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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE DOCTRINE PUBLICATION (AFDP) 3-99 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ROLE IN JOINT ALL- DOMAIN OPERATIONS (JADO)

### APPENDIX D: JOINT ALL-DOMAIN DOCTRINAL GAPS

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Department of the Air Force (DAF) support to JADO doctrine establishes a framework for air and space components supporting JADO. It guides the DAF in organizing and employing forces and capabilities presented to the [joint force commander](#). This section examines three doctrinal gaps that experiments, wargames, and exercises will explore in order to refine JADO principles.

#### CHANGES TO SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

**Regardless of Service or domain expertise or affiliation, joint commanders should leverage information, forces, and capabilities from all domains.** Planners at all levels should consider all domains from the beginning of the planning process, and commanders must be empowered to coordinate dynamic all-domain retasking throughout execution.

**JADO requires the DAF to reexamine the way it frames supported and supporting relationships between commanders.**

Current doctrine envisions support relationships as a relatively static form of procedural control along lines of operation. A supporting commander has the authority to decide how and with what forces to meet multiple supported commanders' operational requirements, but does not have the authority to reprioritize the supporting effort either within or between the supported lines of operations. Each supported commander sets the priorities within their line of operations but cannot change priorities between lines of operation. Priorities for support between two or more supported commanders are set by the establishing authority (the common superior commander over both the supporting and the supported commanders).<sup>1</sup>

When operations are conducted in one primary domain supported by others, this binary supported/supporting construct works well. In complex scenarios involving multiple interdependencies along multiple lines of effort in multiple domains, **traditional supported and supporting relationships are inadequate to affect rapid**

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<sup>1</sup> Joint Publication 1-0, [Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States](#).

**reprioritization among efforts.** Assets, like aerial tankers or satellite constellations, may be requested simultaneously with each commander citing their supported relationship. Currently this situation would require the asset allocation decision of the establishing authority, a time consuming process.

JADO requires a more agile support relationship, a greater ability to rapidly task and retask forces to meet specific, time-critical scenarios with less procedural delay. To meet operational requirements of multiple supported commanders and still achieve the establishing authority's intent, the supporting commander needs authority to shift the priority of supported forces as the operational situation changes. Supported commanders also need the authority to coordinate laterally to reprioritize efforts as the operational situation changes, since recourse to the establishing authority may not be feasible in time-sensitive operations. This requires a more agile, more positive control-based system that rapidly reprioritizes and reflows support to multiple commanders. **Commanders at all levels must have the information and authority to adapt to rapidly changing contexts.**

## **JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) AT ALL ECHELONS**

Transition to joint C2 at all echelons represents a significant change in DOD organizational structure. While JADO's speed and adaptability requires a degree of connectivity and mission assurance at the global or theater-level, threats to communications also require units to have a local capability to sense, collaborate, plan, and execute all-domain joint responses within their available local networks, to include coordinating with local multinational partners.

There will always be a need for resilient theater-level communications to support Global Integration and Dynamic Force Employment so long as commanders require support from other geographically-dispersed commands, forces, and capabilities. However, **relying exclusively upon theater-level integration of domain-oriented assets without local ability for all-domain integration and backup C2 presents a communications chokepoint and a targeting opportunity for the adversary.** Local C2 capabilities should enable geographically co-located forces to build all-domain options in accordance with higher headquarters guidance, including the capability to sustain operations during times of intermittent communications.

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