CAMPAIGN PLAN: (Number or code name)

References: Maps, charts, time zones (zulu), and other relevant documents

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS. Briefly describe the command organization (composition and relationships) for the campaign/subordinate campaign. Include detailed information in the command relationships annex (see also paragraph 5a).

1. Situation. Briefly describe the politico-military situation that the plan addresses (see commander’s estimate).
   a. Theater Guidance. Provide a summary of directives, letters of instruction, memorandums, or theater war plans that apply to the plan, including a theater campaign plan received from the theater commander.
      (1) Relate the theater commander’s strategic intent to operational requirements in the theater of operation or joint operations area, including its subregional space and multinational elements.
      (2) List the theater commander’s strategic and operational objectives and tasks assigned to the subordinate command.
      (3) List actions that are prohibited or required by higher authority (ROE and so forth).
      (4) Include predeployment (C-Day) actions as necessary.
   b. Enemy Forces. Provide a summary of pertinent intelligence data, including information on the following:
      (1) Composition, location, disposition, movements, and strengths of major enemy forces that can influence action in the theater of operations or joint operations area.

1. Joint Pub 5-O describes how campaign logic and principles fit into OPLAN format and the JOPES process. Joint Pub 5-03-series further explains the process, including models of planning, messages, estimates, and OPLANS/CONPLANS.
Appendix B

(SECURITY CLASSIFICATION)

(2) Operational concept (if known), to include the enemy’s perception of friendly vulnerabilities and the enemy’s intentions regarding those vulnerabilities.
(3) Major operational objectives.
(4) Commander’s idiosyncrasies and doctrinal patterns.
(5) Operational and sustainment capabilities.
(6) Vulnerabilities related to the enemy’s center of gravity.

NOTE: Assumed information should be identified as such. Reference may be made to the intelligence annex for detailed information.

c. Friendly Forces. State information on friendly forces not assigned that may directly affect the command.
(1) Mission of higher, adjacent, and supporting US commands.
(2) Mission of higher, adjacent, and supporting allied or other coalition forces.
(3) Protection of own operational center of gravity or other critical elements.

d. Assumptions. State assumptions applicable to the plan as a whole. Include both specified and implied assumptions.

e. Legal Considerations. State laws or agreements binding on the plan.

f. Public Affairs Considerations. Identify impact of global visibility, public interest, and media presence on the plan.

2. Mission. Integrate the operational objectives and tasks of the command and their purposes and relationships to achieve the theater strategic objectives (who, what, when, where, and why).


a. Operational Concept. Integrate the fundamentals of the campaign into a who, what, where, and how statement of operational intent. Restate the assigned operational concept for each phase of the theater strategic concept. Include the phased sustainment of major forces in the command. Include other concepts such as deception and psychological warfare during the subordinate campaign. State how the joint operations are a part of the CINC’s unified operations. Include all aspects of operational design. State how operational advantage is to be achieved.

(1) Subordinate organization.
(2) Operational objectives.
(3) Maneuver (operational).
(4) Fires (operational).
(5) Phases of campaign, major operation, or battle.
(6) Timing.

(SECURITY CLASSIFICATION)
b. **Phase 1.**

   (1) Operational or tactical concept. Include operational or tactical objectives, scheme of maneuver, and timing for this phase.

   (2) Forces required by function or capability. Consider Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and special operations and space forces.

   (3) Tasks of subordinate commands and adjacent components.

   (4) Reserve forces location and composition. State “be prepared” missions.

   (5) Fires. Include general missions and guidance to subordinates and components. Ensure that fires are complementary.

   (6) Mobility. Consider transportation; ports; lines of communication; transit and overflight rights; reinforcement, reception, and onward movement; and host nation support arrangements.

   (7) Annexes. Reference all annexes relating to each phase of the concept of operation. Such references show how activities such as deception, psychological operations, nuclear operations, special operations, rules of engagement, airspace management, interdiction operations, mine warfare operations, and so forth, relate to the overall concept.

   (8) Deployment. State briefly how deployments of units, replacements, and supplies into the theater affect the sequencing of operations. Include the details of such deployments in paragraph 4 and/or a logistics annex.

c. **Phases II through IV.** Cite information as stated in each subsequent phase. Provide a separate phase for each step in the subordinate campaign, at the end of which a major reorganization of forces may be required and another significant action initiated.

d. **Coordinating Instructions.** If desired, place instructions here that apply to two or more phases or multiple elements of the command. The execution checklist may be placed in an annex.

4. **Logistics.** Give a brief, broad statement of the sustainment concept for the campaign, with information and instructions applicable to the campaign by phase. The concentration of logistics in phases must be concurrent with operational phases. This information may be issued separately and referenced here. At a minimum, this paragraph should address the following:

   a. Assumptions (including coalition requirements).
   b. Supply aspects.
   c. Maintenance and modifications.
   d. Medical service.
   e. Transportation.
   f. Base development.
   g. Personnel service support.
(SECURITY CLASSIFICATION)

h. Foreign military assistance.
i. Administrative management.
j. Lines of communication.
k. Reconstitution of forces.
l. Joint and multinational responsibilities.
m. Sustainment priorities and resources.
n. Interservice responsibilities.
o. Host nation considerations.

5. Command and Signal.

a. Command.

(1) Command relationships. State generally the command relationships for portions of the campaign or the entire campaign. Indicate any shifts of command contemplated during the campaign, indicating the time of the expected shift. These changes should be consistent with the operational phasing in paragraph 3. Give the location of the commander, command posts, and succession to command.

(2) Delegation of authority.

b. Signal.

(1) Communications. Plans of communications may refer to a standard plan or be attached in an annex. Include the time zone to be used; rendezvous, recognition, and identification instructions; code; liaison instructions; and axis of signal communications as appropriate.

(2) Electronics. Plans of electronic systems may refer to a standard plan or be attached in an annex. Include electronic policy and other information as appropriate.

(Signed) _________________________________

(Commander)

ANNEXES: As required (see Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan and theater campaign plan)

DISTRIBUTION:

(SECURITY CLASSIFICATION)