

MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR
(Changed from Military Operations in Low Intensity Conflict)

Subcourse Number IS7006

Edition A

**Concepts and Doctrine Directorate
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900**

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to train company grade officers in the concepts of operations other than war (OOTW). This subcourse provides information on support for insurgency and counterinsurgency (COIN), combatting terrorism (CBT/T), peacekeeping operations (PKOs), contingency operations short of war, and DoD's support for counterdrug operations.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time it was prepared. The readings are extracts from Joint Publication 3-07, "Military Operations Short of War," Proposed Final Pub, November 1992. Terminology is still evolving in this area but that must not detract from your learning. For example, the instructions, exercises, and the examination use the term "operations other than war," while the readings from the Joint Pub use the term "operations short of war." For purposes of this subcourse, the terms are synonymous. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he", "him", "his", and "men", when used in this publication represent both the masculine and feminine genders, unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: Differentiate between operations other than war and war, describe the imperatives for successful military operations in the operations other than war environment and identify the operational categories of military operations other than war, which includes support for insurgency and counterinsurgency, combatting terrorism, peacekeeping operations, contingency operations for OOTW, and DoD support for counterdrug operations.

CONDITIONS: Given the subcourse material, the student will complete the examination at the end of this subcourse.

STANDARDS: The student will successfully answer 70% of the questions on a multiple-choice based examination for Subcourse IS 7006, by identifying the crucial aspects of insurgency/counterinsurgency, combatting terrorism, peacekeeping operations, peacetime contingency operations, and DoD support for counterdrug operations.

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GLOSSARY

PART I Abbreviations AND ACRONYMS

ASD (C3I Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)
ASD FM&P Assistant Secretary of Defense for Management and Personnel
ASD (RA) Assistant Secretary Department for Reserve Affairs
AT antiterrorism
C3 command, control, communications
C3I command, control, communications, and intelligence
CA civil affairs
CD counterdrug
CJCS Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CMO civil military operations
CNOD Counternarcotics Operations Division
COIN counterinsurgency
CSAO Chief, Security Assistance Organization
CSS Central Security Service

D&M detection and monitoring
DARE Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects
DEP&S Drug Enforcement Policy and Support of Defense
DIA Defense Intelligence Agency
DLEA drug law enforcement agency
DOD Department of Defense
DOS Department of State
DSAA Defense Security Assistance Agency

FID foreign internal defense

HN host nation

IDAD internal defense and development
INM International Narcotics Matters

JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
JSCP Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSPS Joint Strategic Planning System
JTF joint task force
JTTP joint tactics, techniques, and procedures

LEA law enforcement agency

NCA National Command Authorities
NDCS National Drug Control Strategy
NEO noncombatant evacuation Operations
NMSD National Military Strategy Document

NSA National Security Agency
NSC National Security Council

ONDCP Office of National Drug Control Policy
OPSEC operations security

PKO peacekeeping operations
PSYOP psychological operations

ROE rules of engagement

SA security assistance
SAO security assistance organization
SECDEF Secretary of Defense

US United States
USAID United States Agency for International Development
USC United States Code
USDP Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USIA United States Information Agency

PART II--DEFINITIONS

antiterrorism. ** Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorism to include limited response and containment by local military forces. (Joint Pub 3-07.2)

campaign plan. A plan for a series of related military operations aimed to accomplish a common objective, normally within a given time and space. (Joint Pub 1-02)

civil affairs. ** The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and nongovernmental, and the civilian population in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives. Civil affairs may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of local government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. (Joint Pub 3-57)

civil-military operations. ** Activities in support of military operations which embrace the relationship between the military forces and civilian authorities and population, and the development of favorable emotions, attitudes, or behavior in neutral, friendly, or hostile groups.

clandestine operation. An activity to accomplish intelligence, counterintelligence, and other similar activities sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies, in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. (It differs from covert operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the operation rather than on concealment of identity of sponsor). (Joint Pub 1-02)

combatant command. One of the unified or specified commands established by the President. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combatant Command (command authority). Non-transferable command authority established by title 10, United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands. Combatant Command (command authority) is the authority of a Combatant Commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant Command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally this authority is exercised through the Service component commander. Combatant Command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the CINC considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; Combatant Commander; operational control. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combatant Commander. A commander-in-chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. (Joint Pub 1-02)

combat service support. The essential logistics functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of an operating force in an area of operations. Combat service support includes but is not limited to administrative services, chaplain services, civil affairs, finance, legal service, health services, military police, supply, maintenance, transportation, construction, troop construction, acquisition and disposal of real property, facilities engineering, topographic and geodetic engineering functions, food service, graves registration, laundry, dry cleaning, bath, property disposal, and other logistics services. (Joint Pub 1-02)

combatting terrorism. Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism) taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. (Joint Pub 1-02)

conflict. ** An armed struggle or clash between organized parties within a nation or between nations in order to achieve limited political or military objectives. While regular forces are often involved, irregular forces frequently predominate. Conflict is often protracted, confined to a restricted geographic area, and constrained in weaponry and level of violence. Within this state, military power in response to threats may be exercised in an indirect manner while supportive of other elements of national power. Limited objectives may be achieved by the short, focused, and direct application of force. (Joint Pub 3-0)

contingency. ** A possible future emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response capability and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations and equipment. When a contingency occurs it normally creates a crisis. See also contingency contracting. (Joint Pub 1-02, Recommended Change)

contingency contracting. Contracting performed in support of a peacetime contingency in an overseas location pursuant to the policies and procedures of the Federal Acquisition Regulatory System. See also contingency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

counterinsurgency. Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

counterterrorism. Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Also called CT. See also antiterrorism; terrorism. (Joint Pub 1-02)

covert operations. Operations which are so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. They differ from clandestine operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment of identity of sponsor rather than on concealment of the operation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

crisis. ** An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, and possessions or interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of US military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. (Joint Pub 3-0)

developing world. ** Those developing countries characterized by limited industrial, technological, economic, social, or political development. These characteristics may manifest themselves in many forms; most notably, rapid population growth, limited occupational alternatives to agriculture, failed agrarian reform, rampant inflation, wide-spread poverty, inequity in the concentration of land holdings, weak civilian authority, or dependence on one of the super powers or their allies for economic development.

Foreign internal defense. Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

guerrilla warfare. Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. See also unconventional warfare. (Joint Pub 1-02)

host nation. A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (Joint Pub 1-02)

humanitarian and civic assistance. ** Assistance provided in conjunction with military operations, specifically authorized by Section 401 of Title 10 of the US Code. Such assistance is limited to (1) medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas of a country; (2) construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; (3) well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and (4) rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.

insurgency. An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. (Joint Pub 1-02)

instruments of national power. ** All the means (political/diplomatic, economic, informational, and military) that can be employed in the pursuit of national objectives. (Based on Joint Pub 1)

internal defense and development. ** The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. It focuses on building viable institutions (political, economic, social, and military) that respond to the needs of society. Also called IDAD strategy. Also called IDAD.

internal defense. The full range of measures taken by a government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. See also foreign internal defense. (Joint Pub 1-02)

internal development. Actions taken by a nation to promote its growth by building viable institutions (political, military, economic, and social) that respond to the needs of its society. (Joint Pub 1-02)

joint task force. A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense or by the commander of a unified command, a specified command, or an existing joint task force. (Joint Pub 1-02)

low visibility operations. Sensitive operations wherein the political/military restrictions inherent in covert and clandestine operations are either not necessary or not feasible; actions are taken as required to limit exposure of those involved and/or their activities. Execution of these operations is undertaken with the knowledge that the action and/or sponsorship of the operation may preclude plausible denial by the initiating power. (Joint Pub 1-02)

military assistance advisory group. A joint Service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense, which primarily administers the US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. Also called MAAG. (Joint Pub 1-02)

military civic action. The use of predominantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. (US forces may at times advise or engage in military civic actions in overseas areas.) (Joint Pub 1-02)

military operations short of war. ** The range of military actions required by the National Command Authorities, except those associated with major combat operations conducted pursuant to a declaration of war or authorized by the War Powers Limitation Act, in support of national security interests and objectives. These military actions-can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before and after war. (Based on Joint Pub 1; Joint Pub 0-1, Proposed Final Pub; and the 1992 National Military Strategy)

military support to civil authorities. ** Military activities taken to assist and support any level of government in the United States and its territories in planning, preparing, and applying resources for response to civil emergencies, including national security emergencies.

National Command Authorities. The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. Commonly referred to as NCA. (Joint Pub 1-02)

operational continuum. ** The general segments of peacetime military operations, hostilities short of war, and war within which various types of military operations and activities are conducted.

overt operation. ** An operation or activity that is conducted openly, without concealment. (Joint Pub 1-02, Recommended Change)

paramilitary forces. Forces or groups which are distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (Joint Pub 1-02)

peacekeeping. ** Operations, conducted with the consent of the belligerent parties, designed to maintain a negotiated truce and help promote conditions that support the diplomatic efforts to establish a long-term peace in areas of conflict. (May also be called truce keeping.) (Joint Pub 3-07.3)

peacetime contingencies. ** A possible future emergency normally requiring a short-term, rapid projection or employment of US military forces in conditions short of war. Peacetime contingencies may also require a large highly visible buildup of US military forces over extended periods of time as the probability increases that the contingency will develop into a crisis.

propaganda. Any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly. See also black propaganda; grey propaganda; white propaganda. (Joint Pub 1-02)

psychological operations. Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign government, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called PSYOP. See also perception management. (Joint Pub 1-02)

resistance movement. An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. (Joint Pub 1-02)

sabotage. An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war material, premises or utilities, to include human and natural resources. (Joint Pub 1-02)

security assistance. Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales, in furtherance of national policies and objectives. (Joint Pub 1-02)

security assistance organization. ** All DOD elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense/military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attache personnel designated to perform security assistance functions.

special activities. ** Activities conducted in support of national foreign policy objectives which are planned and executed so that the role of the United States Government is not apparent or acknowledged publicly. They are also functions in support of such activities, but are not intended to influence United States political processes, public opinion, policies, or media and do not include diplomatic activities or the collection and production of intelligence or related support functions. See Executive Order 12333.

subversion. Action designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, political strength or morale of a regime. See also unconventional warfare. (Joint Pub 1-02)

terrorism. The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. See also antiterrorism; combatting terrorism; counterterrorism. (Joint Pub 1-02)

unconventional warfare. A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, enemy-controlled or politically sensitive territory. Unconventional warfare includes, but is not limited to, the interrelated fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, subversion, sabotage, and other operations of a low visibility, covert, or clandestine nature. These interrelated aspects of unconventional warfare may be prosecuted singly or collectively by predominantly indigenous personnel, usually supported and directed in varying degrees by (an) external source(s) during all conditions of war or peace. (Joint Pub 1-02)

United States country team. The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

* Unless identified as extracted from Joint Pub 1-02, terminology herein is not standardized within the Department of Defense and is applicable only in the context of this document.

** Upon final approval of this publication, this term will be included in Joint Pub 1-02.

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