series*. Santa Monica CA: RAND, 2011. Read: 6-10. **(CDE 8185)**  
[https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional\\_papers/2011/RAND\\_OP340.pdf](https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP340.pdf)

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*. Joint Publication (JP) 1. 25 March 2013. Incorporating Change 1, Washington, DC: CJCS, 12 July 2017. Scan: IV-1 to IV-18. Review: V-1 to V-13. **(JP 1) (Government)**

Weitz, Richard. "Jointness and Desert Storm: A Retrospective." *Defense & Security Analysis* 20, no. 2 (June 2004): 133-152.

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**JMO 4.2 U.S. NAVY, U.S. COAST GUARD, AND THE JFMCC**

*I would say that he (Chinese CNO, Wu) doesn't want to build a navy that's equivalent to the U.S. He wants to build a navy that surpasses the U.S.*

—Admiral Gary Roughead (USN, Ret.)

Former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations

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**A. Focus:**

This session is the first of three sessions seeking to understand and compare the capabilities of the military services and the responsibilities of the service and functional component commanders of a typical JTF. The previous sessions on naval tactics, platforms, sensors, and weapons introduced many U.S. Navy capabilities. Those sessions are supplemented here by an in-depth look at U.S. Navy and Maritime component C2, a close look at the capabilities of the U.S. Coast Guard, and an overview of the responsibilities of the JFMCC.

Although the USMC is often commanded and employed by the JFMCC, for the sake of session balance its capabilities are addressed in the following session alongside the US Army and JFLCC.

**B. Objectives:**

- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Navy along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Navy forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Coast Guard along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Coast Guard forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the responsibilities, command organization, and key planning considerations of the Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC)

**C. Background:**

Many of the U.S. Navy capabilities have been discussed in earlier sessions in the course, but command and control (C2), and organization of maritime forces is worthy of further discussion as it is shaped by the characteristics and complexity of the maritime domain as well as the traditions and independent culture of the naval service. Mark MacManus outlines Navy C2 concisely in his article *United States Navy Command and Control Organization* starting with the Fleet Commands, through the JFMCC and down to the Warfare commander which includes the Maritime Operations Center (MOC) and the Composite Warfare Concept.

The United States Coast Guard, a part of the Department of Homeland Security, operates in today's joint environment. U.S. Coast Guard Publication (USCG Pub) 1 Doctrine for the U.S. Coast Guard and their Posture Statement, 2018 Performance Highlights, and 2020 Budget

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Overview outline their organization, capabilities, and missions. The Coast Guard is an armed service that has participated in every American war since its inception. Although multi-mission in nature and charged with significant responsibilities in such diverse areas as maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, pollution response and maintaining aids to navigation system, Coast Guard forces provide military capabilities in support of the national military strategy. In recent combat operations, Coast Guard forces have provided to Joint Force Commanders maritime interception operations, port operations and security, coastal sea control and other mission sets where the smallest U.S. service's expertise can add value.

Finally, the capabilities of both of the services must be integrated in support of the Joint Force so the session ends with a discussion of the responsibilities and challenges of the Joint Force Maritime Component Commander.

### **D. Questions:**

1. As a refresher from previous sessions in the course, what would you say the core capabilities of the U.S. Navy are?
2. Given the dynamic nature of the maritime environment, what is the preferred method of C2 for Joint Maritime Operations and why?
3. How is a JFMCC staff organized? What are its responsibilities?
4. Describe the MOC concept, its organization, and how the MOC construct differs from traditional naval structures.
5. How does the CWC concept seek to minimize seams between various functional areas?
6. Discuss the roles of the USCG in today's strategic environment. What are the Service's strengths and weaknesses in the joint environment? How is it organized?
7. How are deployed forces from the USCG used to support geographic combatant commander (GCC) theater objectives?
8. How might the Coast Guard's unique authorities and capabilities be leveraged in support of joint military or interagency operations? How can they support naval or maritime objectives?
9. What are some important considerations for the JFMCC during joint / multinational participation in Maritime Homeland Security (MHLS) and Maritime Homeland Defense (MHL D) missions?
10. Describe the key considerations for the Joint Force Maritime Component Commander when employing Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps forces together in support of the Joint Force Commander and other functional components (Land, Air, etc).

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 106 pages):**

Joint Military Operations Department. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Read: pp. 10-30 on forces and organization. (NWC 3153S)

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McManus, Mark. *United States Navy Command and Control Organization*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, October 2011. Read: 1-13 on organization. **(NWC 5050) (Government)**

U.S. Coast Guard. *Doctrine for the U.S. Coast Guard*. U.S. Coast Guard Publication (USCG Pub) 1, February 2014. Read: pp. 5-26, 61-72 on doctrinal capabilities and ethos (Chapters 1 & 3). **(USCG Pub 1) (Government)**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. United States Coast Guard. *Posture Statement, 2018 Performance Highlights, and 2020 Budget Overview*. Read: pp. 9-10, 22-25 on maritime security and defense operations. Accessed on 15 June 2021. FY2020 Budget Overview Web.pdf (uscg.mil) **(Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Maritime Operations Center*. Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (NTTP) 3-32.1. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, September 2017. Read: EX-3 to EX-16 on the MOC. **(NTTP 3-32.1) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Command and Control for Joint Maritime Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-32. Washington, DC: CJCS, 8 June 2018. Read: II-1 to II-18 on JFMCC responsibilities, considerations, and organization. **(JP 3-32) (Government)**

Vego, Milan. "China's Naval Challenge." *Proceedings* 137, no. 4 (April 2011): 36-40. **(NWC 4121) (E-Reserve)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Naval War College, JMO Department. *Service Briefs*. U.S. Navy Briefing. **(CDE 8039Mc)**

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Composite Warfare Doctrine*. Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 3-56. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, December 2015.

Vego, Milan. *Joint Operational Warfare, Theory and Practice*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 2009. Read: "Operational Command and Control", pp. X-19 to X-28.

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### JMO 4.3 U.S. ARMY, U.S. MARINE CORPS, AND THE JFLCC

*[Y]ou may fly over a land forever; you may bomb it, atomize it, pulverize it and wipe it clean of life—but if you desire to defend it, protect it, and keep it for civilization, you must do this on the ground, the way the Roman legions did, by putting your young men into the mud.*

—T. R. Fehrenbach, *This Kind of War*

*Every Marine has an individual responsibility to study the profession of arms. A leader without either interest in or knowledge of the history and theory of warfare—the intellectual content of the military profession—is a leader in appearance only. Self-directed study in the art and science of war is at least equal in importance to maintaining physical condition and should receive at least equal time. This is particularly true among officers; after all, the mind is an officer's principal weapon.*

— *Warfighting*, Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication 1

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#### A. Focus:

This session continues to focus on service capabilities by covering the organization and employment of both Army and Marine Corps forces at the high-tactical and operational levels of war. Highlights include roles, missions, core competencies, operational concepts, doctrine, and considerations for employing Army and Marine Corps forces in a joint environment. Additionally this session will broaden comprehension of joint force employment of land forces by covering the responsibilities of the Joint Force Land Component Commander.

#### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Army along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Army forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Marine Corps along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Marine Corps forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the responsibilities, command organization, and key planning considerations of the Joint Force Land Component Commander (JFLCC)

#### C. Background:

This seminar is the first focused opportunity for students to examine the capabilities and employment considerations of U.S. land forces. This examination will begin with a close look at the U.S. Army's three capstone doctrinal publications: Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 1, The Army; Army Doctrine Publication (ADP), 3-0 Operations; and TRADOC PAM 525-3-1, The U.S. Army Operating Concept (AOC). The Army has long prided itself as the

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organization that fights and wins its nation's wars. ADP 1 highlights that "as part of the joint force, the United States Army ensures mission accomplishment, guarantees national security interests, compels adversaries, prosecutes military campaigns, and delivers lasting strategic results." These publications will help frame the capabilities of U.S. Army forces, and increase understanding of the best ways to employ Army forces.

Originally charged with security for naval stations and ships-of-the-line, the Marine Corps evolved and grew to contribute major land formations during The Great War (WWI) and throughout World War II conducting amphibious operations in the Pacific. The Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP 1) and the Marine Corps Operating Concept describe how the Marine Corps is organized and their "philosophy of warfighting". Today, Marine forces are organized around a Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF), a scalable task-organized unit consisting of ground, aviation, combat service support, and command elements. Although MAGTFs are organized around base structures, for example the Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), these organizations provide a combined arms force that a single commander can easily tailor to most emerging situations.

Ultimately, the Army and Marine Corps operating forces offer the JFC various options in conducting, sustaining, and shaping decisive operations. This will often be done via accomplishment of the many responsibilities of the Joint Force Land Component Commander as outlined in the final reading, JP 3-32 Joint Land Operations.

### **D. Questions:**

1. What is the role of the Army in today's Joint Force? What does Army doctrine say it is?
2. Explain the operational advantages (and challenges) of employing the Army in a Joint Maritime Operation. How can Army capabilities support naval or maritime objectives?
3. What are the Army's primary formations at the operational and tactical levels of war? Are these formations still relevant to today's operational environment? Why or why not?
4. Why does the Army believe that the effect of technologies on land are often not as great as in other domains? Do you agree or disagree?
5. How does Mission Command work within the Army?
6. Describe the roles, organization, and missions of the United States Marine Corps.
7. What unique capabilities do Marine forces provide to the JFC? How can those capabilities support naval or maritime objectives?
8. Discuss the versatility, flexibility, scalability, combined arms capability, types, deployment/ employment considerations, and limitations of MAGTFs.
9. What are the differences between an Army "Modular" Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and a USMC scalable MAGTF?
10. Describe how Mission Command, commonly referred to by Marines as mission tactics or mission orders, works within the Marine Corps.
11. Describe the key considerations for the Joint Force Land Component Commander when employing Army and Marine Corps forces together in support of the Joint Force

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Commander and other functional components (Maritime, Air, etc).

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 107 pages):

U.S. Army. *The Army*. Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 1. Washington, DC: Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 2019. Read: 1-1 to 1-5. **(ADP 1) ADP-1 FINAL WEB.pdf (army.mil) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *The U.S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations*. TRADOC Pamphlet 525-3-1. Washington, DC: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 6 December 2018. Read: Executive Summary, pp. vi-xii. **(CDE 8156) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Operations*. Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-0. Washington, DC: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 31 July 2019. Read: pp. 1-1 to 1-13 Chapter 1. **ADP 3-0.pdf (army.mil) (ADP 3-0) (Government)**

Amos, James F. “An Amphibious Force for Emerging Demands.” *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 193, no.11 (November 2013). Read: pp. 2-10. **(NWC 1096) (E-Reserve)**

U.S. Marine Corps. 38th Commandant’s Planning Guidance. Washington, DC: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 16 July 2019. Read: pp. 1-23. **(Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Marine Corps Operating Concept. How an Expeditionary Force Operates in the 21st Century*. Washington, DC: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, September 2016. Read: pp. 2-7. **(NWC 4048A) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Warfighting*. Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP 1). Washington, DC: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1997. Read: 53-58, 71-90, and 93-96. **(Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Land Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-31. Washington, DC: CJCS, 3 October 2019 Incorporating Change 1, 16 November 2021. Read: II-1 to II-15. **(JP 3-31) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Joint Military Operations Department. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Scan: Army section. **(NWC 3153S)**

Naval War College, JMO Department. *Service Briefs*. United States Army Briefing. **(CDE 8044Mc)**

Perkins, David G. “Multi-Domain Battle: The Advent of Twenty-First Century War.” *Military Review* (November-December 2017): 8-13.

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#### JMO 4.4 U.S. AIR FORCE, U.S. SPACE FORCE, AND THE JFACC

*If you want to go anywhere in modern war, in the air, on the sea, on the land, you must have command of the air.*

— Fleet Admiral William F. “Bull” Halsey, USN. Testimony to Congress following WW II

*If we are not able to gain and maintain air superiority – which is not a given and it’s not easy – if we were unable to do that in a future conflict . . . then everything about the way the United States Army and the United States Marine Corps fight on the ground would have to change. What they buy, how they train, maybe even who they recruit. This is a foundational element of the use of airpower and of joint warfighting.*

—General Mark A. Welsh III, Former Air Force Chief of Staff

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##### A. Focus:

This session will focus on the organization and employment of United States Air Force (USAF) forces at the high-tactical and operational levels of war and introduces the newly-established United States Space Force (USSF), also under the Department of the Air Force. Highlights include roles, missions, core competencies, operational concepts, doctrine, and considerations for employing U.S. Air Force/U.S. Space forces in a joint environment. Additionally, this session will explore the challenges of employing forces in the heavily used and heavily shared domain of the air, and discuss the responsibilities of the Joint Force Air Component Commander.

##### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Air Force along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Air Force forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of the U.S. Space Force along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how U.S. Space Force forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the responsibilities, command organization, and key planning considerations of the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) and the Director of Space Forces (DIRSPACEFOR)

##### C. Background:

This session is the first opportunity in the course for the students to examine the specific capabilities and organization of the U.S. Air Force. This session opens by providing some baseline knowledge of Air Force capabilities and doctrine, informing students about what the USAF contributes to operations throughout the spectrum of conflict.

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The USAF has been an integrated air and space force commanding a domain that stretches from the earth's surface to the outer reaches of space in a seamless operational continuum. With the standup of the USSF, they jointly employ their assets globally to achieve strategic, operational and tactical objectives. Most air and space assets can perform multiple functions to achieve the desired objectives for the joint force, and most of the joint force relies on the use of the air and space domains. This inherent versatility of flexible assets is just one of the strengths the USAF and USSF bring to the operational planning table to ensure the joint force commander dominates adversaries.

Mark A. General Mark Welsh's *Global Vigilance, Global Reach, Global Power for America* outlines the enduring importance of Air Power and the capabilities the Air Force brings to the joint fight. Air Force Doctrine Document 1 serves as the capstone document for the Air Force and provides the underlying core knowledge for the use of air power. The nascent U.S. Space Force's capstone publication describes the relevance and place of space forces in the joint force. Richard Kuglar's "Operation Anaconda in Afghanistan: A Case Study of Adaptation in Battle." along with Phil Haun and Colin Jackson's article *Breaker of Armies* illustrate the opportunities and challenges of integrating air forces with ground forces across the range of military operations, thus opening an opportunity to discuss the responsibilities of the Joint Force Air Component Commander in unifying efforts in the domain.

### **D. Questions:**

1. What are the core capabilities of the USAF? How do they relate to the Operational Functions?
2. What are the roles and responsibilities of a Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) and the Joint Air Component Coordination Element (JACCE)?
3. Why does the Air Component often recommend retaining OPCON of air forces at the theater level in support of JTFs, vice placing them under the direct command of a JTF?
4. What is the role of the Air Operations Center (AOC)?
5. How can deployed USAF forces support geographic combatant commander (GCC) theater objectives? How can they support naval or maritime objectives?
6. Describe the key considerations for the Joint Force Air Component Commander (acting as the Area Air Defense Commander, AADC) when employing Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces together in support of the Joint Force Commander and other functional components (Maritime, Land, etc).
7. What are the core capabilities of the USSF? How might USSF/USSPACECOM capabilities be coordinated with operations at the CCDR or JTF level?

### **E. Required Media:**

None.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 86 pages):**

Welsh III, Mark A. General. "Global Vigilance, Global Reach, Global Power for America." *Air & Space Power Journal* 31, no. 2 (April 2014): 4-10. (NWC 4102) (Government)

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U.S. Air Force. *Air Force Doctrine Publication 1, The Air Force* (AFDP 1). Maxwell AFB, AL: Air Force Doctrine Center, 10 March 2021. Read: pp. 6-10. **(AFDP 1) (Government)**

U.S. Air Force. *Air Force Basic Doctrine, Organization, and Command*. Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 1. Maxwell AFB, AL: Air Force Doctrine Center, 14 Oct 2011. Read: 59-61 (AETF), 69-72 (C2), 88-92 (JFACC) and 99 (JACCE). **(AFDD 1) (Government)**

Haun, Phil and Colin Jackson. "Breaker of Armies." *International Security* 40, no. 3 (Winter 2015-16): 139-178. Read: 139-142 and 173-178. **(NWC 4157) (PURL)**

Joint Military Operations Department. *Introduction to Service Capabilities*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, February 2021. Read: pp. 28-32 Space Force section. **(NWC 4245)**

U.S. Space Force. *Space Doctrine Note, Operations*. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, U.S. Space Force, January 2022. Read pp. 11-23. (SDN) **(Government)**

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Maritime Operations at the Operational Level of War*. Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 3-32. October 2008. With Change 1, Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, August 2010. Read: A-1 to A-7 on maritime counterair command relationships, and the JFMCC/JFACC seam. **(NWP 3-32) (Government)**

Kugler, Richard. "Operation Anaconda in Afghanistan: A Case Study of Adaptation in Battle." *Case Studies in Defense Transformation Number 5*. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University, 2007. Read: pp. 1-21. **(NWC 4214).**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Barrett, Mark and Mace Carpenter. *Survivability in the Digital Age: The Imperative for Stealth*. Mitchell Institute for Aerospace Studies. Arlington, VA: Air Force Association, July 2017.

Bender, William J. *The Cyber Edge: Posturing the US Air Force for the Information Age*. Mitchell Institute for Aerospace Studies. Arlington, VA: Air Force Association, August 2017.

Joint Military Operations Department. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Scan: Air Force section. **(NWC 3153S)**

Naval War College, JMO Department. *Service Briefs*. U.S. Air Force Briefing. **(CDE 8045Mc)**

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## JMO 4.5 U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES (SOF), SOCOM, AND THE JFSOCC

*The environment in which we find ourselves has changed. Instead of traditional nation-state conflict, both USSOCOM's and USSOF's assigned missions are predominantly focused on addressing the non-state or transnational violent extremist threat.*

—Admiral Eric Olson, USN

Former Commander, USSOCOM

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### A. Focus:

This session emphasizes how the Special Operations Forces (SOF) contribute to the Joint Force. This seminar will focus on the organization and employment of SOF to include roles, missions, core competencies, operational concepts, and considerations for employing SOF in a joint environment at the high-tactical and operational levels of war. This session, along with the other Service-specific sessions, will broaden comprehension of joint force employment across the range of military operations.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the doctrinal capabilities and employment concepts of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) along the competition continuum at the high-tactical and operational levels of war.
- Comprehend how SOCOM forces are organized to plan, execute, and sustain operations as part of a Joint Force.
- Comprehend the responsibilities, command organization, and key planning considerations of the Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander (JFSOCC)

### C. Background:

The session provides a foundational understanding of U.S. Special Operations Forces capabilities and doctrine that will inform future planners of the potential contributions of SOF in future operational contingencies. Operations Forces (SOF) are small, specially organized units manned by people carefully selected and trained to operate under physically demanding and psychologically stressful conditions. They accomplish missions using modified equipment and the unconventional applications of tactics against strategic and operational objectives in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments. Their aim is to achieve military, diplomatic, informational and or economic objectives that otherwise would be out of reach, by employing military capabilities for which there is no broad conventional force requirement. In Michele Malvesti's *To Serve the Nation-U.S. Special Operations Forces in an Era of Persistent Conflict* discusses that despite these advances SOF will need to continue to evolve to meet future Strategic threats.

Joint Publication (JP) 3-05 and the USSCOM Fact Book 2021 provide an overview of how SOF is organized, their core activities, and how they employ command and control. Since the establishment of the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) in 1987, all services'

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SOF have been under the combatant command (COCOM) of one unified commander and have been trained and equipped to conduct unilateral, joint and combined special operations across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO). Each military service has established a major command to serve as the service component of USSOCOM. SOF can support the geographic combatant commanders, U.S. ambassadors and their country teams, and other government agencies.

### D. Questions:

1. Describe the role of SOF. How are SOF organized? What are some of the future challenges that SOF faces?
2. What capabilities do SOF provide national decision makers? What are some limitations of SOF? In what ways can operational planners employ SOF to achieve GCC objectives? How can SOF support naval or maritime objectives?
3. U.S. Special Operations Command propounds five 'SOF Truths'. Discuss the relevance and applicability of these 'truths,' particularly the fifth one (ie Most Special Operations require non-SOF assistance).
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages to employing SOF as compared to conventional forces?
5. How does Mission Command work within SOF?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 46 pages):

Malvesti, Michele. *To Serve the Nation-U.S. Special Operations Forces in an Era of Persistent Conflict*. Center for a New American Security, June 2010. Read: 4-11. [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/117307/CNAS\\_To%20Serve%20the%20Nation\\_Malvesti.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/117307/CNAS_To%20Serve%20the%20Nation_Malvesti.pdf)

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Doctrine for Special Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-05. Washington, DC: CJCS, 22 Sep 2020. Read: I-1 to I-14, II-1 to II-4, III-7 to II-8 (Figures III-2 and III-3). **(JP 3-05) (Government)**

U.S. Special Operations Command. *USSOCOM Fact Book 2022*. MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL: Headquarters USSOCOM. Read: pp. 18-36. Accessed on 7 July 2022. <https://www.socom.mil/Latest-factbook> **(Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Joint Military Operations Department. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Scan: SOF section. **(NWC 3153S)**

Naval War College, JMO Department. *Service Briefs*. Special Operations Forces (SOF) Briefing. **(CDE 8046Mc)**

## JMO 4.6 JOINT LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

*... A sound logistics plan is the foundation upon which a war operation should be based. If the necessary minimum of logistics support cannot be given to the combatant forces involved, the operation may fail, or at best be only partially successful.*

—Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, USN, Commander Fifth Fleet, 1946

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### A. Focus:

This session provides an overview of logistics at the operational level of war – the logistics portion of the operational function sustainment. It addresses the principles of logistics and the geographic combatant commander's logistics responsibilities. It also examines operational logistics planning considerations for the JTF and JFMCC commanders.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the relationship among the elements of strategic, operational, and tactical logistics and understand the implications of operational factors on naval, joint, and multinational logistics.
- Comprehend the importance of the Logistics Estimate, to include specific logistics issues that must be addressed when developing a logistics staff estimate for a joint operation and how to apply them in the planning process.
- Evaluate the operational concept of logistics support to achieve operational objectives.
- Comprehend the OCS capabilities, options, and considerations of the joint force.

### C. Background:

Logistics and sustainment are disciplines that all warfighters must understand. According to JP 4-0, logistics is planning and executing the movement and support of forces. Sustainment is defined by NTTP 5-01.4 as the provision of personnel, logistics, and other support required to maintain operations until successful accomplishment of the mission.

The joint operational commander and the commander's staff, must have a clear comprehension of the capabilities and limitations of operational logistics to execute daily operations across the spectrum of conflict. Providing logistics to our forces throughout the world is a complex process and requires a great deal of coordination and synchronization by both supported and supporting commands and organizations.

Sustaining the force applies to all elements of the national military establishment. Sustainment begins before the first unit deploys and continues until the last remaining unit departs the area of operations. Sustainment planning requires an understanding of all the elements of the operating environment, commander's intent, scheme of maneuver, forces available, force flow requirements, restrictions on footprint, host nation capabilities and limitations, time, space, risk tolerance, etc. Every operation is unique and the risk of marginalizing the logistical requirements of an operation, often by relying on a simplistic data-based sustainment solution

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rather than a mission/force-based solution, can result in logistical culmination or operational failure.

Finally, Operational Contract Support (OCS) is a core joint logistics capability that synchronizes and integrates contracted specialties to support Combatant Command-directed operations. OCS can be a force multiplier, enhancing deployed forces' operational reach and/or providing options to mitigate force caps or skills shortages within the uniformed Services. OCS is "Commander's business" and as such, this capability needs attention, emphasis and inclusion throughout the planning process in order for it to add value to the commander and staff's efforts in planning/conducting joint and naval operations.

### D. Questions:

1. Are logistics/sustainment the same/different? When should logistics be considered during the planning process and why?
2. What tools are available to the combatant commander to balance joint logistics efficiently and effectively? What are the advantages and disadvantages associated with those options?
3. How do commanders plan and manage contracted support to meet operational missions? What risks does the operational force assume by relying on contracted capabilities and how can these risks be mitigated?
4. How does the "logistics estimate" serve as a tool to facilitate critical logistics planning during the joint planning process? What are some of the logistics issues that must be properly addressed?
5. What were some of the logistics challenges that Rommel faced? Evaluate how the commander reacted to these challenges, and recommend any changes you think would have been more sound.
6. Considering the challenges in North Africa during WW II, which of them still exist today? How might operational commanders overcome them?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Approx 61 pages):

Crevel, Martin Van. *Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1997. Read: pp. 181-201 "Sirte to Alamein" (Issued)

\_\_\_\_\_. *Joint Logistics*. Joint Publication (JP) 4-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 4 February 2019 (Incorporating Change 1, 18 May 2019). Read: Executive Summary (ix–xviii); Chapter I (all); Chapter III (III-1 to III-3; scan remainder of chapter); Scan: Appendix B and Appendix P. (JP 4-0) (Government)

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Navy Planning, Logistics*. Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (NTTP) 5-01.4. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, April 2015. Scan: Chapters 1 & 2. Read: Chapters 3 & 4, Appendices A & B. (NTTP 5-01.4) (Government)



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U.S. Department of Defense. *Command and Staff Guide to Operational Contract Support*, Version 1.0. Washington, DC: DOD, 26 October 2016. **(NWC 2174) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

CANF SWPA OPLAN 13-44, MUSKETEER KING II, Annex K Logistics, Base Development and Medical Plans. **(NWC 4169)** Accessed on 25 April 2021. <https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/rep/Leyte/OpPlan/13-44-K.html>

Gannon, James. "Naval Logistics Primer." Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, January 2018. **(NWC 1218)**

Lynn, John A., ed. *Feeding Mars: Logistics in Western Warfare from the Middle Ages to the Present*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1993.

Morgan, John. "War Feeding War? The Impact of Logistics on the Napoleonic Occupation of Catalonia." *Journal of Military History* 73, no. 1 (January 2009): 83-116.

Morison, Samuel E. *Leyte, June 1944-January 1945: History of the United States Naval Operations in World War II, Volume 12*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1958. Read: Chapter V, "Leyte Logistics", pp. 74-85. **(CDE 8182)**

*Logistics and Combat Outcomes*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009.

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## JMO 4.7 JOINT DEPLOYMENT

*Future force projection missions, like those throughout history, will demand well developed operational and logistical planning, force mix, appropriate sequencing into and out of a theater, and a constant requirement for soldier and unit versatility. Such missions will require leaders and units that can operate in ambiguity and have the agility to adapt and adjust. Set piece thinking does not fit force projection. All of these requirements will occur in a joint or combined environment.*

— General Frederick M. Franks, Jr., U.S. Army. Commander VII Corps, Gulf War August 1989-  
June 1991

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### A. Focus:

This session provides an overview of the national deployment system (strategic triad) through an examination of the mission of U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), its subordinate component commands, and their role deploying joint forces in support of global contingencies.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the elements of the strategic deployment triad, including benefits and challenges of each.
- Comprehend the steps of the deployment process.

### C. Background:

In order to maneuver joint forces to achieve an operation's objectives, joint force commanders and staffs must first effectively deploy those forces from wherever they are to where they are needed. This session exposes students to the inherent advantages and limitations for each Services' deployment methods; challenges with balancing critical requirements, capabilities, and vulnerabilities to plan and execute deployment operations; and discloses the complex and critical aspects for deploying large/multi-service forces over long distances as related to the strategic mobility triad. Deployment encompasses the transportation of people, equipment, supplies, and other commodities by land, sea, and air, to enable military force projection. This includes efforts for scheduling the mobilization and movement of forces and materiel to support the higher joint task force commander's operational concept.

While the Joint Staff J3 serves as the DOD Joint Deployment Process Owner, USTRANSCOM serves as DOD's Mobility Joint Force Provider, Single Manager for Defense Transportation and Single Manager for Patient Movement. The Strategic Deployment Video outlines each component of the USTRANSCOM, the Strategic Mobility Triad, and the process for projecting the Joint Force. The Strategic Mobility Triad consists of pre-positioned material, sealift and airlift where the actual movement is executed by USTRANSCOM's component commands: Military Surface Deployment & Distribution Command (SDDC—Army), Military Sealift Command (MSC—Navy), and Air Mobility Command (AMC—Air Force).

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Joint Publication (JP) 3-35 will discuss the Joint Deployment and Redeployment processes, how forces are prepared and assembled for both deployment and redeployment, and the process of Movement itself.

Joint Publication (JP) 4-0 covers the core Logistics functions that include Operational Contracting Support and provides an overview of the Defense Transportation system and the Strategic Mobility Triad.

### **D. Questions:**

1. How do supported joint force commanders (JFC) get forces from wherever they are in the world to the JFC's area of operations?
2. How do key deployment commands and entities support the deployment process?
3. Why does each leg of the strategic mobility triad affect the JFC's deployment process?
4. How should planners consider operational requirements, capabilities, and vulnerabilities when conducting deployment planning?

### **E. Required Media (Approx 0:27:00):**

Strategic Deployment Video. (CDE 8065M) 27 mins.

### **F. Required Readings (Approx 30 pages):**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Deployment and Redeployment Operations*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-35. Washington, DC: CJCS, 31 March 2022. Read: Chapters I and III. Scan: Chapters IV and V. **(JP 3-35) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Joint Logistics*. Joint Publication (JP) 4-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 4 February 2019 (Incorporating Change 1, 18 May 2019). Read: II-1 to II-3, and E-1 to E-3. **(JP 4-0) (Government)**

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *The Defense Transportation System*. Joint Publication (JP) 4-01. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 July 2017.

## JMO 4.8 JOINT INTELLIGENCE

*By 'intelligence' we mean every sort of information about the enemy and his country – the basis, in short, of our own plans and operations.*

—Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*, 1832

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### A. Focus:

This seminar focuses on the nature and principles of intelligence, the responsibilities of both the joint force and maritime commander and the duties of the staff intelligence officer/J2/N2, primarily at the operational level. In particular, this seminar will explore the critical nature of the commander's relationship with the intelligence officer, the importance of the Intelligence Estimate and Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (IPOE), and how manages the challenges of intelligence production and dissemination in multinational operations.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend how the intelligence process generates an understanding of the adversary and the operational environment, and thus supports better military decision-making.
- Comprehend the challenges of synchronizing intelligence in a multi-national coalition.
- Comprehend the roles and responsibilities of the commander and the intelligence officer in the intelligence process at the operational level.
- Comprehend intelligence organizations and operational-level integration.
- Comprehend Joint and Navy doctrinal terminology relating to intelligence, including the intelligence process and associated intelligence functions.

### C. Background:

The challenging field of Operational Intelligence has had its share of “failures”, where inaccuracy or even absence has had detrimental effects on national policy decisions and military operations. Even when intelligence is accurate, timely and predictive, it has sometimes been poorly appreciated, or even disregarded with corresponding ill effects on operations. It is therefore of utmost importance commanders and staff planners be critical consumers of intelligence, while also partnering closely with intelligence professionals and organizations to ensure the adversary and the operational environment are as well analyzed and comprehended before committing forces and people to combat.

Operational intelligence has the key role of providing the commander and staff a deep understanding of the operational environment and enemy (or potential enemy) threat. This includes detailed predictive assessments of the enemy military forces, including capabilities and intent, and extends to a wide range of environmental, cultural and political factors that affect maritime, joint and multi-national operations. This process is termed the Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (IPOE) which has existed since the earliest days of intelligence and so has many lessons learned. L.E. Jacoby covers these lessons learned in

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the context of the Cold War and points out that there are some truths in operational intelligence applicable today as they were 50 years ago.

Joint Publication (JP) JP-2 reviews the principles of joint intelligence along with roles and responsibilities. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 2-0, further explores the responsibilities of intelligence, fundamentals of naval intelligence, and its production. Joint Publication (JP) 3-33 covers intelligence sharing in the multinational arena.

Intelligence in multinational operations pose their own set of challenges in collection and potential risk in sharing. Keith R. Schawacker's article *Multinational Intelligence Issues: What the Operational Commander Can Do to Mitigate Them* discusses these challenges. This is not a new problem but one that has been managed many times. According to Schawacker, "The willingness or ability to share intelligence is a critical factor affecting the cohesion and stability of coalitions and greatly impacts unity of effort during multinational operations."

### D. Questions:

1. What is operational intelligence? How does it differ from strategic and tactical intelligence?
2. How is the intelligence process synchronized to support operational decision-making, as well as joint and navy planning?
3. How does the intelligence officer at the operational level leverage the capabilities of the wider intelligence community for military operations and tactical actions?
4. How does a commander ensure limited resources are applied against the most critical intelligence needs? What are the characteristics of a *critical consumer* of intelligence?
5. What are some of the intelligence challenges associated with multinational operations?

### E. Required Media (Approx 0:57:00):

"Intelligence Support to Operational Planning" Lecture. (CDE 8060M)

### F. Required Readings (Approx 60 pages):

Jacoby, L. E. "Operational Intelligence: Lessons from the Cold War." *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 125, no. 9 (Sep 1999): 102-104. (NWC 4139) (E-Reserve)

U.S. Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Intelligence*. Joint Publication (JP) 2-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 26 May 2022. Read: I-4 to I-15 Responsibilities and Principles, II-33 to II-35 Multinational Intel Principles. Scan: II-11, II-26 to II-29 on intel support organizations. (JP 2-0) (Government)

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Naval Intelligence*. Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 2-0. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, March 2014. Read: I-7 to I-15, III-5 to III-35, IV-1 to IV-4 on IPOE process, J-1 to J-5 on intel annex development. (NWP 2-0) (Government)

Schawacker, Keith R. "Multinational Intelligence Issues: What the Operational Commander Can Do to Mitigate Them." Research paper. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2013. Scan. (NWC 3056) (Government)

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U.S. Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Task Force Headquarters*. Joint Publication (JP) 3-33. Washington, DC: CJCS, 9 June 2022. Read: VI-8 to VI-9 on Multinational Intelligence. **(JP 3-33) (Government)**

### **G. Supplementary Readings:**

Shuster, Richard. *Intelligence, Leadership, and Decisive Victory at Midway*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, 2011. **(NWC 2080)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment*. Joint Publication (JP) 2-01.3. Washington, DC: CJCS, 21 May 2014.

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**JMO 4.9 SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 3**

**A. Focus:**

This summative assessment is primarily intended to measure a student's mastery of Block 4 content given a contemporary (real or hypothetical) situation requiring a military response.

**B. Objectives:**

- Demonstrate the ability to analyze operational situations in the contemporary security environment using operational art and doctrine.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply naval, joint and multinational capabilities in a maritime/joint theater across the range of military operations.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply critical and creative thinking to operational problems.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply clear and precise written communication.

**C. Background:**

In order to succeed in the remaining blocks of instruction, students must have a basic level of proficiency in applying naval, joint and multinational military capabilities to operational problems. This assignment is meant to ascertain the level of mastery within the seminar and to revisit as necessary those naval, joint or multinational aspects that may need reinforcing.

Students will be expected to prepare a complete response to the question(s) assigned. The assignment may also implicitly require students to apply major principles, ideas, and concepts covered in previous blocks.

The basis for evaluation of the written response will be:

- Complete, logical, and well-supported answer(s) to the question(s) or problem(s) presented.
- Application of appropriate course concepts to the specific question(s) assigned.
- Clear and concise articulation of ideas.

**D. Questions:**

The assigned question(s) and instructions will be provided by the FSP/NPS professors.

**E. Required Media:**

Review as necessary.

**F. Required Readings:**

Review as necessary. This assignment is an individual effort; collaboration is NOT permitted.

**G. Supplementary Readings:**

None.

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**BLOCK 5 – JOINT PLANNING PROCESS (JPP) EXERCISE**

**Focus:**

Block 5 presents the topics and processes necessary to synthesize and apply the understanding of joint military operations learned thus far in the course, and address today's national security challenges.

Students will first be introduced to the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) and the concept of Global Integrated Planning. In this context they will then learn about the Joint Planning Process (JPP), and apply it to a fictional military scenario as members of a Joint Planning Group (JPG). This will be done by engaging in a multi-week crisis planning exercise resulting in multiple proposed Courses of Action (COA), a recommendation and decision, and finally order development. The scope and complexity of the exercise is intended to broaden understanding of the intricacies of joint planning and the importance of operational design, being especially mindful of the need first to establish and then to maintain sea control in the applicable zones of the joint operations area.

The detailed, interactive planning exercise will use the Joint Planning Process (JPP) as outlined in Joint Publication 5-0, *Joint Planning*. The JPP Workbook (NWC 4111) provides students an outline of the joint planning process and formats to analyze the situation, conduct mission analysis, develop courses of action (COAs), analyze and compare developed COAs, and ultimately recommend one COA for further development. **Summative Assessment 4** is a written essay response to a prompt intended to evaluate student application of the planning process and synthesis of course concepts. Following this written assessment, students will carry their approved COA forward and develop the JTF Order to complete the course.

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## JMO 5.1 JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING SYSTEM (JSPS)

*In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable.*

—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA

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### A. Focus:

The session begins with an overview of the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) and the roles of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the service chiefs in translating national policy objectives into definitive planning guidance. This session also discusses Adaptive Planning (AP), the ability to develop options, update, or change a plan rapidly, based on changes in the operational and strategic environment, such as changes in policy guidance or objectives, resources and available forces, threat assessments, and posture. Adaptive Planning is designed to provide the nation's strategic leadership with a more responsive planning process, both in preparation time and option flexibility. Currently, planning guidance for combatant commanders and their staffs can be found in the *National Military Strategy (NMS)*, *Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG)*, *Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)*, and the *Global Force Management and Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)*.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the purpose of the JSPS.
- Comprehend how the NMS, CPG, JSCP, and GFMIG drive the planning cycle and frame planning requirements for the combatant commander.
- Comprehend how AP provides flexible options to national security decision makers.

### C. Background:

The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are pivotal in translating national security objectives into definitive planning guidance for the combatant commanders, as mandated by Title 10 USC. The combatant commanders are responsible for the actual development and production of JSCP-directed campaign plans but are dependent on support from the services, other combatant commanders, and the combat support agencies during the planning and execution process. This is all done via the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS), and through the various strategic guidance processes and documents described in this session.

The CPG, signed by the President, fulfills the statutory requirement in Title 10, United States Code (USC), Section 113. The Secretary of Defense, with the approval from the President, and with advice from the CJCS, provides written policy guidance on the preparation and review of campaign and contingency plans.

The JSCP provides guidance to the Combatant Commanders and Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish assigned planning tasks. The JSCP includes regional objectives and planning assumptions; specifies the type of plan for each task; and apportions major combat and strategic lift forces to the combatant commanders for their planning. The JSCP also provides

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the combatant commanders with a framework for the scope of their plans, plan formats, and the amount of detailed planning that is required.

The GFMIG is a critical source document for force planning and execution. The Secretary of Defense is required to balance global demand for steady-state and current operations against the needs of the services (e.g., training and testing), while also maintaining a surge capability against contingencies. This SecDef-approved document establishes guidance for assignment, apportionment, and allocation of forces in support of the Global Force Management framework.

Contingency (or deliberate) planning is a complex and lengthy process, particularly when the combatant commanders are required to develop Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) and a derived Time-Phased Force and Deployment List (TPFDL). The plans developed in support of the JSCP are integral to the combatant commander's campaign plan (CCP).

Adaptive Planning (AP) is the system used by the combatant commanders to produce these directed contingency/deliberate plans. It is a set of ideas unifying efforts across people, processes, products, and technology. It is designed to speed up the contingency planning process—to make contingency plans more relevant, more usable. AP provides for increased flexibility at the Theater Strategic and Operational levels or war, enabling a shared understanding of problems, threats, and options.

### D. Questions:

1. What is the value of this enormous effort we expend on contingency planning?
2. What do the CPG, JSCP, and GFMIG provide planners?
3. Adaptive Planning (AP) is designed to “preserve the best characteristics of present-day contingency planning and crisis planning with a common process.” How does AP meet this challenge?
4. What is a Combatant Command Campaign Plan (CCP) and what purpose does it serve?

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Reading (Approx 47 pages):

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Planning*. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020. Read: Chapters I and II and Appendix D on Global Force Management. **(JP 5-0) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Dempsey, Richard and Jonathan M. Chavous. “Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations.” *Military Review* (November-December 2013): 58-66.

## JMO 5.2 JOINT PLANNING PROCESS (JPP) EXERCISE INTRODUCTION

*Plans must be simple and flexible. Actually, they only form a datum plane from which you build as necessity directs or opportunity offers. They should be made by the people who are going to execute them . . .*

—General George S. Patton, USA

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### A. Focus:

This session introduces the Joint Planning Process (JPP). Each service may apply slight differences to their decision making or planning processes, but the underlying logic and thinking are similar in nature. By learning and applying the JPP students will be prepared to apply any number of similar processes to successfully address modern military problems.

### B. Objectives:

- Comprehend the inputs, outputs, and purpose of each step in the JPP.
- Comprehend how the concepts of logical reasoning, critical thinking, creative thinking, military decision making are applied during the Joint Planning Process.
- Comprehend the JPP Exercise Scenario.

### C. Background:

Military commanders must continually make decisions, often under unfavorable conditions. Thoughtful adversaries who are dedicated to the defeat of U.S. and allied forces will compound these unfavorable conditions by executing well designed plans of their own. As well, the physical environment, climate, and weather can significantly interfere with the joint force mission accomplishment. The JPP is designed to guide staff officers and commanders to ensure that no matter of importance is omitted while they are contemplating the best course of action to achieve mission success.

### D. Questions:

1. How is a Joint Planning Group (JPG) organized, and what are the key roles involved in executing JPP?
2. How does a Commander help frame problems for planning groups? What are the typical elements of Commander's Intent and Commander's Planning Guidance?
3. How does the JPP help us plan? What are its advantages and disadvantages?
4. Discuss the steps, and how each one is logically connected to the next.
5. How can a JPG effectively leverage different service, component, multinational and interagency perspectives when planning?
6. How does the COA generated as a result of the planning process become codified for action?
7. How does a commander provide updates to an Order once issued?

### E. Required Media (Approx 0:54:00):

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“Operation Pacific Teak” Interactive (3 videos). **(CDE 8068):** Introduction, Background Data, and Situation Assessment.

Review Upcoming Exercise Schedule (may be modified as required by Professor):

BLOCK 5 - JOINT PLANNING PROCESS (JPP) EXERCISE					
5.1	Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS)	20-Mar	14	7	
5.2	Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise Introduction	"	14	8	
5.3	Joint Planning Process (JPP) Exercise - Planning Initiation	27-Mar	15	9	FA 5
	JPP Exercise - Mission Analysis	3-Apr	15	10	
	JPP Exercise - COA Development	10-Apr	16	11	
	JPP Exercise - COA Development - Continued	17-Apr	16	12	FA 6
	JPP Exercise - COA Analysis and Wargaming	24-Apr	17	13	
	JPP Exercise - COA Comparison, Recommendation, and Approval	1-May	17	14	FA 7
	JPP Exercise - Order Development (WARNORD)	8-May	18-20	15-19	
5.4	Summative Assessment 4 (SA 4) / JMO Course Critique	15-May	20	20	SA 4

### F. Required Readings (Approx 44 pages):

Joint Military Operations Department. *A Borneo Case Study for Expeditionary Warfare*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 11 January 2021. Read: pp. vii-viii and 9-10 (Introduction and Exercise Scenario). **(NWC 6036O) (Government)**

Joint Military Operations Department. *Joint Planning Process (JPP) Workbook*. Newport, RI. January 2022. Read: Table of Contents and pp. 1-39. **(NWC 411K) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Planning*. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020. For reference, scan only: pp. 3-1 to 3-77 (Joint Planning Process). **(JP 5-0) (Government)**

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Navy Planning*. Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 5-01. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, May 2021. For reference, scan only: Chapters 1-5. **(NWP 5-01) (Government)**

### G. Supplementary Readings:

None.



### JMO 5.3 JOINT PLANNING PROCESS (JPP) EXERCISE

*My belief is that we have to stay focused on the military that is so lethal that on the battlefield, it is the enemy's longest day and worst day when they run into that force...*

~ General James N. Mattis (USMC (Ret)) Senate Confirmation Hearing, 2017

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#### A. Focus:

This multi-week exercise provides a fictional scenario in which students are tasked to respond to higher guidance by applying the Joint Planning Process (JPP). The Joint Planning Process Workbook (latest NWC 4111) will be used as an instructional tool and a guide as work towards a military solution to the scenario. Students, using the Borneo case study and acting as the Joint Planning Group (JPG) on a Joint Task Force staff, will conduct each of the key steps of the process to arrive at a Course of Action (COA) recommendation. Following this, students will then use the selected COA to develop and write a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) within an Operation Order or Warning Order (OPORD or WARNORD) for the Joint Task Force.

#### B. Objectives:

- Apply course concepts while executing the JPP in the context of a realistic contemporary military problem, and in response to higher tasking.
- Analyze a mission then create, analyze, compare, and recommend a sound COA.
- Comprehend planning considerations associated with the employment of joint forces in a contested environment.
- Comprehend the organizational dynamics and challenges that a member of a joint, multinational, interagency planning effort must overcome.
- Comprehend the Orders Development Process, the contents of an Operation Plan / Order, and the standard format used for Operation Plans / Orders.
- Comprehend the importance of orders reconciliation / crosswalk prior to issuing the order.

#### C. Background:

Preceding sessions have provided the theoretical concepts of Operational Art and Naval Warfare Theory. Additionally, the course has presented a range of military operations available to confront our adversaries across the modern competition continuum. Finally the course has addressed practical planning considerations for the joint employment of each Service and the application of joint functions. This exercise builds upon all this instruction and offers planners an opportunity to synthesize and apply these various considerations to support a sound military decision.

The main purpose of the JPP, the NPP, or any other planning framework, is to provide a logical sequence of actions that support analysis of a military problem, development of valid courses of action, and a recommendation of the soundest option to achieve the mission. Given the exercise scenario (problem) and the JPP Workbook (process), the student-led JPG will complete each step in JPP in order to develop valid COAs which exploit and employ the many useful concepts learned throughout the JMO course (solutions).

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An important aspect of this planning exercise is careful consideration of how decisions made at the Joint Task Force level influence subsequent planning by subordinate echelons – notably the JFMCC or Naval Component Command (NCC) in its efforts to establish, maintain and exploit sea control in the maritime zones of the Joint Operations Area. In order to ensure this careful consideration, JPG members should incorporate role-play elements of differing service and component perspectives coupled with interagency views in order to add depth and soundness to each seminar's proposed course of action.

After valid COAs have been compared and one has been recommended/selected, students will then develop the order. Orders communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a clear, useful form understandable by those executing the order and writing them is a common task that all commanders and staff officers should understand. Even the best plan may fail if the order is not written and communicated accurately and completely to those executing the mission. Orders development includes an essential two-step quality control approach during the writing phase of the order or plan. Reconciliation is an *internal* review that the staff conducts of the entire order. It identifies gaps and discrepancies in the order. Specifically, the staff compares the Commander's Intent, the mission, and Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR(s)) against the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and supporting concepts. The Crosswalk is an *external* review of higher and adjacent orders to ensure unity of effort and to ensure the Higher Headquarters (HHQ) Commander's Intent is met.

### D. Questions:

None.

### E. Required Media:

None.

### F. Required Readings (Varies week to week, by exercise role, and moderator guidance):

Joint Military Operations Department. *A Borneo Case Study for Expeditionary Warfare*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 11 January 2021. Read: pp. 11-73. Scan: Annexes. **(NWC 6036O) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Joint Planning Process Workbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2022. For first step read pp. 1-1 to 2-28 (Initiation and Mission Analysis). For subsequent steps read applicable chapters e.g. 3-1 to 3-28 (COA Dev), 4-1 to 4-22 (COA Analysis/WG), 5-1 to 5-4 (COA Comparison), 6-1 to 6-6 (COA Decision), and 7-1 to 7-12 (Plan or Order Development). **(NWC 4111K) (Government)**

*Since the exercise involves application of material covered throughout the course, students will have to make individual decisions regarding references needed based on the role assigned or individual knowledge and experience. Many "Supplementary Readings" may be helpful.*

### G. Supplementary Readings:

Joint Military Operations Department. "CJCS Standing Rules of Engagement for U.S. Forces" and "Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces." Extracts from CJCS Instruction 3121.01B. Newport, RI: Naval War College, 13 June 2005. Reference as necessary. **(NWC 1062A)**

## JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE

\_\_\_\_\_. *Selected U.S. Navy and PLA (N) Tactical Capability Handbook*. Slide pack, Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2022. **(NWC 2164E) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Reference Guide, Forces/Capabilities Handbook*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, January 2020. Review as necessary. **(NWC 3153S) (Government)**

U.S. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment*. Joint Publication (JP) 2-01.3. Washington, DC: CJCS, 21 May 2014. Scan. **(JP 2-01.3) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. Joint Operations. Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 18 June 2022. **(Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *Joint Planning*. Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. Washington, DC: CJCS, 1 December 2020 **(JP 5-0)**. Accessed on 24 May 2021. JP 5-0, Joint Planning, 01 December 2020 (jcs.mil)

\_\_\_\_\_. *Universal Joint Task List*. Washington DC: CJCS. Accessed on 24 May 2021. Available at: <http://www.jcs.mil/Doctrine/Joint-Training/UJTL/>. Reference. **(UJTL) (Government)**

U.S. Navy. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. *Navy Planning*. Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 5-01. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, May 2021. Reference: Chapters 1-5. **(NWP 5-01) (Government)**

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations*. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) 1-14M. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, August 2017. **(NWP 1-14M)**

\_\_\_\_\_. "Universal Naval Task List (UNTL)." OPNAVINST 3500.38B. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, CNO, 30 January 2007. Reference. **(UNTL) (Government)**

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## JMO 5.4 SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 4 FEEDBACK / COURSE CRITIQUE

*In the absence of orders, go find something and kill it.*

—General Erwin Rommel

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### A. Focus:

This assessment will be completed prior to the beginning of the last class of the course, and tasks students to respond to a prompt regarding the JPP Exercise and demonstrate comprehension and application of operational art theory and doctrine; naval, joint and multinational capabilities; and navy/joint planning processes in an interagency and multinational cooperative effort, across the modern competition continuum. In essence this assessment is an opportunity to synthesize course concepts. Following submission of the assessment and completion of the JPP Exercise, students will have an opportunity to discuss in an open forum their thoughts on course content, structure, graded events, and so forth with the goal of providing constructive criticism to improve the course.

### B. Objectives:

- Demonstrate the ability to analyze operational situations in the contemporary security environment using operational art and joint doctrine.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply naval, joint, interagency and multinational capabilities in a maritime/joint theater across the range of military operations.
- Demonstrate the ability to synthesize solutions to operational problems in a joint/maritime theater using the Joint Planning Process (JPP).
- Demonstrate the ability to apply critical and creative thinking to operational problems.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply clear and precise written communication.
- Demonstrate an understanding of operational leadership concepts & challenges.
- Provide constructive feedback to help improve the course for future Fleet Seminar Program and NWC-at-NPS students.

### C. Background:

By the end of the course, students must be prepared to demonstrate written competency in comprehending and applying all course concepts.

D. **Questions:** Assignment question(s) and instructions will be provided by the professor.

E. **Required Media:** Review course videos as necessary.

F. **Required Readings:** Review readings as necessary. This assignment is an individual effort; collaboration is NOT permitted.

G. **Supplementary Readings:** None.

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**APPENDIX A JOINT LEARNING AREAS (JLAs) AND OBJECTIVES**

**OPMEP CJCSI 1800.01F, 15 MAY 2020, JLAs AND OBJECTIVES (JPME-I)**

**JLA 1 - Strategic Thinking and Communication.** Joint officers demonstrate advanced cognitive and communications skills employing critical, creative, and systematic thought. They evaluate alternative perspectives and demonstrate the ability to distinguish reliable from unreliable information to form reasoned decisions. They persuasively communicate on behalf of their organizations with a wide range of domestic and foreign audiences. Via their communication, they synthesize all elements of their strategic thinking concisely, coherently, and comprehensively in a manner appropriate for the intended audience and environment.

**JLA 2 -The Profession of Arms.** Joint officers are first and foremost members of the profession of arms, sworn to support and defend the Constitution, with specialized knowledge in the art and science of war. They demonstrate joint-mindedness and possess a common understanding of the values of their chosen profession demonstrated through the exercise of sound moral judgement and the embodiment and enforcement of professional ethics, norms, and laws. They apply the principles of life-long learning and demonstrate effective joint leadership and followership.

**JLA 3 -The Continuum of Competition, Conflict, and War.** Joint officers are experts in the theory, principles, concepts, and history specific to sources of national power, the spectrum of conflict, and the art and science of warfighting. They apply their knowledge of the nature, character, and conduct of war and conflict, and the instruments of national power, to determine the military dimensions of challenges to U.S. national interests, evaluating the best use of the military instrument across the full spectrum of conflict to achieve national security objectives.

**JLA 4 -The Security Environment.** Joint officers effectively and continuously assess the security implications of the current and future operational environment. Using appropriate interdisciplinary analytical frameworks, they evaluate historical, cultural, political, military, economic, innovative, technological, and other competitive forces to identify and evaluate potential threats, opportunities, and risks.

**JLA 5 - Strategy and Joint Planning.** Joint officers apply a knowledge of law, policy, doctrine, concepts, processes, and systems to design, assess, and revise or sustain risk- and resource-informed strategies and globally integrated, all-domain joint plans across the spectrum of conflict. They demonstrate broad understanding of joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational capabilities and policies to inform planning. They envision requisite future capabilities and develop strategies and plans to acquire them. They use strategy and planning as primary tools to develop viable, creative options for policy makers. In so doing, they position the United States to achieve national objectives across the full spectrum of conflict.

**JLA 6 - Globally Integrated Operations.** Joint officers creatively apply U.S., allied, and partner military power to conduct globally integrated, all domain operations and campaigns. They exercise intellectual agility, demonstrate initiative, and rapidly adapt to disruptive change across all domains of competition, conflict, and war. They do so consistent with law, ethics, and the shared values of the profession of arms in furtherance of U.S. national objectives.

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## **APPENDIX B COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

Students who successfully complete the Joint Maritime Operations (JMO) Course will be able to:

1. **Apply critical thinking, creative thinking, and problem-solving skills to support decision-making in joint maritime operations.** (An overarching competency for the entire course and demonstrated at every formative and summative assessment.)
2. **Apply operational art to operational and high-tactical objectives in the maritime environment.** (Examples of this competency include the ability to:
  - Identify objectives at different levels of war for a maritime operation or campaign, or
  - Explain the space-time-force relationships that apply to a maritime operation / campaign, or
  - Sequence & synchronize the operational functions for a maritime operation / campaign, or
  - Identify Centers-of-Gravity for a maritime operation / campaign.)
3. **Apply the principles of naval warfare theory to joint maritime objectives across the spectrum of conflict.** (Examples of this competency include the ability to:
  - Explain the roles & missions of naval forces in the current security environment, or
  - Describe naval/joint capabilities in the current security environment, or
  - Employ naval, joint, and maritime capabilities to accomplish operational tasks, or
  - Employ command & control options for a maritime operation / campaign.)
4. **Apply the Joint/Navy Planning Process to communicate how to employ maritime power to achieve military objectives.** (Examples of this competency include the ability to:
  - Describe the operational environment for a maritime operation / campaign, or
  - Write a restated Mission Statement for a maritime operation / campaign, or
  - Sketch a Course-of-Action (COA) to accomplish a Mission and associated tasks for a maritime operation / campaign, or
  - Write a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for a selected COA to accomplish a Mission for a maritime operation / campaign.)

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**APPENDIX C PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES**

Graduates of the CDE FSP Program will achieve JPME, Phase I certification and will have demonstrated the following Naval War College Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs):

1. Apply theory, history, doctrine, and relevance of seapower to support strategic thinking and decision making. Supporting JLAs: 1, 3, 4, 5
2. Demonstrate critical, creative, and structured thought through operational planning, reasoned argument, and professional communication. Supporting JLAs: 1, 5
3. Demonstrate the attributes of an ethical, experienced member of the profession of arms, including effective leadership and moral judgment, and promote professional values within the Joint Force. Supporting JLAs: 2, 6
4. Apply political and socio-economic concepts as well as organizational, legal, and ethical principles to design and assess theater-level joint and multinational operations across the continuum of cooperation, competition, conflict, and war. Supporting JLAs: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
5. Apply innovative theater strategies across all domains, from a globally integrated perspective and informed by the contemporary security environment, technological change, and the evolving character of war and competition. Supporting JLAs: 3, 4, 5, 6
6. Demonstrate, as a seapower-minded warfighter, the ability to enhance both planning and execution of Globally Integrated Operations across the continuum of competition in a joint, interagency, multi- domain, and international environment. Supporting JLAs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

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