Focus Area Writing Assessment (FAWA)

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Due Date: 20AUG23

FA-1 Phase One Vs. Phase Two the Science vs the Art of the Total Army Analysis.

The overall Goal of Total Army Analysis is to get understanding into what is needed to sustain the global force. Phase one Consists of gathering up data which gives insight into what will be needed by utilizing different steps and then creating a product used to have a direction forward to go from phase one (data collection), to Phase two (strategic recommendations).

Phase One of Total Army Analysis, known as the Science Phase, utilizes multiple sources of gathering information which is quantitative to get an understanding of what is needed regarding resourcing manning (Youngert,2022). Guidance for this analysis comes from National Defense Strategy, National Military Strategy, and Authorized Stockpile List Strategy. (Youngert, 2022). A good example of this would be learning of a lower number of a particular skillset MOS in a Combat Zone such as Civilian Affairs personnel, to achieve the goal of the overall mission which might be to win over a local population as put forward from the National Defense Strategy.

Phase Two of Army Analysis is when the data collected goes from quantitative to qualitative to design courses of action to resource the areas where the data is collected. During this process the acceptable risk for each sourcing is considered, with the result being scarce or limited resources being allocated to each area which affects the Army on multiple levels (Youngert,2022). As a Command Sergeant Major, there is opportunity to give input to providing resources for the courses of action in Phase II due to experience and knowledge on what is needed in the operational environment. Providig this expertise to a staff would directly assist in creating courses of action which are realistic to gaining the outcome of a commander and ensuring that those courses of action are in line with the National Defense Strategy.

**FA-2** National Security Strategy (NSS) and National Defense Strategy (NDS) effects on Force Management.

National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy has the effect on Force management by ensuring that the strategic direction meets the overall goal to overcome the manning and equipping challenges over all domains to include joint operations ( JSPS,2021). National Security Strategy is given from the President of the United States which provides the overall strategic vision for our country (CJCSI,2021). This includes the composition of presidential directives and memorandums, Contingency Planning Guidance, Unified Command plan, and National Defense Strategy (CJCSG,2019).

 National Defense Strategy includes ensuring the force employment, development, and Force Design coincide with the overall mission goal to include global and joint operations (JSPS,2021). Ensuring the implementation of troops and equipment are in line with the strategy is needed to ensure missions are achieving the interests of our country. National Defense Strategy can be looked as the implementation of the Presidents National Security Strategy which is more broader in guidance and gives the overall direction needed to secure the United States of America.

**FA – 6:**  Explain how a staff study helps the staff identify the problem while following a logical sequence to produce a justifiable solution for the commander. Support your analysis with examples or scenarios.  (F109)

Staff study utilizes a systematic approach to determine how to utilize the means to get to the end regarding logistical support. By using knowledge management tools such as the utilization of people, process, tools, and organization, coming to a course of action for a commander is the result (FM6-0,2022). An example would be when needing the appropriate logistical support on an operation, you would like the subject matter expert (people) to give input during a sync meeting (process), to access the timeline and reality for the logistical support to be delivered. This can also be done utilizing collaboration with technology. (FM 5-0,2019).

Staff Study is done in different parts to include the preparation or problem statement being defined, and formatting by the way of defining facts and assumptions (SGM-A,2023). Within the second part of the staff study, formatting is conducting to ensure the courses of action being created are correct and assist in creating a decision-making brief (SGM-A,2023).

References

Army, U. S. (2010). FM 5-0 the operations process.

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Manual, U. J. T. (2011). Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual.

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Yuengert, L. G. (2022). How the Army Runs: A Senior Leader Reference Handbook, 2021-2022.