

JOINT DOCTRINE

Joint Force Employment



Considerations Before and During Combat

J-7 OPERATIONAL PLANS AND INTEROPERABILITY DIRECTORATE

Intentionally Blank

PREFACE

This briefing is one of the publications comprising the Joint Doctrine Joint Force Employment Briefing Modules. It has been specifically designed as a definitive briefing guide for joint doctrine presentations and focuses on the Joint Force Commander's (JFC's) need to exploit full dimensional leverage to shock, demoralize, and disrupt opponents immediately. It will detail how JFCs seek decisive advantage quickly, and before close combat if possible. All the material found in the joint doctrine Joint Force Employment Briefing Modules is drawn directly from approved joint doctrine, without interpretation, and may be reproduced and distributed to advance a better understanding of joint warfare and the principles of joint doctrine.

The module is organized into two main sections. The first section contains slides and a briefing script. A briefing slide is depicted on the left hand page along with its accompanying script on the facing page. The particular Joint Doctrine Publication from which the material is drawn is identified as (**Source**) on the briefing script. Appendix A contains an outline of the briefing script.

Intentionally Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

SECTION I

BRIEFING SLIDES AND SCRIPT

• Considerations At The Outset Of Combat	2
• Sustained Combat Operations	6
• The Relationship Between Offense and Defense	8
• Linear and Nonlinear Operations	10
• Attack on Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity	12
• Maneuver	14
• Forcible Entry	16
• Interdiction	18
• Synchronizing Interdiction and Maneuver	20
• Other Techniques Used During Sustained Combat Operations	22

SECTION II

OUTLINE OF BRIEFING SCRIPT

APPENDIX A Outline of Briefing Script	A-1
---	-----

Intentionally Blank

Section I

Considerations at the Outset of Combat Briefing Slides and Script

CONSIDERATIONS AT THE OUTSET OF COMBAT



Employment Considerations: Considerations at the Outset of Combat

As combat operations commence, joint force commanders seek decisive advantage quickly, before close combat if possible, by exploiting full dimensional leverage to shock, demoralize, and disrupt opponents immediately.

Force Projection	Dimensional Superiority	Direct Attack	Special Operations	Force Protection
Opposed Unopposed	Air Sea Space C4I Fire Mobility	Direct attack of enemy strategic centers of gravity		Make personnel systems, and units difficult to: Locate Strike Destroy Consider and make provisions for: Health Warfare Morale Maintenance

JD 3-0, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 1. Considerations at the Outset of Combat

Considerations at the Outset of Combat

As combat operations commence, Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) need to exploit full dimensional leverage to shock, demoralize, and disrupt opponents immediately. JFCs seek decisive advantage quickly, before close combat if possible. The major **considerations** are as follows:

Force Projection. Force projection usually begins as a rapid response to a crisis. Alert may come with little or no notice, bringing with it tremendous stress on personnel and systems, accompanied by requests from the media for information. In any event, rapid yet measured response is critical. Joint forces participate in force projection operations in both war and operations other than war. These operations may be either unopposed or opposed by an adversary. When opposed, force projection can be accomplished rapidly by forcible entry coordinated with strategic airlift and sealift, as well as pre-positioned forces. Both types of operations demand a versatile mix of forces that are organized, trained, equipped, and poised to respond quickly. JFCs sequence, enable, and protect the arrival of forces to achieve early decisive advantage. The projection of forces will often be a friendly center of gravity (COG) during early entry operations. JFCs introduce forces in a manner that enables rapid force buildup into the structure required for anticipated operations and simultaneous protection of the force.

Dimensional Superiority. JFCs will normally seek to secure air and maritime superiority early in the conduct of joint operations. Although air and maritime superiority are not ends in themselves, history shows that control of the sea and/or the air has been a pivotal wartime factor. JFCs also seek to achieve superiority immediately in command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) — space control is a necessary precursor to this superiority. As another example of seeking early superiority before close combat, land commanders may seek to first achieve counterbattery or indirect fire superiority, thereby enhancing protection of their forces. Additionally, JFCs can seek to achieve a mobility differential by selectively attacking key enemy forces and transportation networks to degrade enemy maneuver.

Direct Attack of Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity. As part of achieving decisive advantages early, joint force operations may be directed immediately against enemy COGs. Where possible, specific operations may be conducted to directly attack strategic COGs by air, missile, special operations, and other deep-ranging capabilities. There are several purposes to these attacks. They may in themselves be decisive. If they are not, they begin the offensive operation throughout the enemy's depth that can cause paralysis and destroy cohesion.

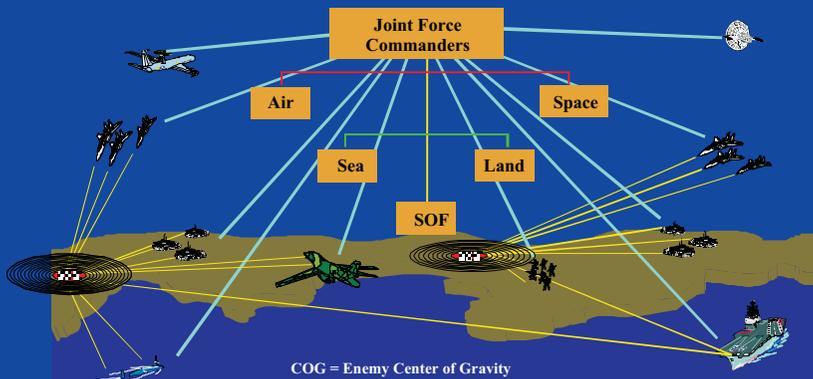
Special Operations. Special operations enhance the power and scope of full dimensional operations and tend to be asymmetrical in their application. Innovative special operations can directly and indirectly attack enemy COGs that may be difficult to reach by conventional action. Special operations forces (SOF) frequently require support from other forces, but can also support other forces in operations. They are a complement to, not a substitute for, conventional forces.

Force Protection. JFCs strive to conserve the fighting potential of the joint force by protecting various aspects of the joint force. For example, JFCs counter the enemy's firepower and maneuver by making personnel, systems, and units difficult to locate, strike, and destroy. JFCs also give attention to the health, welfare, morale, and maintenance of the personnel. JFCs make safety an integral part of all joint training and operations. Additionally, JFCs make every effort to reduce the potential for fratricide. Commanders should seek to minimize the potential for fratricide while not limiting boldness and audacity in combat. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, paras 2a, b, c, d, e)**

Intentionally Blank

Employment Considerations: Sustained Combat Operations

Joint force commanders seek to extend operations throughout the operational area, and conduct sustained operations when a *coup de main* is not possible. During sustained operations, joint force commanders simultaneously employ air, land, sea, space, and SOF.



Slide 2. Sustained Combat Operations

Sustained Combat Operations

JFCs seek to extend operations throughout the breadth and depth of the operational area. JFCs conduct **sustained operations** when a “coup de main” is not possible. During sustained operations, JFCs simultaneously employ air, land, sea, space, and SOF. During one major operation, one component or major category of operations, such as air operations, might be the main effort, with others in support. When conditions change, the main effort might shift to another component or function. Strategic attack and interdiction continue throughout to deny the enemy sanctuary or freedom of action. The remainder of the briefing will address key concepts related to sustained combat operations. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3)**

Employment Considerations: The Relationship Between Offense and Defense



Although defense may be the stronger form of war, it is the offense that is normally decisive. In striving to achieve strategic objectives most quickly and at least cost, JFCs will normally seek the earliest opportunity to conduct decisive offensive operations.



JD 3-0, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 3. The Relationship Between Offense and Defense

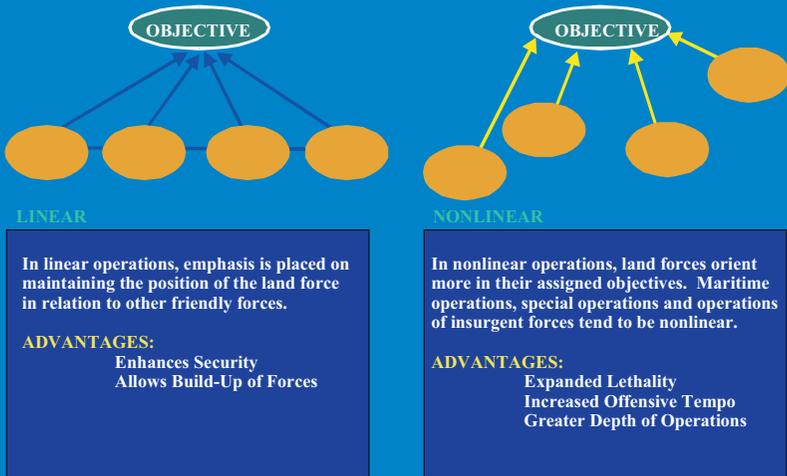
The Relationship Between Offense and Defense

Although defense may be the stronger form of war, it is the offense that is normally decisive. In striving to achieve strategic objectives most quickly and at least cost, JFCs will normally seek the earliest opportunity to conduct decisive offensive operations. Joint operations will normally include elements of both offense and defense. During initial entry operations, entry forces may be required to defend while force buildup occurs. Even in sustained offensive operations, selected elements of the joint force may need to pause, defend, resupply, or reconstitute, while other forces continue the attack. Commanders at all levels must possess the mental agility to rapidly transition between offense and defense and vice versa. **The relationship between offense and defense**, then, is an enabling one. Defensive operations, where required, enable JFCs to conduct or prepare for decisive offensive operations. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3a)**

Employment Considerations: Linear and Nonlinear Operations



Linearity refers primarily to the conduct of operations along lines of operations with identified forward line of own troops.



Slide 4. Linear and Nonlinear Operations

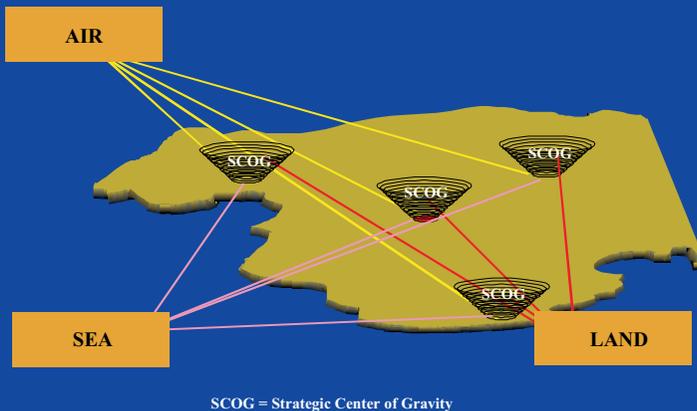
Linear and Nonlinear Operations

Linearity refers primarily to the conduct of operations along lines of operations with identified forward line of own troops. In **linear operations**, emphasis is placed on maintaining the position of the land force in relation to other friendly forces. From this relative positioning of forces, security is enhanced and massing of forces can be facilitated. As technology and doctrines have expanded the lethality, tempo, and depth of operations, the potential for conventional forces to conduct **nonlinear operations** has increased. In the land context, nonlinear operations tend to be conducted from selected bases of operations (ashore or afloat), but without clearly defined lines of operations. In nonlinear operations, land forces orient more on their assigned objectives and less on their geographic relationship to other friendly forces. Maritime operations, special operations, and the operations of insurgent forces tend to be nonlinear. To protect themselves, individual forces conducting nonlinear operations rely more on situational awareness, mobility advantages, and freedom of action than on mass. Nonlinear operations place a premium on C4I, mobility, and innovative means for sustainment. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3b**)

Employment Considerations: Attack on Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity



JFCs seek to attack enemy strategic centers of gravity, employing appropriate forces and capabilities of the joint force. Such operations typically continue throughout the overall joint operation.



Slide 5. Attack on Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity

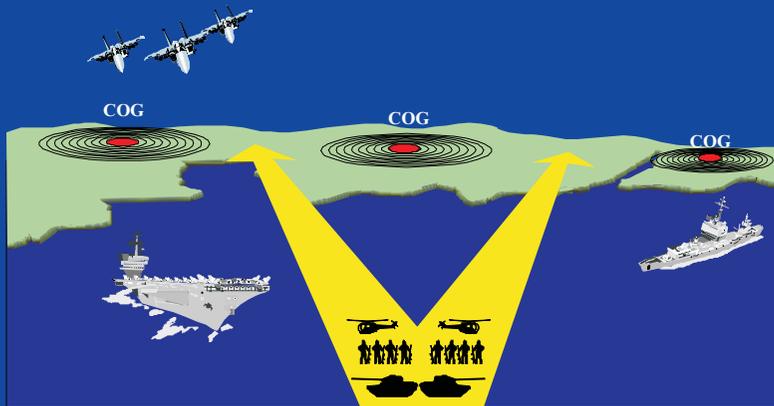
Attack on Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity

JFCs seek to attack **enemy strategic centers of gravity (SCOGs)**, employing the appropriate forces and capabilities of the joint force. Such operations typically continue throughout the overall joint operation. JFCs time their effects to coincide with effects of other operations of the joint force and vice versa. As with all operations of the joint force, attacks of enemy SCOGs should be designed to support the JFCs' objectives and concept of operations, while limiting their potential negative effects on posthostilities efforts. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3c**)

Employment Considerations: Maneuver



The principal purpose of maneuver is to gain positional advantage relative to enemy centers of gravity (COGs) in order to control or destroy those centers of gravity.



JD 3-0, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 6. Maneuver

Maneuver

The principal purpose of **maneuver** is to gain positional advantage relative to enemy COGs in order to control or destroy those COGs. The focus of both land and naval maneuver is to render opponents incapable of resisting by shattering their morale and physical cohesion rather than to destroy them physically through attrition. Maintaining dimensional superiority contributes to positional advantage by facilitating freedom of action. Maneuver of forces relative to enemy COGs can be key to the JFC's campaign or major operation. Maneuver is the means of concentrating forces at decisive points to achieve surprise, psychological shock, and physical momentum.

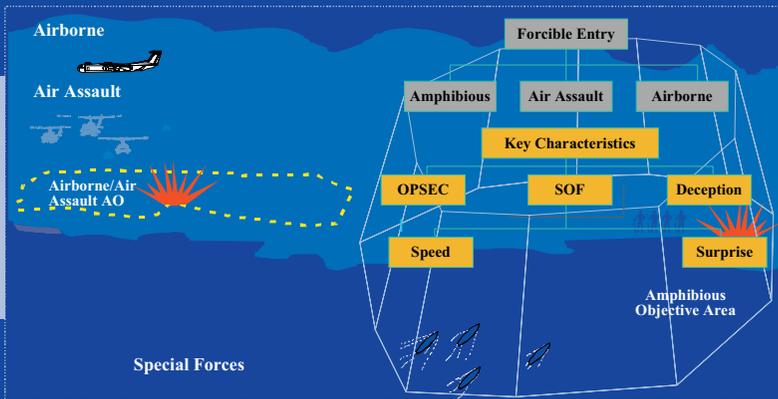
At the strategic level, deploying units to and positioning units within an operational area are forms of maneuver if such movement seeks to gain positional advantage. Strategic maneuver should place forces in position to begin the phases or major operations of a campaign. At the operational level, maneuver is a means by which JFCs set the terms of battle by time and location, decline battle, or exploit existing situations. Operational maneuver usually takes large forces from a base of operations to an area where they are in position to achieve operational objectives. Once deployed into battle formations into the operational area, maneuver is typically considered tactical in nature.

The concept for maneuver, both naval and land, needs to be articulated in the JFC's concept of operations and includes timing, sequencing, and method and location of entry into the operational area. Types of joint force maneuvers include forcible entry, sustained action at sea and from the sea, and sustained action on land. Today, we will be looking at forcible entry in detail. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3d)**

Employment Considerations: Forcible Entry



Forcible entry is seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. Often, it is the only means to gain access to an operational area. Forcible entry capabilities give JFCs unique opportunities to gain the initiative at the outset of combat operations.



JD 3-0, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 7. Forcible Entry

Forcible Entry

Forcible entry is seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. In many situations, forcible entry is the only method for gaining access into the operational area or for introducing decisive forces into the region. Forcible entry capabilities give JFCs unique opportunities for altering the nature of the situation, such as the opportunity for gaining the initiative at the outset of combat operations. Forcible entry operations can strike directly at enemy COGs and can open new avenues for military operations.

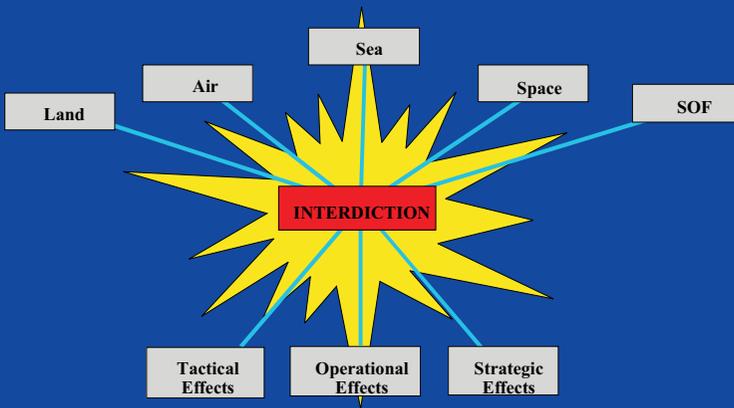
Forcible entry operations are normally joint operations and may include airborne, amphibious, and air assault operations, or any combination thereof. Forcible entry is normally complex and risky. These operations require detailed intelligence and unity of effort. Operations security and deception are critical to successful forcible entry. Forcible entry relies on speed and surprise and is almost always employed in coordination with special operations.

The sustainment requirements and challenges for forcible entry operations can be formidable, but must not be allowed to become such an overriding concern that the forcible entry operation itself is jeopardized. Forcible entry is usually a complex operation and should therefore be kept as simple as possible in concept. Schemes of maneuver and coordination between forces need to be clearly understood by all participants. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3d)**

Employment Considerations: Interdiction



Interdiction diverts, disrupts, delays, or destroys the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used against friendly forces. Interdiction can be conducted by many elements of the joint force and can have tactical, operational, and strategic effects.



JD 3-0, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 8. Interdiction

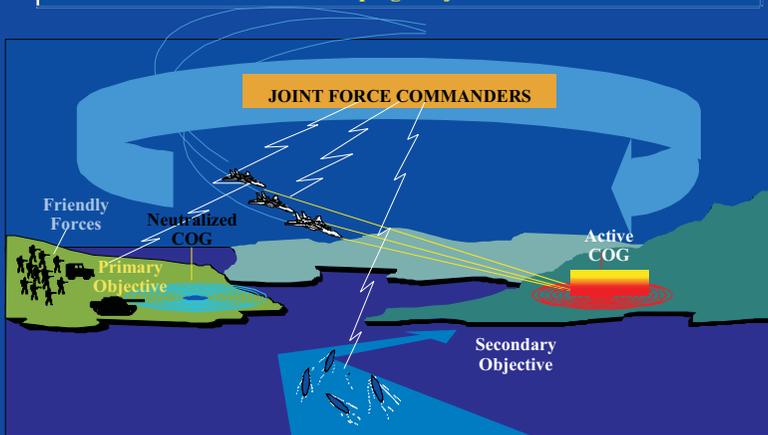
Interdiction

Interdiction diverts, disrupts, delays, or destroys the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces. Interdiction-capable commanders require access to command and control systems able to take advantage of real and near real time intelligence. Interdiction operations can be conducted by many elements of the joint force and can have tactical, operational, and strategic effects. Air, land, sea, space, and special operations forces can conduct interdiction operations as part of their larger or overall mission. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3e**)

Employment Considerations: Synchronizing Interdiction and Maneuver



Synchronizing interdiction and maneuver (both land and sea) provides one of the most dynamic concepts available to the joint force. Interdiction and maneuver should not be considered separate operations, but complementary operations designed to achieve the JFC's campaign objectives.



Slide 9. Synchronizing Interdiction and Maneuver

Synchronizing Interdiction and Maneuver

Synchronizing interdiction and maneuver (both land and sea) provides one of the most dynamic concepts available to the joint force. Interdiction and maneuver should not be considered separate operations against a common enemy, but rather complementary operations designed to achieve the JFC's campaign objectives. The synergy achieved by integrating and synchronizing interdiction and maneuver assists commanders in optimizing leverage at the operational level. As a guiding principle, JFCs should exploit the flexibility inherent in joint force command relationships, joint targeting procedures, and other techniques to resolve the issues that can arise from the relationship between interdiction and maneuver. When maneuver is employed, JFCs need to carefully balance doctrinal imperatives that may be in tension, including the needs of the maneuver force and the undesirability of fragmenting theater and/or joint operations area (JOA) air assets. Interdiction is not limited to any particular region of the joint battle, but generally is conducted forward of or at a distance from friendly forces.

JFCs vary the emphasis upon interdiction operations and surface maneuvers depending on the strategic and operational situation confronting them. Where maneuver is part of the JFC's concept, JFCs may synchronize maneuver and interdiction. All commanders should consider how their capabilities and operations can complement interdiction and vice versa. Likewise, interdiction operations need to conform to and enhance the JFC's scheme of maneuver during the campaign.

JFCs may establish boundaries within the theater and/or JOA for the conduct of operations. Synchronization of efforts within land or naval areas of operations is of particular importance. That part of interdiction with a near term effect on land and naval maneuver normally supports that maneuver to enable the land or naval commander to achieve the JFC's objectives. Within their areas of operations, land and naval operational force commanders are designated the supported commander and are responsible for the synchronization of maneuver, fires, and interdiction. To facilitate this synchronization, such commanders designate the target priority, effects, and timing of interdiction operations within their areas of operations. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3f)**

Employment Considerations: Other Techniques Used During Sustained Combat Operations



Joint force commanders have at their disposal a wide range of joint operational tactics, techniques, and procedures to influence the conduct of actions. Three additional techniques are:

Joint Precision Interdiction

- ✓ Locating the Enemy Deep
- ✓ Blinding Enemy Sensors
- ✓ Adversely Affecting Enemy Mobility
- ✓ Preparing the Enemy for Closure and Attack by Friendly Forces

Joint Fire Support

- ✓ Air Support
- ✓ Naval Gunfire
- ✓ Artillery
- ✓ Mortars
- ✓ Rockets
- ✓ Missiles
- ✓ Electronic Warfare

Combat Assessment

Combat assessment is the determination of the overall effectiveness of force deployment during military operations. The assessment effort should be a joint program, supported at all levels, designed to determine if the goals of the campaign plan are being achieved

JD 3-6, "DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS"

Slide 10. Other Techniques Used During Sustained Combat Operations

Other Techniques Used During Sustained Combat Operations

As you have seen from our discussion thus far, JFCs have at their disposal a wide range of joint operational tactics, techniques, and procedures to influence the conduct of actions. Three additional techniques are joint precision interdiction, joint fire support, and combat assessment.

Joint Precision Interdiction. JFCs may elect to use the technique of Joint Precision Interdiction, which orients on establishing an advantageous mobility differential over a hostile force. The major aspects of Joint Precision Interdiction (locating the enemy deep, blinding enemy sensors, adversely affecting enemy mobility, and preparing the enemy for closure and attack by friendly forces) seek to protect the JFC's freedom of maneuver while attacking the hostile mobility-producing potential.

Joint Fire Support. Joint fire support includes those fires that assist land and amphibious forces to maneuver and control territory, populations, and key waters. Joint fire support can include the lethal or destructive operations of close air support, naval gunfire, artillery, mortars, rockets, and missiles, as well as nonlethal or disruptive operations such as electronic warfare.

Combat Assessment. Combat assessment is the determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. At the JFC level, the combat assessment effort should be a joint program, supported at all levels, designed to determine if the required effects on the adversary envisioned in the campaign plan are being achieved by the joint force components to meet the JFC's overall concept. Combat assessment requires constant information flows from all sources and should support all sections of the JFC staff and components. Combat assessment is done at all levels in the joint force. JFCs should establish a dynamic system to support combat assessment for all components. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3g, h, i)**

Intentionally Blank

APPENDIX A

Section II
Considerations At The Outset Of Combat
Outline of Briefing Script

Considerations at the Outset of Combat Outline of Briefing Script

I. Considerations at the Outset of Combat.

A. As combat operations commence, JFCs need to exploit full dimensional leverage to shock, demoralize, and disrupt opponents immediately.

B. JFCs seek decisive advantage quickly, before close combat if possible. The major **considerations** are as follows:

1. Force Projection.

a. Force projection usually begins as a rapid response to a crisis. Alert may come with little or no notice, bringing with it tremendous stress on personnel and systems, accompanied by requests from the media for information.

b. In any event, rapid, yet measured, response is critical. Joint forces participate in force projection operations in both war and operations other than war. These operations may be either unopposed or opposed by an adversary.

c. When opposed, force projection can be accomplished rapidly by forcible entry coordinated with strategic airlift and sealift, as well as pre-positioned forces.

1) Both types of operations demand a versatile mix of forces that are organized, trained, equipped, and poised to respond quickly.

2) JFCs sequence, enable, and protect the arrival of forces to achieve early decisive advantage. The projection of forces will often be a friendly center of gravity (COG) during early entry operations.

3) JFCs introduce forces in a manner that enables rapid force buildup into the structure required for anticipated operations and simultaneous protection of the force.

2. Dimensional Superiority.

a. JFCs will normally seek to secure air and maritime superiority early in the conduct of joint operations. Although air and maritime superiority are not ends in themselves, history shows that control of the sea and/or the air has been a pivotal wartime factor.

b. JFCs also seek to achieve superiority immediately in C4I — space control is a necessary precursor to this superiority.

c. As another example of seeking early superiority before close combat, land

commanders may seek to first achieve counterbattery or indirect fire superiority, thereby enhancing protection of their forces. Additionally, JFCs can seek to achieve a mobility differential by selectively attacking key enemy forces and transportation networks to degrade enemy maneuver.

3. Direct Attack of Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity.

- a. As part of achieving decisive advantages early, joint force operations may be directed immediately against enemy COGs.
- b. Where possible, specific operations may be conducted to directly attack strategic COGs by air, missile, special operations, and other deep-ranging capabilities.
- c. There are several purposes to these attacks. They may in themselves be decisive. If they are not, they begin the offensive operation throughout the enemy's depth that can cause paralysis and destroy cohesion.

4. Special Operations.

- a. Special operations enhance the power and scope of full dimensional operations and tend to be asymmetrical in their application. Innovative special operations can directly and indirectly attack enemy COGs that may be difficult to reach by conventional action.
- b. SOF frequently require support from other forces, but can also support other forces in operations.
- c. They are a complement to, not a substitute for, conventional forces.

5. Force Protection.

- a. JFCs strive to conserve the fighting potential of the joint force by protecting various aspects of the joint force. For example, JFCs counter the enemy's firepower and maneuver by making personnel, systems, and units difficult to locate, strike, and destroy. JFCs also give attention to the health, welfare, morale, and maintenance of the personnel.
- b. JFCs make safety an integral part of all joint training and operations. Additionally, JFCs make every effort to reduce the potential for fratricide. Commanders should seek to minimize the potential for fratricide while not limiting boldness and audacity in combat. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, paras 2a, b, c, d, e)**

II. Sustained Combat Operations

- A. JFCs seek to extend operations throughout the breadth and depth of the operational area.

B. JFCs conduct **sustained operations** when a “coup de main” is not possible.

1. During sustained operations, JFCs simultaneously employ air, land, sea, space, and SOF. During one major operation, one component or major category of operations, such as air operations, might be the main effort, with others in support.
2. When conditions change, the main effort might shift to another component or function. Strategic attack and interdiction continue throughout to deny the enemy sanctuary or freedom of action.
3. The remainder of the briefing will address key concepts related to sustained combat operations. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3**)

III. The Relationship Between Offense and Defense

A. Although defense may be the stronger form of war, it is the offense that is normally decisive.

B. In striving to achieve strategic objectives most quickly and at least cost, JFCs will normally seek the earliest opportunity to conduct decisive offensive operations. Joint operations will normally include elements of both offense and defense.

C. During initial entry operations, entry forces may be required to defend while force buildup occurs. Even in sustained offensive operations, selected elements of the joint force may need to pause, defend, resupply, or reconstitute, while other forces continue the attack. Commanders at all levels must possess the mental agility to rapidly transition between offense and defense and vice versa.

D. **The relationship between offense and defense**, then, is an enabling one. Defensive operations, where required, enable JFCs to conduct or prepare for decisive offensive operations. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3a**)

IV. Linear and Nonlinear Operations

A. Linearity refers primarily to the conduct of operations along lines of operations with identified forward line of own troops.

B. In **linear operations**, emphasis is placed on maintaining the position of the land force in relation to other friendly forces. From this relative positioning of forces, security is enhanced and massing of forces can be facilitated.

1. As technology and doctrines have expanded the lethality, tempo, and depth of operations, the potential for conventional forces to conduct **nonlinear operations** has increased.
2. In the land context, nonlinear operations tend to be conducted from selected

bases of operations (ashore or afloat), but without clearly defined lines of operations.

- a. In nonlinear operations, land forces orient more on their assigned objectives and less on their geographic relationship to other friendly forces.
 - b. Maritime operations, special operations, and the operations of insurgent forces tend to be nonlinear.
3. To protect themselves, individual forces conducting nonlinear operations rely more on situational awareness, mobility advantages, and freedom of action than on mass. Nonlinear operations place a premium on C4I, mobility, and innovative means for sustainment. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3b)**

V. Attack on Enemy Strategic Centers of Gravity

- A. JFCs seek to attack **enemy strategic centers of gravity (SCOGs)**, employing the appropriate forces and capabilities of the joint force.
- B. Such operations typically continue throughout the overall joint operation. JFCs time their effects to coincide with effects of other operations of the joint force and vice versa.
- C. As with all operations of the joint force, attacks of enemy SCOGs should be designed to support the JFCs' objectives and concept of operations, while limiting their potential negative effects on posthostilities efforts. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3c)**

VI. Maneuver

- A. The principal purpose of **maneuver** is to gain positional advantage relative to enemy COGs in order to control or destroy those COGs.
 1. The focus of both land and naval maneuver is to render opponents incapable of resisting by shattering their morale and physical cohesion rather than to destroy them physically through attrition.
 2. Maintaining dimensional superiority contributes to positional advantage by facilitating freedom of action.
 3. Maneuver of forces relative to enemy COGs can be key to the JFC's campaign or major operation.
 4. Maneuver is the means of concentrating forces at decisive points to achieve surprise, psychological shock, and physical momentum.
- B. At the strategic level, deploying units to and positioning units within an operational area are forms of maneuver if such movement seeks to gain positional advantage.
 1. Strategic maneuver should place forces in position to begin the phases or

major operations of a campaign.

2. At the operational level, maneuver is a means by which JFCs set the terms of battle by time and location, decline battle, or exploit existing situations.
 - a. Operational maneuver usually takes large forces from a base of operations to an area where they are in position to achieve operational objectives.
 - b. Once deployed into battle formations into the operational area, maneuver is typically considered tactical in nature.
- C. The concept for maneuver, both naval and land, needs to be articulated in the JFC's concept of operations and includes timing, sequencing, and method and location of entry into the operational area.
 1. Types of joint force maneuvers include forcible entry, sustained action at sea and from the sea, and sustained action on land.
 2. Today, we will be looking at forcible entry in detail. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3d)**

VII. Forcible Entry

A. **Forcible entry** is seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition.

1. In many situations, forcible entry is the only method for gaining access into the operational area or for introducing decisive forces into the region.
2. Forcible entry capabilities give JFCs unique opportunities for altering the nature of the situation, such as the opportunity for gaining the initiative at the outset of combat operations.
3. Forcible entry operations can strike directly at enemy COGs and can open new avenues for military operations.

B. Forcible entry operations are normally joint operations and may include airborne, amphibious, and air assault operations, or any combination thereof.

1. Forcible entry is normally complex and risky.
2. These operations require detailed intelligence and unity of effort.
3. Operations security and deception are critical to successful forcible entry.
4. Forcible entry relies on speed and surprise and is almost always employed in coordination with special operations.

C. The sustainment requirements and challenges for forcible entry operations can be formidable, but must not be allowed to become such an overriding concern that the forcible entry operation itself is jeopardized.

1. Forcible entry is usually a complex operation and should therefore be kept as simple as possible in concept.
2. Schemes of maneuver and coordination between forces need to be clearly understood by all participants. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3d**)

VIII. Interdiction

A. **Interdiction** diverts, disrupts, delays, or destroys the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces.

1. Interdiction-capable commanders require access to command and control systems able to take advantage of real and near real time intelligence.
2. Interdiction operations can be conducted by many elements of the joint force and can have tactical, operational, and strategic effects.

B. Air, land, sea, space, and special operations forces can conduct interdiction operations as part of their larger or overall mission. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3e**)

IX. Synchronizing Interdiction and Maneuver

A. **Synchronizing interdiction and maneuver** (both land and sea) provides one of the most dynamic concepts available to the joint force.

1. Interdiction and maneuver should not be considered separate operations against a common enemy, but rather complementary operations designed to achieve the JFC's campaign objectives.
2. The synergy achieved by integrating and synchronizing interdiction and maneuver assists commanders in optimizing leverage at the operational level.
3. As a guiding principle, JFCs should exploit the flexibility inherent in joint force command relationships, joint targeting procedures, and other techniques to resolve the issues that can arise from the relationship between interdiction and maneuver.
4. When maneuver is employed, JFCs need to carefully balance doctrinal imperatives that may be in tension, including the needs of the maneuver force and the undesirability of fragmenting theater and/or JOA air assets. Interdiction is not limited to any particular region of the joint battle, but generally is conducted forward of or at a distance from friendly forces.

B. JFCs vary the emphasis upon interdiction operations and surface maneuvers depending on the strategic and operational situation confronting them.

1. Where maneuver is part of the JFC's concept, JFCs may synchronize maneuver and interdiction.
2. All commanders should consider how their capabilities and operations can complement interdiction and vice versa.
3. Likewise, interdiction operations need to conform to and enhance the JFC's scheme of maneuver during the campaign.

C. JFCs may establish boundaries within the theater and/or JOA for the conduct of operations.

1. Synchronization of efforts within land or naval areas of operations is of particular importance. That part of interdiction with a near term effect on land and naval maneuver normally supports that maneuver to enable the land or naval commander to achieve the JFC's objectives.
2. Within their areas of operations, land and naval operational force commanders are designated the supported commander and are responsible for the synchronization of maneuver, fires, and interdiction.
3. To facilitate this synchronization, such commanders designate the target priority, effects, and timing of interdiction operations within their areas of operations. (**JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3f**)

X. Other Techniques Used During Sustained Combat Operations

A. As you have seen from our discussion thus far, JFCs have at their disposal a wide range of joint operational tactics, techniques, and procedures to influence the conduct of actions. Three additional techniques are joint precision interdiction, joint fire support, and combat assessment.

1. **Joint Precision Interdiction.** JFCs may elect to use the technique of Joint Precision Interdiction, which orients on establishing an advantageous mobility differential over a hostile force. The major aspects of Joint Precision Interdiction (locating the enemy deep, blinding enemy sensors, adversely affecting enemy mobility, and preparing the enemy for closure and attack by friendly forces) seek to protect the JFC's freedom of maneuver while attacking the hostile mobility-producing potential.
2. **Joint Fire Support.** Joint fire support includes those fires that assist land and amphibious forces to maneuver and control territory, populations, and key waters. Joint fire support can include the lethal or destructive operations of close air support, naval gunfire, artillery, mortars, rockets, and missiles, as well as nonlethal or disruptive operations such as electronic warfare.

3. **Combat Assessment.** Combat assessment is the determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations.
 - a. At the JFC level, the combat assessment effort should be a joint program, supported at all levels, designed to determine if the required effects on the adversary envisioned in the campaign plan are being achieved by the joint force components to meet the JFC's overall concept.
 - b. Combat assessment requires constant information flows from all sources and should support all sections of the JFC staff and components. Combat assessment is done at all levels in the joint force. JFCs should establish a dynamic system to support combat assessment for all components. **(JP 3-0, Chapter IV, para 3g, h, i)**

Intentionally Blank