This block in the Interactive DA Framework is all about joint concepts. The primary reference document for joint operations concepts (or JOpsC) in the JCIDS process is CJCSI 3010.02, entitled Joint Operations Concepts Development Process. This slide shows the Bravo edition. The Charlie edition is in draft and should be available in the near future.
Much of the narration of this slide has been borrowed from a PowerPoint presentation created by the J-7, Joint Experimentation, Transformation and Concepts Division and originally presented on 20 October 2008.

The Family of Joint Operations Concepts (or JOpsC) includes the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs), and Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs).

The JOpsC family concepts were written using a “problem – solution” format. They identify military problems and propose innovative ways to conduct operations. These solutions go beyond improving the current ability of the military to execute missions. They attempt to visualize ground-breaking approaches to future operations and to describe how a commander, using both military art and science, might employ capabilities necessary to meet these future challenges. Ideally, they’ll produce military capabilities that render previous ways of warfighting obsolete.

The Capstone Concept for Joint Operations is intended to describe the attributes of a transforming joint force 8 – 20 years in the future. As the head of the family, CCJO defines the content and role of the subordinate concepts and how they link to future force development. The subordinate family of joint concepts provides a logical, conceptual flow that translates strategic guidance into recommendations for improving the joint force through several experimentation and assessment venues.

Joint Operating Concepts (or JOCs) are developed by Combatant Commanders and represent the joint Warfighter’s input into joint force development. Through JOCs, a joint force commander describes how he will employ a future joint force to accomplish a particular type of operation like Major Combat or Homeland Security. JOCs identify the required operational capabilities needed to achieve desired effects and objectives and provide the operational context for experimentation and development of JFCs and JICs.

Joint Functional Concepts (or JFCs) support the JOCs. They describe enduring, cross-cutting military functions such as Battlespace Awareness or Focused Logistics that a future joint force commander will perform. They identify required functional capabilities and provide functional context for experimentation and JIC development. In simple language, the JOCs...
The Homeland Defense/Civil Support JOC describes DOD responsibilities associated with securing the Homeland, to include Homeland Defense, Civil Support, and Emergency Preparedness. NORTHCOM has primary responsibility and has recently conducted a series of Limited Objective Experiments (or LOEs) in this area.

The Major Combat Operations JOC describes how the future joint force intends to conduct combat operations in support of unified action, and helps guide future joint force development by identifying the operational-level objectives and essential capabilities required to successfully implement the concept.

The Military Support to Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations JOC describes how military support will be provided to Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction operations within a military campaign in pursuit of national strategic objectives 8–20 years in the future.

The Deterrence Operations JOC provides the conceptual framework for deterrence activities tailored for rogue powers, terrorist networks and near-peer competitors. It describes the impact of deterrence on other key activities – assuring allies and friends, dissuading potential adversaries, and defeating adversaries – that are necessary to execute the National Defense Strategy. It also provides a set of steps necessary to operationalize deterrence planning that supports the National Military Strategy objective of 'Prevent Conflict and Surprise Attacks' and the National Military Strategy requirement to develop a wider range of options that discourage aggression and coercion.

The Irregular Warfare JOC guides the development and integration of DOD military concepts and capabilities for waging protracted irregular warfare on a global or regional scale against hostile states and armed groups.

The Cooperative Security & Engagement JOC describes how future Ground Component Commanders and other joint force commanders will contribute to Cooperative Security and Engagement in support of strategic objectives.
The Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction JIC describes how to conduct future operations to combat Weapons of Mass Destruction development, proliferation, acquisition and employment. The JIC also identifies required military capabilities to perform this mission.

The Joint Logistics Distribution JIC describe how a future Joint Force Commander will integrate joint distribution activities into an overall campaign to enhance the conduct of joint operations. The JIC describes the end to end joint distribution enterprise and how that enterprise could enhance the conduct of Joint Operations.

The Integrated Air and Missile Defense JIC describes how the Joint Force Commander will integrate capabilities to generate effects and achieve objectives for countering air and missile threats in the context of seizing the initiative during Major Combat Operations. This JIC requires integrating capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the Homeland and US National interests, protect the Joint Force, and enable freedom of action by negating an adversary’s ability to achieve adverse effects from air and missile capabilities.

The Seabasing JIC provides guidelines of how joint Seabasing can be executed to support national military objectives. The JIC outlines the concept for closing, assembling, employing, and sustaining joint forces from a sea base.

The Joint Under Sea Superiority JIC identifies the critical capabilities required to execute undersea warfare, to include conducting operations to establish battlespace dominance in the undersea environment, permitting friendly forces to accomplish the full range of potential missions, and denying an opposing force the effective use of undersea systems and weapons.

The Command and Control JIC promotes the development of C2 capabilities for agile, decisive, and integrated force employment in all phases of combat and supporting operations, as required by the National Military Strategy.

The Global Strike JIC describes a concept for conducting Global Strike operations during the Seize the Initiative phase of a major combat operations.

The Net Centric Operational Environment JIC goal is for the Joint Force and mission partners to have the technical connectivity and interoperability necessary to rapidly and dynamically share knowledge amongst decision-makers, while protecting information from those who should not have it.

The Persistent ISR JIC provides a description of how improvements to Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance planning and direction can provide increased persistence in observation and collection against elusive targets of interest.

The Joint Urban Operations JIC is intended to stimulate discussion on the challenges of Joint Urban Operations, to provide a common framework for urban operations, and to inform operational decision making in current and future joint urban operations.
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The Battlespace Awareness JFC provides commanders and force elements the ability to make better decisions faster by enabling a more thorough understanding of the environment in which they operate, relevant friendly force data, the adversaries they face, and non-aligned actors that could aid in or detract from friendly force success.

The Force Application JFC guides the transformation of the Armed Forces by describing those overarching force application capabilities and associated attributes needed to meet future military challenges.

The Command and Control JFC envisions a robust, secure, integrated network. Through the employment of collaborative information environments, the Joint Force Commander will possess a seamless, deployable command and control capability.

The Focused Logistics JFC describes a comprehensive, integrated approach for transforming DoD logistics capabilities and improving the quality of logistics support.

The Net Centric JFC identifies the principles, capabilities, and attributes required for the Joint Force to function in a fully connected framework for full human and technical connectivity and interoperability that allows all DoD users and mission partners to share the information they need, when they need it, and in a form they can understand.

The Force Management JFC identifies the principles, capabilities, and attributes required by Force Management to integrate human and technical assets from across the force to make the right capabilities available at the right time and place.

The Protection JFC provides broad guidance describing how the DoD agencies, unified Combatant Commands, and Services should plan, integrate, and provide protection to support the Joint Force at its point-of-origin, through deployment, employment, sustainment and redeployment.

The Joint Training JFC describes how the future joint force will perform training to prepare individuals and organizations to conduct the full range of military operations. It identifies the capabilities required and the key attributes necessary to compare capability or solution alternatives.