

Joint Doctrine Update

Joint Chiefs of Staff J7 Joint Education and Doctrine Division

This issue of *Joint Force Quarterly*, devoted to the contributions of special operations forces to joint warfighting, is particularly timely given the explosion of joint doctrine development and revision efforts regarding special operations within this arena.

Currently U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is the lead agent for six joint publications (JP) devoted to “traditional” special operations mission sets. These include JP 3–26, *Counterterrorism*, and JP 3–22, *Foreign Internal Defense*, both of which have been under revision and are close to being signed. USSOCOM is also the lead agent for JP 3–57, *Civil Military Operations*, JP 3–05, *Joint Special Operations*, JP 3–13.2, *Psychological Operations (PSYOP)*, and JP 3–05.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Joint Special Operations Task Force Operations*. Each of these JPs has been influential in not only how we interact with our interagency partners but also how we will continue to operate in the future.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, terrorism has emerged as the signature activity for ideological extremists around the world, directly or indirectly affecting millions of people. The evolution of terrorism from a sparsely used tactic by relatively few individuals to a widespread, globally coordinated, long-term conflict has sparked significant political and military changes.

JP 3–26, for instance, redefines and refocuses counterterrorism away from obsolete constructs; reflects current policy and strategy adjustments to the evolution of terrorism from a tactic to a transnational threat of strategic proportions; discusses the relationship of counterterrorism within irregular warfare and existing doctrine applied to these operations; introduces the strategic campaign framework for the direct and indirect approaches for conducting these operations; and discusses the enhanced role of conventional forces in counterterrorism operations.

As our awareness and understanding of security cooperation (SC) continues to grow, the importance of JP 3–22 will become even more critical to understand. This JP is the source document for SC and will provide the foundation for how we interact as a joint force in the future, especially in areas such as the Middle East. Today, each Service has its own view on what SC really is and USSOCOM has reached out to the Services and combatant commands to ensure that this publication is clear, cohesive, and enduring. The publication addresses specific sources of U.S. power (financial, intelligence, and law enforcement) applied through the instruments of U.S. national power and introduces a discussion of security force assistance into joint doctrine.

JP 3–13.2, which also recently completed its revision, refocuses PSYOP within the context of military and informational instruments of national power and communications strategy and expands the discussion of joint PSYOP activities at all levels of war. The publication also discusses PSYOP support of combat operations, Defense Department information capabilities in peace, civil authority information support of domestic-led Federal agencies, and special operations. Finally, it introduces a seven-phase PSYOP process into joint operations.

These three highlighted JPs, along with the others for which USSOCOM is the lead agent, show how involved and relevant USSOCOM is in shaping the nature of our military’s future engagements.

As we go forward, we will continue to challenge the entire doctrine community to ensure that we are on the leading edge of the integration of lessons learned and identifying the best practices to be cited into joint doctrine. Doctrine development and assessment will remain the core focus areas with the implied task of identifying potential subject areas for future inclusion. The doctrine development community continues to remain open and transparent and welcomes dialogue and feedback.

JPs Revised or Under Review

- JP 1–05, *Religious Support to Joint Operations*
- JP 2–01, *Joint and National Intelligence Support to Military Operations*
- JP 3–0, *Joint Operations*
- JP 3–02.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Landing Force Operations*
- JP 3–06, *Doctrine for Joint Urban Operations*
- JP 3–07, *Stability Operations*
- JP 3–07.2, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Antiterrorism*
- JP 3–08, *Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination during Joint Operations*
- JP 3–09, *Joint Fire Support*
- JP 3–10, *Joint Security Operations in Theater*
- JP 3–13, *Information Operations*
- JP 3–13.2, *Psychological Operations*
- JP 3–13.3, *Operations Security*
- JP 3–13.4, *Military Deception*
- JP 3–17, *Joint Doctrine and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Air Mobility Operations*
- JP 3–22, *Foreign Internal Defense*
- JP 3–24, *Counterinsurgency*
- JP 3–26, *Counterterrorism*
- JP 3–30, *Command and Control for Joint Air Operations*
- JP 3–31, *Command and Control for Joint Land Operations*
- JP 3–52, *Joint Doctrine for Airspace Control in the Combat Zone*
- JP 3–53, *Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations*
- JP 3–61, *Public Affairs*
- JP 4–01.5, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Transportation Terminal Operations*
- JP 4–03, *Joint Bulk Petroleum and Water Doctrine*
- JP 4–05, *Joint Mobilization Planning*
- JP 4–06, *Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations*
- JP 4–08, *Joint Doctrine for Logistic Support of Multinational Operations*
- JP 4–09, *Joint Doctrine for Global Distribution*
- JP 5–0, *Joint Operation Planning*
- JP 6–0, *Doctrine for C² Systems Support in Joint Operations*

Looking for the latest in doctrine? Check out the JDEIS Web portal at <https://jdeis.js.mil>



“A campaign against extremism will not succeed with bullets or bombs alone.”

—President Barack Obama March 27, 2009



Looking for a Challenge?

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is actively recruiting experienced officers to serve in Afghanistan. These are non-career Foreign Service Limited Appointments, for up to five years, requiring at least a Bachelor’s degree and eight years of relevant experience, four of which must be overseas.

For more information and to apply, go to <http://www.usaid.gov/careers/fsls.html>

The United States has a long history of extending a helping hand to people overseas struggling to make a better life, to recover from a disaster or to live in a free and democratic country. It is this caring that stands as a hallmark of the United States—and shows the world our true character as a nation.

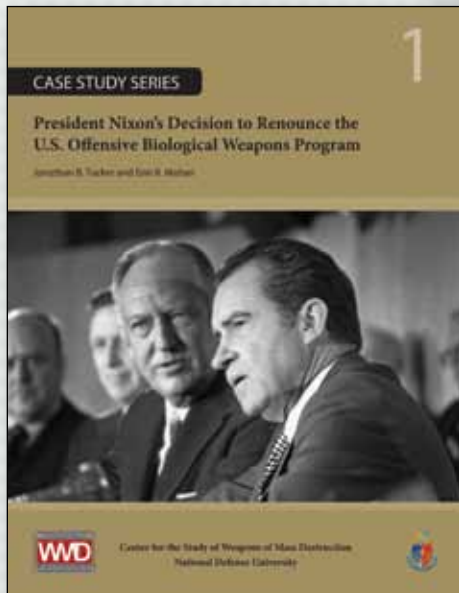
The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) works in almost 110 countries around the world to meet these goals. www.usaid.gov

“As President, my greatest responsibility is to protect the American people... We are in Afghanistan to confront a common enemy that threatens the United States, our friends and allies, and the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan who have suffered the most at the hands of violent extremists. So I want the American people to understand that we have a clear and focused goal: to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and to prevent their return to either country in the future... To achieve our goals, we need a stronger, smarter and comprehensive strategy.”

—President Barack Obama
March 27, 2009

NEW
from **NDU Press**

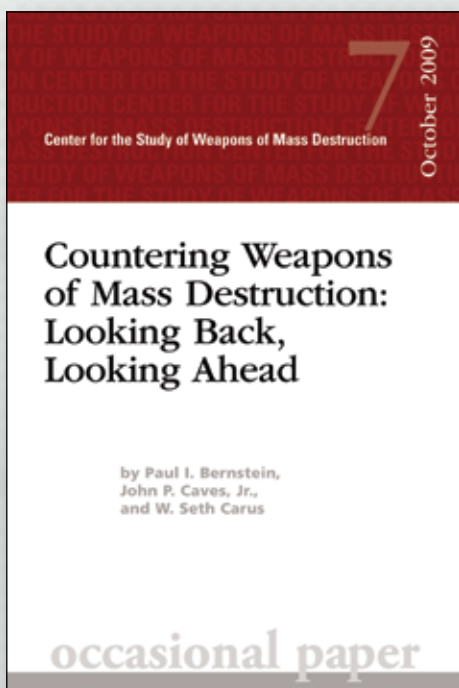
for the Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction
(WMD Center)



Case Study 1

President Nixon's Decision to Renounce the U.S. Offensive Biological Weapons Program

In the first of a new series of case studies, coauthors Jonathan B. Tucker and Erin R. Mahan examine President Nixon's 1969 decision to renounce offensive biological weapons. This renunciation of biological and toxin weapons was the first time that a major power unilaterally abandoned an entire category of armament. The decision opened the way for the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, while marking the end of three longstanding assumptions regarding U.S. chemical and biological weapons policy: that chemical and biological weapons were inextricably linked, that an offensive biological capability was required for deterrence, and that the United States needed to be prepared to retaliate in kind to a biological weapons attack.



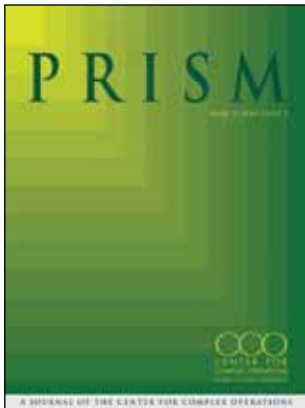
Occasional Paper 7

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction: Looking Back, Looking Ahead

In this general assessment of the 20 years since the United States began worrying seriously about the risks of regional weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation, the authors begin by looking back at the evolution of the countering-WMD enterprise in the Clinton and Bush administrations. Paul Bernstein, John Caves, and W. Seth Carus close this section with some observations on why, in fact, America has not been attacked with WMD. Turning to the future, they examine such issues as creeping proliferation, the likelihood of a "proliferation cascade," other challenges, and initial observations of the Obama administration. They conclude that although investments and other efforts have to some extent prevented our worst WMD fears from being realized, much remains to be done to counter the WMD threat of today and as it is likely to evolve in the future.



Visit the NDU Press Web site for more information on publications at ndupress.ndu.edu



New Journal from NDU Press

PRISM

National Defense University (NDU) is pleased to introduce *PRISM*, a complex operations journal. *PRISM* will explore, promote, and debate emerging thought and best practices as civilian capacity increases in operations in order to address challenges in stability, reconstruction, security, counterinsurgency, and irregular warfare. *PRISM* complements *Joint Force Quarterly*, introduced by General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 16 years ago to similarly advance joint force integration and understanding.



PRISM welcomes articles on a broad range of complex operations issues, especially those that focus on the nexus of civil-military integration. The journal will be published four times a year both online and in hardcopy. Manuscripts submitted to *PRISM* should be between 2,500 and 6,000 words in length and sent via email to prism@ndu.edu.



Call for Entries for the 2010

Secretary of Defense National Security Essay Competition *and* Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Essay Competition



Are you a Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) student? Imagine your winning essay appearing in a future issue of *Joint Force Quarterly*. In addition, a chance to catch the ear of the Secretary of Defense or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on an important national security issue, recognition by peers, and monetary prizes await the winners.

Who's Eligible: Students at the JPME colleges, schools, and programs, including Service research fellows and international students.

What: Research and write an original, unclassified essay in one or more of the various categories. May be done in conjunction with a course writing requirement. Must be selected by and submitted through your college.

When: Essays may be written any time during the 2009-2010 academic year, but students are encouraged to begin the process early and avoid the end-of-academic-year rush that

typically occurs each spring. JPME colleges are free to run their own internal competitions to select nominees but must meet these deadlines:

- **April 27, 2010:** colleges submit nominated essays to NDU Press for first round of judging.
- **May 18-19, 2010:** final judging and selection of winners.

National Defense University Press conducts the competitions with the generous support of the NDU Foundation. For further information, see your college's essay coordinator or go to:

www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/NDUPress_SECDEFEC.htm
www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/NDUPress_CSEC.htm



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