

CONCEPT FOR FUTURE JOINT OPERATIONS, EXPANDING JOINT VISION 2010, MAY 1997

Proponent

The proponent for this document is the Commander, Joint Warfighting Center, Fort Monroe, VA.

Web Site Location

This document may be accessed at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jv2010/concept.htm>.

Definition

Dominant Maneuver - the multidimensional application of information, engagement, and mobility capabilities to position and employ widely dispersed joint air, sea, land, and space forces to accomplish assigned operational tasks. This will require forces that are adept at conducting sustained and synchronized operations from dispersed locations. This tailor-to-task organizational ability will produce a smaller, more widely dispersed footprint.

Precision Engagement - a system of systems that enables our forces to locate the objective or target, provide responsive command and control, generate the desired effect, assess our level of success, and retain the flexibility to reengage with precision when required. Information operations will tie all this together for the joint forces in the battlespace. Our joint forces will be responsive and accurate from extended ranges.

Full-Dimensional Protection - protecting our own forces from the very technology we are exploiting. This concept requires the control of the battlespace to ensure our forces can maintain freedom of action during deployment, maneuver and engagement, while providing multi-layered defenses for our forces and facilities at all levels. The concept is proactive, incorporating both offensive and defensive actions that may extend well into areas of enemy operations. Information superiority provides the basis for this concept. Combining active and passive measures to provide a more seamless joint architecture for force protection, will leverage the contributions of individual services, systems, and echelons.

Focused Logistics - the fusion of information, logistics, and transportation technologies to provide rapid crisis response, to track and shift assets even while enroute, and to deliver tailored logistics packages and sustainment directly at the strategic, operational, and tactical level of operations.

Synopsis

The Concept for Future Joint Operations (CFJO) expands the new operational concepts contained in Joint Vision 2010--Dominant Maneuver, Precision Engagement, Full-Dimensional Protection, and Focused Logistics--to provide a more detailed foundation for follow-on capabilities assessments. The CFJO represents an important step toward the objective of achieving the right capabilities for the challenges the U.S. military will face in the 21st century.



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The development of this concept--the first phase of a comprehensive implementation process--should eventually transform the Joint Vision 2010 ideas into actual joint force capabilities that will give the U.S. military Full Spectrum Dominance. This document is the intellectual foundation for changes, and is intended to be a living document that will provide the initial basis for a variety of assessment activities.

The CFJO provides a starting point that allows the exploration of the effects of different combinations of technological and operation variables in seminars, wargames, simulations, exercises, and other experiments to find the combination that best facilitates Full Spectrum Dominance. This exploration will generate ideas for making timely and relevant changes in six critical areas: personnel, leadership, doctrine, education and training, organizations, and materiel.

To achieve Joint Vision 2010's Full Spectrum Dominance, U.S. military leaders and people must be able to accomplish a wide range of missions including peacetime engagement activities, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, and larger-scale combat operations requiring forcible entry. This requires the military to develop high-quality personnel, innovative leadership, joint doctrine, joint education and training, agile organizations, and enhanced materiel relevant to the entire range of military operations. The CFJO discusses implications in each of these areas and provides a basis for follow-on concepts and future assessment activities.

The CFJO examines:

- ◆ a future world that will remain uncertain, and even dangerous, posing a variety of challenges to U.S. and global stability. It assumes the U.S. will seek and maintain a position of world leadership and will use force, if necessary, to protect its vital interests.
- ◆ how leader and warrior training, initiative, resilience, and understanding will be essential to success in future operations. The complexity and rapid pace of these future joint operations will require a force that has courage, stamina, and intellectual ability. As in the past, the future force will remain the foundation of mission success.
- ◆ how the U.S. military must integrate emerging technological advances with innovative thinking to gain new warfighting capabilities. Technologies, combined with organizational and operational changes, can produce military effectiveness improvements necessary to meet the new JV 2010 operational concepts. It makes clear that technology enhances the potential capabilities of the force. Only by improving doctrine, tailoring training and education, innovative education, agile and adaptable organizational structures will the force be able to use these innovations to achieve the new operational concepts broadly described in JV 2010.
- ◆ information superiority—the capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same—and discusses how information specific technologies have the potential to allow us to plan and execute military operations in new ways. Challenges include the development of new doctrine and supporting education and training in order to take advantage of the developed information age technologies.
- ◆ the new operational concepts and the relevance of these concepts across the full range of operations to achieve Full Spectrum Dominance. The application of JV 2010's four new operational concepts will lead to decisive operations. The balance of the concepts may vary from operation to operations depending on the nature of the operation, the courses of action selected, and the actions of the adversary.
- ◆ 2010 operations from the perspective current joint doctrine conventions. It clarifies the JV 2010 new operational concepts within the context of current thinking about planning and conducting unified and joint operations.

- ◆ currently identified implications: high-quality personnel, innovative leadership, joint doctrine, joint education and training, agile organizations, and enhanced materiel. It emphasizes that to fully realize the capabilities described in the new operational concepts, we cannot focus only on 2010, as we implement new concepts we need to ensure that we fully integrate and provide mutually supportive organization, doctrine, training, and systems.

What Does This Mean for Military Public Health?

Preventive medicine is a comprehensive program to protect the health and environment of military personnel. The USACHPPM has unique expertise in using matrixed teams of scientific and engineering disciplines that can provide responsive task organized specialty teams, to address and improve preventive medicine processes and products. These actions support CINCs Full Dimensional Protection responsibilities.

To effectively perform military public health in the future we need to:

- ◆ develop the outcome measurements to show that promoting a healthy and fit force and preventing disease and non-battle injury both reduces the demand for strategic lift by delivering a healthy, fit and medically ready force to the warfighting CINCs, and also counters the health threat to the deployed force; and
- ◆ include health promotion and preventive medicine in seminars, wargames, simulations, exercises, and other experiments to explore the effects of different combinations of health promotion and preventive medicine variables on the exercise outcome. This exploration will generate ideas for making timely and relevant changes in doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers (DTLOMS).

Additionally, the following themes are common in other planning documents on our list. We must:

- ◆ understand the CINC's perspective of his theater of operations and aggressively pursue process and/or technological innovations to optimize the warfighter's joint health service support;
- ◆ work closely with the research, development, and acquisition communities. We must assist the military services' combat developers in developing innovative state-of-the-art solutions to address lessons learned and doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers (DTLOMS) deficiencies to meet the challenges of Joint Vision 2010;
- ◆ look at all our products and services to determine if they promote and maintain a healthy and fit Force. We must create a common culture throughout the DoD that values health and fitness;
- ◆ optimize the use of technology to obtain, evaluate, and disseminate preventive medicine information in an effective and efficient manner. We need to insure that the doctrine, education and training are in place so we can take full advantage of the technologies developed;
- ◆ demonstrate the effectiveness of environmental health, occupational health and health promotion in minimizing risk and optimizing readiness, fitness, and health;
- ◆ understand the basic principles of materiel requirements and development. Additionally, we need to be aware of the materiel initiatives that require full preventive medicine involvement as well as the materiel initiatives that require preventive medicine support. Addressing preventive medicine materiel deficiencies will improve health promotion and reduce disease and nonbattle injury;

- ◆ be aware of the of the Future Operational Capabilities (FOCs) that are relevant to preventive medicine and how we can assist in achieving these capabilities;
- ◆ assist with the development of a Joint service approach in addressing the health promotion and preventive medicine needs of commanders, especially the CINCs;
- ◆ establish Individual Development Plans for both military and civilian personnel while stressing continued professional specialty growth and leadership training;
- ◆ encourage Army Staff College education for all eligible civilian personnel and a Naval War College Seminar education for all eligible Army personnel;
- ◆ assist in development of AMEDD specific curricula for health promotion and preventive medicine for required officer and enlisted specialties; and
- ◆ assist in the development of health promotion and preventive medicine curricula for all other service schools, basic officer and enlisted, advanced individual training, and senior service schools. The curricula must stress the connection between health promotion and preventive medicine and commander's Force protection policies, and individual soldier responsibilities.