DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL JUSTICE SCHOOL
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NEWPORT, RI 02841-1523

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NAVJUSTSCOLNOTE 1520
LEADERSHIP
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NAVJUSTSCOL NOTICE 1520

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Justice School

Subj: FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION (PME)

Ref: (a) JAGINST 1500.4A CH-1

Encl: (1) Department of Navy Mission and Structure
(2) Naval Aviation
(3) Surface Forces
(4) Marine Corps Partnership

1. Purpose. To promulgate the Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21) Professional Military Education (PME) required per reference (a).

2. Background. The purpose of the PME program is to expedite and enhance the professional development of first tour judge advocates (FTJAs). PME is designed to provide an introductory overview of the U.S. Navy and the Navy JAG Corps' mission, history, culture, traditions, governance, organization, capabilities, and key legal topics.

3. Discussion. Reference (a) sets forth a 24-month cycle for PME.

a. For FY21, four PME modules are scheduled: Department of Navy Mission and Structure, Naval Aviation, Surface Forces, and Marine Corps Partnership. Professional Development Officers (PDOs) shall work with the Defense Service Office and Region Legal Service Office chains of command to schedule and present the PME modules of instruction. While PDOs may teach the modules of instruction if qualified to do so, the intent of the program is to invite non-JAG Corps subject matter experts (SMEs) from each respective naval community to present modules of instruction if possible. Each PDO therefore has the flexibility to schedule PME modules as SMEs become available within his or her area of responsibility.

b. For FY21, each Professional Development Officer will conduct at least one leadership seminar and one professional reading discussion. Commanding Officers and PDOs have broad discretion on how best to facilitate these leadership seminars and professional reading discussions. NJS is available to assist with materials for leadership seminars and suggestions for professional reading material.

c. All FTJAs are required to complete the PME modules of instruction. Those personnel who are unable to attend the scheduled training for personal or professional reasons shall coordinate with their respective PDO to complete the training. Other judge advocates, enlisted and civilian paralegals, and other legal support personnel are encouraged to attend the training.

4. Administration. Enclosures (1) through (4) and all related training materials are available online at www.jag.navy.mil.

5. Cancellation. This notice will remain in effect until 30 September 2021.

S. D. COOPER

Distribution: Electronic only, via the Naval Justice School website:
https://www.jag.navy.mil/njs_curriculum.htm

Department of Navy Mission and Structure

This enclosure outlines the baseline requirements for the subject PME module. Presenters retain discretion to address other topics related to this subject and are encouraged to discuss any contextual Region/AOR-specific perspectives as appropriate.

I. Overview

- Understand roles and responsibilities of SECNAV/CNO
- Identify major Navy commands
- Understand the difference between ADCON/OPCON
- Distinguish Navy's mission as force provider from combatant commands' mission across the globe
- Be familiar with responsibility of command
- Understand organizational structure of OJAG/NLSC

II. History

- Very Basic Overview
- Continental Navy 13 Oct 1775
- Naval Act of 1794 established Navy
- Six Frigates
- The Great White Fleet (1907)
- Inter-war expansion of the Navy
- Pearl Harbor and the Pacific
- Cold War and Global Presence
- JAG Corps established 8 Dec 1967

III. DON Mission and Organization

- Force Provider
  - Maintain, train and equip combat-ready Naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas
- Contrast with Combatant Commanders
  - Fight and win wars
- Secretary of the Navy(SECNAV)
  - Responsible for, and has the authority necessary to conduct – all affairs of DON
    - Recruiting
    - Organizing
    - Supplying
    - Equipping
    - Training
    - Mobilizing

        - Administering, including MWR
        - Overseeing construction, outfitting, and repair of Naval ships, other equipment and facilities
- Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)
    - Senior military officer of the Navy
    - Principal military Naval advisor to the President and SECNAV on conduct of war
    - Member of Joint Chiefs of Staff
    - No operational authority over combat forces
- Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)
    - Senior military officer of the Marine Corps
    - Principal advisor to the President and SECNAV on matters involving USMC
    - Member of Joint Chiefs of Staff
    - No operational authority over combat forces
- Shore Establishment
    - Supports fleet through:
        - Ship and aircraft repair
        - Facilities for repair of machinery and electronics
        - Communication centers
        - Training areas/simulators
        - Intelligence and meteorological support
        - Storage areas for repair parts, fuel, and munitions
        - Medical and dental facilities
        - Legal services
        - Personnel matters
- Operating Forces (The Fleet)
    - Ships
    - Aircraft
    - Submarines
    - Special operations assets
    - Fleet Marine forces
    - Information dominance assets
    - Logistical support vessels
    - Naval Reserve forces

IV. ADCON v. OPCON

- Administrative Control (ADCON)
    - Administration and support
    - Organization of Service forces
    - Control of resources and equipment
    - Personnel management
    - Unit logistics
    - Individual and unit-level training
    - Readiness and mobilization
    - Discipline
    - Other matters not included in operation missions

- Operational Control (OPCON)
  - All aspects of military operations and joint training
  - Organizing and employing forces
  - Assigning tasks
  - Designating objectives
  - Giving direction to accomplish the mission
  - Does not necessarily include direction over logistics, administration, discipline, internal organization or unit-level training
- Type Commands (TYCOMs)
  - Go through command structure from three star down to lowest level of command as an example
- OPCON for Operating Forces
  - Go through POTUS down through Navy specific command structure as an example
- Unified Combatant Commands
  - Joint military command which has broad, continuing missions and significant assigned components
  - Nine unified combatant commands
    - Six organized around geographic AOR
    - Three organized around unique functions and operate world-wide
    - "Combatant Commands" or "COCOMs"

V. Navy Fleet Commands/Naval Component Commands

- Distinguish between Naval Component Commands and Fleet Commands
- Show OPCON/ADCON for a ship/unit deploying to multiple AORs

VI. Navy Staff Organization

- "N" Codes (as opposed to "S" Codes or "J" Codes)
- Continental Staff System

VII. OJAG/NLSC Structure

- Dual-hatted
- Roles of JAG/DJAG
- Code structure

VIII. Misc. Topics

- Line perspective of a Judge Advocate
- Experience with a Judge Advocate
- Leadership Lessons
- Region/AOR-specific Mission considerations

Naval Aviation

This enclosure outlines the baseline requirements for the subject PME module. Presenters retain discretion to address other topics related to this subject and are encouraged to discuss any contextual Region/AOR-specific perspectives as appropriate.

I. Overview

- History
- Mission of Naval Aviation
- Aircraft/Squadron Basics
- Types of Aircraft
- Command v. Control (OPCON/ADCON)
- Carrier Strike Group
- Training Pipeline for Aviator

II. History

- Birth of Naval Aviation
- Growth of Naval Aviation
- Significant Aviation Conflicts

III. Mission of Naval Aviation

- Strike Warfare
- Anti-Air Warfare
- Anti-Submarine Warfare
- Anti-Surface Warfare
- Electronic Warfare
- Mine Warfare
- Non-Combat Missions
- Fleet Support
- Command and Control
- Search and Rescue

IV. Aircraft/Squadron Basics

- Aircraft Identifications
- Squadron Identifications

V. Types of Naval Aircraft

- Strike Fighters
- Electronic Attack
- Airborne C2

- Logistics Aircraft
- Heavy Lift/Airborne Mine Countermeasures
- Seahawk Variants
- Maritime Patrol
- Electronic Reconnaissance
- Naval Land-Based Logistics Aircraft
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Joint Strike Fighter

VI. Command and Control

- Brief introduction to concept of command and control
- ADCON v. OPCON
- Change of Operational Control (CHOP) for Operating Forces

VII. Carrier Strike Group

- Composition
- JAG Billets Available
- Daily Battle Rhythm
- Limitations
- Underway Replenishments

VIII. Training Pipeline for Naval Aviator

- Basic Training Pipeline
- Service Obligation
- Aviation Career Path

IX. Misc. Topics

- Line perspective of the Judge Advocate
- Experience with Judge Advocates
- Leadership Lessons
- Region/AOR specific Mission considerations

Surface Forces

This enclosure outlines the baseline requirements for the subject PME module. Presenters retain discretion to address other topics related to this subject and are encouraged to discuss any contextual Region/AOR-specific perspectives as appropriate

I. Overview

- Mission
- Surface Force Platforms
- Surface Force Organizational Structure
- Command Organization
- Miscellaneous

II. Mission

- Forward Presence
- Deterrence
- Sea Control
- Power Projection
- Maritime Security
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Anti-Submarine Warfare
- Surface Warfare
- Air Defense
- Mine Warfare
- Theater Ballistic Missile Defense
- Command and Control

III. Surface Force Platforms

- Cruisers (how many/defining characteristics/acronyms)
- Destroyers
- Frigates
- Littoral Combat Ships
- Amphibious Assault Ship
- Amphibious Transport Docks
- Dock Landing Ships
- Sub Tenders
- Minesweepers
- Command Ships
- Military Sea Lift Platforms

IV. Surface Forces Organizational Structure

- TYCOMs
- Support Commands

V. Command Organization

- Operations
- Combat Systems/Weapons
- 1st Lieutenant
- Engineering
- Supply
- Admin/Exec
- Underway Watch Organization
- Combat Information Center

VI. Misc. Topics

- Line perspective of the Judge Advocate
- Experience with Judge Advocates
- Leadership Lessons
- Region/AOR specific Mission considerations

Marine Corps Partnership

This enclosure outlines the baseline requirements for the subject PME module. Presenters retain discretion to address other topics related to this subject and are encouraged to discuss any contextual Region/AOR-specific perspectives as appropriate.

I. Overview

- Most basic level, consists of:
  - Navy element (amphibious task force)
  - Marine element (landing force)
- Combined roughly 4,500 people to perform amphibious operations
- Forward presence to support engagement and theater security cooperation
- Ready force to immediately respond to emergent crises
- A credible and sustainable forcible-entry capability, operating from the sea, over the horizon, at night or during periods of reduced visibility
- Integration of Navy and landing forces. The key characteristic of an amphibious operation is close coordination and cooperation between its designated forces. An amphibious operation is ordinarily joint in nature and may require extensive participation of air, land, maritime, space, and special operations forces. It is typified by close integration of forces trained, organized, and equipped for different combat functions.

II. History

- As far back as Continental Marines making an amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776
- During Civil War, U.S. Navy brought ashore ships, Sailors and Marines to capture coastal forts.
- 1930s, Fleet Marine Force established – modernized amphibious warfare
- World War II: Pacific Campaign, Normandy
- Known as the "Gator Navy" or "Amphib Navy"

III. Present Day Composition

- Amphibious Squadron (PHIBRON)
  - Amphibious Squadron Staff
    - 33 personnel
    - Planning
    - Command and Control
  - Tactical Air Control Squadron Detachment
    - 29 personnel
    - Control tactical air operations
  - Fleet Surgical Team
    - 18 personnel

        - 1 surgeon/2 physicians
        - Surgical and medical support
- Naval Support Element
    - Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron (HSC) Detachment
        - 29 personnel
        - Search and Rescue
        - Anti-Surface warfare
        - Logistics
    - Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC)
        - 34-54 personnel
        - Speed: 35 knots
        - Limited to beach ops
        - Medium cargo lift
    - Landing Craft Utility
        - 12-24 personnel
        - Speed: 10 knots
        - Large cargo lift
        - Can operate in ports and harbors
    - Beachmaster Unit Detachment
        - 25 personnel
        - Beach traffic control
        - Surf zone salvage
- Embarked on 3 ships
    - Amphibious Assault Ship (LHD/LHA)
        - 1,000 Ship's Company (1,500 Marines)
    - Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD)
        - 360 Ship's Company (700 Marines)
    - Dock Landing Ship (LSD)
        - 419 Ship's Company (440 Marines)
- MEU Command Element (CE)
    - 169 Marines and Sailors
    - MAGTF Headquarters and other units that provide intelligence, communications and administrative support
- Ground Combat Element (GCE)
    - Ground operations
    - Infantry, artillery, reconnaissance, armor, light armor, assault amphibian, engineer, and other forces as needed
    - Battalion Landing Team (BLT)
        - Roughly 1,200 Marines and Sailors
        - Examples (Amphibious Assault Vehicles, Artillery Battery, Light Armored Reconnaissance)
- Aviation Combat Element (ACE)
    - Offensive, defensive and all other air operations
    - Composite Squadron
        - Roughly 417 Marines and Sailors
        - Examples (Fixed Wing, Light Attack Helo, Aviation Logistics Det)

- Logistics Combat Element (LCE)
  - Task-organized to provide the full range of combat logistics functions and capabilities necessary to maintain the continued readiness and sustainability
  - Combat Logistics Battalion (CLB)
    - 273 Marines and Sailors
    - Examples (EOD Det, Supply Det, Med Det, Law Enforcement)
- Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG)
  - If ARG-MEU led by Flag Officer, known as "ESG"

IV. Mission Sets

- Amphibious Assault
- Amphibious Raid
- Amphibious Demonstration
- Amphibious Withdrawal
- Amphibious Support (Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEOs), Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Disaster Relief (DR), Recovery Operations, Security Cooperation)

V. Examples of Present Day Mission Sets

- Haiti Disaster Relief
- Humanitarian Assistance to East Timor
- Japan Earthquake Relief

VI. Locations

- PHIBRON 1, 3, 5 (San Diego, CA)
  - O3 JAG for deployment cycle
- PHIBRON 2, 4, 6 (Norfolk, VA)
  - O3 JAG for deployment cycle
- PHIBRON 11 (Japan)
  - O3 JAG for 2-5 months
- USS AMERICA (O3 JAG SJA w/ship's company)

- ESG-2 (Norfolk, VA)
  - O4 JAG/E6 LN
- ESG-3 (San Diego, CA)
  - O4 JAG/E6 LN
- ESG-5 (CTF-51/Bahrain)
  - O4/O5 JAG
- ESG-7 (CTF-76/Okinawa, Japan)
  - O4 JAG

- 11th MEU/13th MEU/15th MEU (Camp Pendleton)
  - O4 SJA

- 22nd MEU/24th MEU/26th MEU (Camp Lejeune)
    - O4 SJA
- 31st MEU (Japan)
    - O4 SJA

VII. Reporting Chains

- ADCON v. OPCON
- PHIBRON "CHOP"

VIII. Misc. Topics

- Line perspective of the Judge Advocate
- Experience with Judge Advocates
- Leadership Lessons
- Region/AOR-specific Mission considerations