



JROTC – Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Career Cluster	Government and Public Administration
Course Codes	09051 JROTC I; 09052 JROTC II; 09053 JROTC III; 09054 JROTC IV
Prerequisite(s)	None
Credit	1.0 each
Program of Study and Sequence	JROTC I – JROTC II - JROTC III – JROTC IV
Student Organization	JROTC
Coordinating Work-Based Learning	NA
Industry Certifications	NA
Dual Credit or Dual Enrollment	NA
Teacher Certification	JROTC Instructor
Resources	

The **Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC)**, commonly pronounced [JAY-rot-see](#) is a [federal](#) program sponsored by the [United States Armed Forces](#) in [high schools](#) and also in some [middle schools](#) across the United States and at US military bases across the world. The program was originally created as part of the [National Defense Act of 1916](#) and later expanded under the 1964 ROTC Vitalization Act.

CFR National Defense title states in part that JROTC should "provide meaningful leadership instruction of benefit to the student and of value to the Armed Forces. ...Students will acquire: (1) An understanding of the fundamental concept of leadership, military art and science, (2) An introduction to related professional knowledge, and (3) An appreciation of requirements for national security. The dual roles of citizen/soldier and soldier/citizen are studied. ... These programs will enable cadets to better serve their country as leaders, as citizens, and in military service should they enter it.

Six of the eight branches of the [Uniformed services of the United States](#) maintain a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, organized into units. There are a total of 3,275 units:

- 1,600 [Army](#) AJROTC units^[12]
- 794 [Air Force](#) AFJROTC units^[13]
- 619 [Navy](#) NJROTC units^[14]
- 260 [Marine Corps](#) MCJROTC units^[15]
- 10 [Space Force](#) SFJROTC units ^{[16][17]}
- 2 [Coast Guard](#) CGJROTC units (2 more planned to commence in 2021)^[18]

Prior to 1967 the number of units was limited to 1,200. The cap was increased to 1,600 units in 1967 and again to 3,500 units in 1992; the statutory limitation on the number of units was struck from the law in 2001.^{[19][20]} Their goal was to reach 3,500 units by February 2011 by encouraging program expansion into educationally and economically deprived areas.^[21]

The four components of the ROTC Program are: **classroom instruction, leadership labs, field training exercises, and physical fitness training.** Classes introduce cadets to military customs, courtesies, and traditions as well as military history and Army organization.

ROTC aims to **provide military education and training for students to mobilize them for national defense preparedness.**

There are other extracurricular activities that the JROTC's programs provide for their cadets, including trips to military installations, ROTC college programs, and other sites that give the cadets a look at the military community. During the school year, there are regional competitions between JROTC units, with testing in all areas of military, naval and aerospace science. Some units organize special visits to US military bases during school breaks. There are also many summertime "leadership academies" for cadets hosted by various military installations.^[47] These academies include the JROTC Leadership and Academic Bowl (JLAB), and JROTC Cadet Leadership Challenge (JCLC), a physical fitness competition.^[48]

JROTC-NOCTI Certification

<https://www.usarmyjrotc.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/2.-JROTC-NOCTI-Certification-At-A-Glance.pdf>

Course Descriptions:

ARMY

<https://www.usarmyirotc.com/army-junior-rotc-program-overview/>

Army JROTC 1: Leadership and Education Training (LET) - The Emerging Leader

This is the first of four core courses in the Army Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) high school program. This course supports 22 lessons designed for first-year Cadets. Because the central focus of the JROTC program is to help develop strong leaders and model citizens. First year Cadets are introduced to content that will help the inner leader begin to emerge. Knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired in this unit are covered in five chapters. They are:

- Chapter 1: JROTC Foundations introduces Cadets to the mission of the program and how it helps prepare personal success and citizenship. They are exposed to the traditions, organizational structure, and disciplines of JROTC and begin putting into practice customs and courtesies important in the program.
- Chapter 2: Personal Growth and Behaviors focuses on the Cadet. In this chapter they take a close look at personal behavioral preferences, interpersonal skills and abilities, and strategies to help build personal success -- in the high school classroom, the JROTC program, and the Cadet's community.
- Chapter 3: Team Building introduces Cadets to the discipline and structure of military drill. The individual role responding to commands and moving with precision is essential when participating in drill exercises at future competitions or community events.
- Chapter 4: Decision Making introduces Cadets to a process and system for addressing goals and handling conflict, both internal and with others.
- Chapter 5: Health and Fitness looks at stress and its effect on health. In this chapter, Cadets will examine ways to address and manage stress in life. Physical fitness is one effective strategy for maintaining health and is an essential component of this JROTC program through Cadet Challenge.
- Chapter 6: Service Learning is a required element of the JROTC program. In LET 1, Cadets learn the features and benefits of service learning for the community, one's self, and the JROTC program.

Army JROTC 2: Leadership and Education Training (LET) - The Developing Leader

Leadership Education and Training (LET) 2 – Developing Leader builds upon the mastery of LET 1 skills and abilities, providing Cadets with new and more challenging opportunities in leadership development. There are 24 active-learning lessons within eight chapters. The chapters are:

- Chapter 1: Leadership introduces Cadets to the elements of leadership, encouraging the analysis of personal leadership attributes and their relationship to program goals. As well, Cadets examine their own leadership competencies and style and the role they play in teams.
- Chapter 2: Personal Growth and Behaviors focuses on the communication. Good leaders are effective communicators. Writing, listening, and speaking are essential outcomes in this learning module. Communication also supports personal confidence and Cadets will begin to see how their strengths relate to their vocational interests and begin to explore post-secondary options. Finally, Cadets examine the role ethics plays in leadership and how core values effect their personal code of conduct.

- Chapter 3: Team Building introduces new challenges and opportunities for team and squad drill leaders. As leadership develops, so does discipline and team building, demonstrated regularly in drill and ceremony activities.
- Chapter 4: First Aid exposes Cadets to the citizen's role in helping others during an emergency. This learning module helps Cadets identify emergency situations and the universal precautions to address them. Additionally, Cadets will explain first aid response to common and severe emergencies.
- Chapter 5: Decision Making uses the model for making good choices and decisions to situations that involve bullying and violence. Cadet leaders take a stance against bullying and encourage others to make those same good choices.
- Chapter 6: Health and Fitness focuses on nutrition, body image, and the elements of good health. In this learning module, Cadets use decision-making and goal setting in their plans for life-long health. Cadets strive for physical fitness goals through Cadet Challenge and regular program exercise, as possible.
- Chapter 7: Service Learning provides LET 2 Cadets an opportunity to participate, but also evaluate the effectiveness of a service learning project. Participating in after action reviews with teams and making decisions toward continuous improvement of service to others are hallmarks of this unit.
- Chapter 8: Citizenship and Government introduces Cadets to the purpose of government and the role of the U.S. Constitution on democracy and the rights of its citizens.

Army JROTC 3: Leadership and Education Training (LET) - The Supervising Leader

Leadership Education and Training (LET) 3 - Supervising Leader builds upon the mastery of LET 1 and 2 skills and abilities, providing Cadets with new and more challenging opportunities as a leader by overseeing planning, project implementation, and team personnel. Cadets at this level can acquire battalion staff positions and responsibilities and help integrate improvements in the local JROTC program and community. There are 20 active-learning lessons within seven chapters. The chapters are:

- Chapter 1: Leadership looks at the command and staff roles and their relationship to leadership in the battalion and with battalion projects. Cadets evaluate their personal management skills and help prepare and lead meetings and continuous improvement plans as supervisors.
- Chapter 2: Personal Growth and Behaviors focuses on personal planning and management, looking at opportunities after high school and making plans for college, military, or work place. Career action planning occurs in this learning module and Cadets develop a career portfolio to showcase their JROTC program and academic achievements.
- Chapter 3: Team Building provides Cadets an opportunity to earn duties and responsibilities of a platoon leader or sergeant and execute platoon drill.
- Chapter 4: Decision Making provides Cadets leadership development opportunity to use strategies for neutralizing prejudice in relationships and negotiate an agreement.
- Chapter 5: Health and Fitness takes a hard look at the effectiveness of substance use and abuse on health. While examining the influences that impact teen culture today, Cadets take a leadership stance on their response to substances such as tobacco, alcohol and drug use. In this course, Cadets explore response strategies for substance abuse situations.
- Chapter 6: Service Learning projects often lie in the hands of upper class men and women to lead service learning initiatives for the JROTC program. In this learning module, Cadet will create a service learning plan, helping to organize teams and their roles in the project schedule.
- Chapter 7: Citizenship and Government will look deeper at the citizen's role in society as contribution to a strong community.

Army JROTC 4: Leadership Education and Training (LET) - The Managing Leader

Leadership Education and Training (LET) 4 - Managing Leader provides Cadets multiple opportunities to manage and lead in the battalion, in the school, and their respective communities. The LET 4 Cadet is ready to assume responsibilities and manage him or herself and others whom they work with or oversee as a Cadet manager. There are 12 active-learning lessons within five chapters. The chapters are:

- Chapter 1: Leadership looks closely the leadership role in continuous improvement, recognizing team attitudes that contribute achieving personal and battalion goals. LET 4 Cadets are mentors and leaders to younger Cadets and work with Instructors and other Cadets on lesson development and delivery. Leaders encourage feedback from their subordinates and teammates.
- Chapter 2: Personal Growth and Behaviors encourages the LET 4 Cadet to look beyond high school into adulthood. Cadets are challenged to identify personal management and accountability strategies and develop a 10-year plan for professional and personal success.
- Chapter 3: Team Building provides LET 4 Cadets an opportunity to apply motivation strategies to teams and use effective communication models to provide feedback to others for encouragement and improvement. Drill leadership opportunities include executing company and battalion drills.
- Chapter 4: Service Learning provides LET 4 Cadets an opportunity to manage a service learning project, using several project management tools.
- Chapter 5: Citizenship and Government will examine how competing principles and values challenge the fundamental principles of society. Cadets develop solutions for future challenges to citizen rights.

NAVY

<https://www.netc.navy.mil/nstc/njrotc/>

The NJROTC program was established by Public Law in 1964 which may be found in Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 102. The program is conducted at accredited secondary schools throughout the nation, and taught by instructors who are retired Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard officers and enlisted personnel. ("Gray" area reservists and medically retired personnel may also be eligible to instruct in the program; [see Instructor Application Process](#)) The NJROTC accredited curriculum emphasizes citizenship and leadership development, as well as our maritime heritage, the significance of sea power, and naval topics such as the fundamentals of naval operations, seamanship, navigation and meteorology. Classroom instruction is augmented throughout the year by extra-curricular activities of community service, academic, athletic, drill and orienteering competitions, field meets, flights, visits to naval or other activities, marksmanship sports training, and physical fitness training. Electronic classroom equipment, textbooks, uniforms, educational training aids, travel allowance, and a cost-share of instructors' salaries are provided by the Navy.

NJROTC Curriculum Description

<https://www.netc.navy.mil/Commands/Naval-Service-Training-Command/NJROTC/Program-Information/>

The Naval Service Training Command prescribes the courses for naval science for NJROTC units that comprise the 4-year curriculum. The naval science program is constructed to include three academic classroom sessions and two activity periods per week. The curriculum is based on 40-minute sessions of instruction for 36 weeks, with 180 teaching days. This equates to 7200 minutes of contact instruction (72 hours of classroom instruction and 48 hours of activities including military drill and athletics). Adjustments for class length other than 40-minute periods, as well as staggered, rotating or modular (block) schedules, are made at the local school level.

- This program of 7200 minutes of instruction equates to one Carnegie unit or one credit per year toward graduation as an elective or other subject credit approved by school authorities.
- It is desired that all topics provided in the curriculum be covered, but the depth of coverage must be determined by each instructor according to the needs of his/her students. Major curriculum content changes are not to be made without the prior approval of the Naval Service Training Command.

NAVAL SCIENCE 1

PURPOSE: To introduce students to the meaning of citizenship, the elements of leadership, and the value of scholarship in attaining life goals; promote an awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, including physical fitness, a proper diet, and controlling stress; drug awareness; provide the principles of health and first aid, geography and survival skills and an overview of Naval ships and aircraft. These elements are pursued at the fundamental level.

COURSE CONTENT: Includes introduction to the NJROTC program; introduction to Leadership, Citizenship and the American Government; introduction to Wellness, Fitness, and First Aid to include diet, exercise and drug awareness, introduction to Geography, Orienteering, Survival and Map Reading Skills; Financial Skills and introduction to the U. S. Navy.

NAVAL SCIENCE 2

PURPOSE: To build on the general introduction provided in Naval Science 1, to further develop the traits of citizenship and leadership, and to introduce cadets to the technical areas of naval science and the role of the U. S. Navy in maritime history and the vital importance of the world's oceans to the continued well-being of the United States.

COURSE CONTENT: Includes ongoing instruction into Leadership; introduction to Maritime History, including the American Revolution, Civil War, the rise of the U. S. to world power status, World Wars 1 and 2, the Cold War Era and the 1990s and Beyond; introduction to Nautical Sciences to include Maritime Geography, Oceanography, Meteorology, Astronomy, and Physical Sciences.

NAVAL SCIENCE 3

PURPOSE: Broaden the understanding of students in the operative principles of military leadership, the concept and significance of teamwork, the intrinsic value of good order and discipline in the accomplishment of objectives, and the importance of sea power and national security. Students gain a more in-depth knowledge of Naval ships and aircraft and an introduction to marine navigation and seamanship.

COURSE CONTENT: Includes instruction in Sea Power and National Security, Naval Operations and Support Functions, Military Law, and International Law and the Sea. Provides introduction to Ship Construction and Damage Control, Shipboard Organization and Watch Standing, Basic Seamanship, Marine Navigation, and Naval Weapons and Aircraft. Ongoing instruction in leadership, citizenship and discipline.

NAVAL SCIENCE 4

PURPOSE: Focused primarily on practical techniques and implementation of learned skills for life after high school. The intent is to assist seniors in understanding and planning for a future based on either further education or potential careers in public, private and non-profit sectors. Classroom activities include seminars, reading assignments, classroom presentations, and practical work to support learned principles. Seniors are mentored/guided in their preparation for life after high school to include college preparation, scholarship applications, and the variety of choices that are available to them in various careers.

COURSE CONTENT: Includes instruction in theoretical and applied aspects of College and Career Readiness, Personal Finance, Leadership and Ethics, Cyber Security, and Space Exploration.

Air Force JROTC

<https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Holm-Center/AFJROTC/>

Curriculum

Curriculum is comprised of aerospace science (40 %), leadership education (40 %) and health and wellness studies (20 %). Students who successfully complete the classes are granted credit toward graduation. Aerospace science includes the heritage of flight, principles of aircraft flight and navigation, human requirements of flight, development of aerospace power, aerospace vehicles, rocketry, space and technology programs, aerospace industry, cultural studies of major world regions and cyber technology. STEM curriculum is introduced to help students better understand science-and math-related curriculum, improve critical-thinking skills, and prepare cadets to be more competitive in the 21st century. Leadership education introduces students to military customs and courtesies, character education, citizenship in the United States, first aid, wellness, health and fitness, basic drill and ceremonies, critical thinking, effective communications, management, human relations and college and career readiness, preparing students for life after high school. AFJROTC units complement the curriculum through cooperation and resources of organizations such as NASA and Civil Air Patrol.

Marine JROTC

<https://www.mcjrotc.marines.mil/>

The JROTC program has been viewed as a strong program that provides youth with much-needed skills in citizenship and leadership. Additionally, numerous studies have shown that students who participate in JROTC programs have better attendance, grades, and graduation rates relative to students who were in general academic programs. Principals and school administrators also maintain positive attitudes toward JROTC because these programs:

- **Motivate** students to learn.
- **Foster** a disciplined and constructive learning environment.
- **Instill** essential skills like time organization, responsibility, goal setting, and teamwork.

"The effects of the Marine Corps JROTC program reach far beyond the classroom and into the community in developing character, leadership, and civic responsibility in tens of thousands of America's kids. Marine Corps JROTC at its essence is a character education program. The program keeps kids in school, helps them find their way during the turbulent teenage years, and assists them in becoming productive members of their community. Our program produces young men and women who are ready to accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship. We are rightfully proud of our contribution to America's future and thankful for the dedicated instructors, staff, school administrators, and communities whose hard work and commitment make the program's success possible."

Space Force JROTC

<https://www.spoc.spaceforce.mil/News/Article-Display/Article/2913212/first-ussf-jrotc-in-california-established-in-transfer-ceremony>

Aerospace Studies: **The first year covers the history and development of flight and military aerospace policies.** The second year includes the science of flight and the requirements for human flight. Rocketry, space vehicles, and the exploration of space are covered in the third year.