

Organization

PACIFIC JTF

U.S. Third Fleet—onboard *USS Coronado* and home-ported in San Diego—is undergoing a major transformation. It is no longer enough to train forces in isolation for exclusively naval missions or conduct business from a traditional flagship. Today, Third Fleet focuses on preparing its staff and assigned forces to carry out a full range of joint and combined operations.

Under the PACOM two-tiered command and control model (see “A Commander in Chief Looks at East Asia” in *JFQ*, Spring 95), three subordinate commanders were designated potential JTF commanders. But with a changing situation in the largest theater, it became clear that an added sea-based JTF commander was needed. Therefore in November 1994 CINCPAC designated the commander of Third Fleet as JTF commander for contingency operations in the Pacific.

With the support of the chief of naval operations and commander in chief of Pacific Fleet, the issue was how to bring Third Fleet up to this new task. CINCPAC specified that when certain OPLANs are activated, Third Fleet and *USS Coronado* will move forward to the mid and western Pacific. But *USS Coronado* is more than an amphibious ship turned flagship. The traditional role of a flagship was to provide fleet commanders with a suitable ship from which they and their staffs can conduct business. Today, the need for a flagship has been replaced by demands for a capable command and control platform. A ship required for joint operations must provide advanced levels of interoperability and connectivity. For a start, it must quarter 25-person deployable augmentation cells sent forward by CINCs to assist JTF commanders. Moreover, JTF spaces must be quickly configured to house JFACC activities including 15 contingency theater air control planning system work stations. A flexible situation room with a plans module and JTF battle watch station is also needed to allow commanders to bring their key staff members together to think and act as a unit.

Modification of *USS Coronado* will be completed in time for deployment to RIMPAC '96. Conducted every other year, this exercise takes training to a high level of combined interoperability with forces from up to five other nations. This year it will involve 48 ships, over 200 aircraft, and 20,000 personnel representing all

warfare specialties. Other exercises, such as PAC JTFEX, also provide a valuable framework for friendly cooperation and have stabilizing effects across the entire Pacific Basin. Where possible, combined forces are fully integrated into the PAC JTFEX lineup to provide additional training for all participants. Most recently, Canadian maritime forces and ships and a diesel submarine from the Chilean navy contributed to this training experience.

By Spring 1997 *USS Coronado* will be fully fitted-out with C4I systems and other facilities needed for deployment forward in the Pacific.

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Doctrine

JOINT DOCTRINE WORKING PARTY

The 17th meeting of the Joint Doctrine Working Party (JDWP) was held on April 16 and 17, 1996, at the Joint Warfighting Center. Sponsored by the Joint Doctrine Division, Operational Plans and Interoperability Directorate (J-7), the meeting included representatives from service headquarters, combatant commands, Joint Staff, and doctrine development centers.

In opening remarks delivered on behalf of CJCS, the director of the Joint Staff conveyed satisfaction with the accelerated pace of joint doctrinal development without any sacrifice in quality. He also spoke about the next level of jointness and its three pillars: the linkage of joint doctrine to joint training and planning, the linkage of service doctrine and joint doctrine, and the incorporation of lessons learned from exercises and ongoing operations—as well as the assessment of approved and emerging doctrine.

In addition to a number of new joint doctrine proposals which were briefed at the meeting, the following projects were approved:

- Joint Pub 3-13, *Joint Doctrine for Information Warfare*
- Joint Pub 2-01.3, *Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace*
- Joint Pub 4-01.8, *Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)*
- Joint Pub 4-01.5, *Reserve Component Call-up (RCC)*
- Joint Pub 1-06, *Financial Management for Joint Operations.*

Other significant decisions made by JDWP include:

- inclusion of third party logistics
- rules of engagement (ROE) development guidance
- joint doctrine for risk management in joint operations
- a definition and discussion of commanders' critical information requirements (CCIR)
- a revision of Joint Pub 3-55.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles*, to be staffed prior to reformatting
- a title change of Joint Pub 1-0, *Doctrine for Personnel and Administrative Support to Joint Operations to Doctrine for Personnel Support to Joint Operations*

Moreover, JDWP agreed to assess Joint Pub 3-05.3, *Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures*; Joint Pub 3-05.5, *Joint Special Operations Targeting and Mission Planning Procedures*; Joint Pub 3-07.4, *Joint Counterdrug Operations*; Joint Pub 3-56.1, *Command and Control of Joint Air Operations*; Joint Pub 3-58, *Doctrine for Joint Operational Deception*; Joint Pub 4-01.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Joint Movement Control.*

Joint Doctrine on the World Wide Web

In an effort to enhance awareness of and increase access to joint doctrine, a World Wide Web site has been established at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. For more information, contact the Joint Doctrine Division (J-7), Joint Staff, at (703) 614-6469 / DSN 224-6469.

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Of special interest were two information briefs:

■ "Joint Doctrine and the Internet"—all unclassified joint doctrine pubs are now available on the internet via the World Wide Web (see the display advertisement on the facing page).

■ "Writing for *Joint Force Quarterly*"—the JFQ Forum in the Winter 1996–97 issue of the journal will contain contributions on joint doctrine by combatant commanders and service chiefs.

The next meeting is scheduled for Autumn 1996 at the Joint Warfighting Center. **JFQ**

JOINT PUBS UPDATE

The following joint publications have recently been approved:

■ Joint Pub 3–50.2, *Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue*, consolidates joint and service doctrine into a single-source of guidance and procedures for timely, measured responses for combat search and rescue (January 26, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3–13.1, *Joint Doctrine for Command and Control Warfare*, is focused—but is not intended to provide comprehensive doctrine—on command and control warfare in support of the broader concept of information warfare (February 7, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3–12.1, *Joint Theater Nuclear Operations*, contains guidance for nonstrategic nuclear force employment (February 9, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3–12.3, *Nuclear Weapons Employment Data*, volume 2, includes technical procedures and unclassified weapons effects data on nonstrategic nuclear weapons employment (February 14, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3–01.5, *Joint Theater Missile Defense*, furnishes doctrine to counter theater missile threats, with particular emphasis on the growing threat from developing nations—and the U.S. ability to protect vital national interests against such threats (February 22, 1996). **JFQ**

Education

NEW PME POLICY

The Chairman has approved a new professional military education (PME) policy document, *Officer Professional Military Education Policy* (OPMEP), to coordinate career JPME for officers. OPMEP is the latest in a series of policy documents. The impact of the Goldwater-Nichols legislation on JPME was reinforced in hearings held by the Panel on Military Education of the House Armed Services Committee between 1987 and 1989. In response, the Joint Staff, services, and

National Defense University (NDU) developed the Military Education Policy Document (MEPD) in 1990. That document, and a 1993 revision, specified educational requirements for joint specialty officer (JSO) nomination.

Unlike previous policy, OPMEP does not focus exclusively on educational requirements for JSOs. OPMEP calls for JPME from the precommissioning level (in service academies, ROTC, and OCS/OTS) to the NDU Capstone Course for new general and flag officers. Extending JPME to the precommissioning and primary levels was a key suggestion in the CJCS JPME Panel Report (see letter from Brig Gen Baker in *JFQ*, Summer 95). It is arguably the most significant education policy change contained in OPMEP. Moreover, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, and services fully agreed on the need for a "cradle-to-grave" career approach to JPME.

JPME, like service PME, is a sequential and progressive system where each education level builds on knowledge gotten from the previous level. At the pre-commissioning level, students gain a basic awareness of joint matters. This knowledge is expanded to issues of force application and integration on the tactical, operational, and strategic levels in later primary, intermediate, and senior PME, respectively, while Capstone examines key aspects of warfighting and strategy integration.

OPMEP capitalizes on this structure and has substantially more emphasis on joint doctrine, multinational operations, technology, systems integration, and innovative thinking for winning war in future battlespace. Moreover, these areas

and the changing nature of warfare have been captured in the new Joint Vision 2010 which OPMEP fully supports.

Over the next several years, JPME efforts will continue to tackle the changing demands of joint warfare. Updated policy will address how new, high-leverage concepts such as C⁴ISR and information warfare compete with more traditional military operations within curricula. Education technology—computer based, interactive, desktop instruction; teleseminars; advanced wargaming and simulation; increased access to research databases—will be exploited to bring enhanced JPME to wider audiences on a timely basis. Enlisted JPME policy will also become a reality in the future. Joint curricular development will provide service schools and colleges at every level with professional course material tailored to their missions and requirements. **JFQ**

PME HISTORY

The U.S. Air Force Academy will host a military history symposium entitled "Rites of Passage: Educating and Training Junior Officers in the Twentieth Century" on November 20–22, 1996. For further information, contact: Major Kern, HQ USAFA/DFH, 2354 Fairchild Drive (Suite 6F37), USAF Academy, Colorado 80840–6246; telephone: (719) 472–4727 / FAX: (719) 472–2970; or via Internet: kernrtt.scs@usafa.af.mil. **JFQ**

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THE SECOND ANNUAL

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ESSAY CONTEST ON THE

Revolution in Military Affairs

All entries must be postmarked no later than

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See page 8 for details.