

the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and to provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.”

¹¹ JP 3-07, *Stability Operations* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, September 29, 2011), provides details on this topic.

¹² Ibid. See figure V-4, which describes the notional balance of offense, defense, and stability operations in a single joint operation.

¹³ Ibid. Paraphrased selectively from the glossary definition, GL-5.

¹⁴ *Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, Version 3.0* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, January 15, 2009). See paragraph 6 beginning on 21.

¹⁵ JP 3-0, figure I-2. Additionally, the individual precepts are located throughout JP 3-0 where they amplify related text. See paragraph 5 on I-8 for an example.

¹⁶ *Capstone Concept for Joint Operations: Joint Force 2020* (Washington, DC: Joint Chiefs of Staff, September 10, 2012).

¹⁷ *Joint Operational Access Concept (JOAC), Version 1.0* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, January 17, 2012), 40. *Antiaccess* refers to those capabilities, usually long range, designed to prevent an advancing enemy from entering an operational area. *Area-denial* capabilities are those usually of shorter range, designed not to keep the enemy out but to limit his freedom of action within the operational area.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ JP 5-0, *Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, April 13, 1995). Figure III-1, “Joint Publication 5-0 Series Hierarchy,” shows the eight JPs in the JP 5-0 series.

²⁰ While a combatant command (CCMD) may have multiple campaign plans or ongoing campaigns, it has only one theater or functional campaign plan (TCP/FCP), to and of which all of its other plans (campaign, support, operation, posture, master, country, or contingency) are subordinate and a part. Through the TCP/FCP the CCMD holistically plans and executes actions to achieve the national objectives for the theater. Subordinate campaign plans allow joint force commanders to focus on specific regions or problem sets within the CCMD area of operation, while the combatant commander ensures that all plans are coordinated and actions synchronized within the theater.

Joint Publications (JPs) Under Revision (to be signed within 6 months)

JP 1-0, *Joint Personnel Support*

JP 1-04, *Legal Support to Military Operations*

JP 3-05.1, *Unconventional Warfare*

JP 3-13.3, *Operations Security*

JP 3-15, *Barriers, Obstacles, and Mine Warfare*

JP 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*

JP 3-61, *Public Affairs*

JP 3-68, *Noncombatant Evacuation Operations*

JP 4-01.2, *Sealift Support to Joint Operations*

JP 4-01.5, *Joint Terminal Operations*

JP 6-0, *Joint Communications System*

JPs Revised (signed within last 6 months)

JP 3-02.1, *Amphibious Embarkation and Debarkation* (November 25, 2014)

JP 3-09, *Joint Fire Support* (December 12, 2014)

JP 3-09.3, *Close Air Support* (November 25, 2014)

JP 3-10, *Joint Security Operations in Theater* (November 13, 2014)

JP 3-12(R), *Cyberspace Operations* (published October 21, 2014, retained original signature date of February 5, 2013)

JP 3-13.2, *Military Information Support Operations* (November 21, 2014)

JP 3-26, *Counterterrorism* (October 24, 2014)

JP 3-40, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction* (October 31, 2014)

JP 3-52, *Joint Airspace Control* (November 13, 2014)

JP 3-63, *Detainee Operations* (November 13, 2014)