HANDBOOK

No. 10-60

AUG 10

Index to Joint Enablers







Observations, Insights, and Lessons

Approved for Public Release,
Distribution Unlimited

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
AUG 2010		**00-00-2010 to 00-00-2010**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Index to Joint Enablers Handbook. No. 10-60, August 2010	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **Center for Army Lessons Learned,10 Meade Ave., Bldg. 50,Fort Leavenworth,KS,66027-1350**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT **unclassified**	b. ABSTRACT **unclassified**	c. THIS PAGE **unclassified**	**Same as Report (SAR)**	**122**	



Foreword

Imagine you are the assistant division commander for the 25th Infantry Division and you have just been notified of your designation as a joint task force (JTF) commander. The JTF will be responsible for coordinating the U.S. military response to a 7.1 earthquake that just occurred in the Philippines and has resulted in horrific loss of life and injuries as well as tremendous damage to buildings and infrastructure. Your headquarters will be formed around a standing joint force headquarters from U.S. Pacific Command; however, much of the staff and most of the forces will be provided from other services. This will be your first joint assignment, and you are uncertain what joint capabilities are available to assist you in this mission.

As commanders, we are often faced with situations where we have little experience and little time to prepare. We often wish we had a menu of options to choose from that would provide capabilities to ensure success. The Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) has attempted to provide such a menu in this handbook.

The intent of this publication is to provide you and your staff a menu of available capabilities that can accelerate the response and increase the capability of a JTF. It describes the mission, capabilities, and contact information for a vast collection of joint capabilities that range from staff augmentation to providing reachback support for the full spectrum of potential situations.

This handbook is also an excellent complement to the previous CALL publication *08-02*, *Transitioning into Combined/Joint Task Force for the U.S. Army Division and Corps*, December 2007.

MICHAEL J. MCGUIRE
COL, EN
Chief, Operations Group Delta
Combined Arms Center, Battle Command Training Program

Index to Joint Enablers Handbook

Table of Contents

Introduction	**1**
Command and Control	
Deployable Joint Command and Control System	**3**
Joint Communications Support Element	**9**
Joint Deployable Teams	**13**
Joint Interoperability Test Command	**17**
Joint Operational Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Assessment Team	**19**
Joint Spectrum Center	**21**
Joint Task Force Civil Support Joint Planning Augmentation Cell	**25**
Joint Task Force–Global Network Operations	**29**
Multinational Information Sharing	**31**
Joint Systems Integration Center	**33**
Fires	
Joint Fires Integration and Interoperability Team	**35**
Joint Information Operations Warfare Center	**39**
Joint Public Affairs Support Element	**41**
Joint Warfare Analysis Center	**45**
Special Operations Command Joint Forces Command	**47**
1st Information Operations Command (Land)	**51**
Information Operations Joint Management Office	**55**
Intelligence	
Joint Enabling Capabilities Command Intelligence–Quick Reaction Team	**59**
Joint Unmanned Aircraft Systems Center of Excellence	**61**
Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	**65**
300th Military Intelligence Brigade (Linguist)	**67**
Biometrics Task Force	**69**
Joint Space Operations Center	**71**

Movement and Maneuver	
Muscatatuck Urban Training Center	**73**
Navy Expeditionary Combat Command	**77**
Protection	
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	**81**
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization	**83**
Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange	**87**
Joint Personnel Recovery Agency	**89**
Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense	**93**
Joint National Training Capability	**95**
Consequence Management Advisory Team	**97**
Sustainment	
Joint Task Force–Port Opening	**101**
Joint Theater Level Simulation	**105**
Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability	**109**
Logistics Assistance Program	**111**

Center For Army Lessons Learned	
Director	**Colonel Thomas Joseph Murphy**
Division Chief	**Larry Hollars**
Author	**William Smith**
Production Coordinator	**Jenny Solon/Joey Studnicka**
Editor	**Michael Brooks**
Graphic Artist	**Dan Neal**
Distribution Manager	**Candice Miller**

The Secretary of the Army has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business as required by law of the Department.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine or feminine gender is used, both are intended.

Note: Any publications (other than CALL publications) referenced in this product, such as ARs, FMs, and TMs, must be obtained through your pinpoint distribution system.

Introduction

> "U.S. military power today is unsurpassed on the land and sea and in the air, space, and cyberspace. The individual services have evolved capabilities and competencies to maximize their effectiveness in their respective domains. Even more important, the ability to integrate these diverse capabilities into a joint whole that is greater than the sum of the service parts is an unassailable American strategic advantage."
>
> —Admiral Mike Mullen,
> Foreword, *Capstone Concept for Joint Operations*, Version 3.0,
> 15 January 2009

The process of forming a joint task force (JTF) may vary based on the assigned mission, the environment in which operations are conducted, the makeup of existing and potential adversaries, or nature of the crisis.

A JTF headquarters may be formed around an existing service headquarters, or a combatant commander may designate a standing joint force headquarters as the core element and augment it with service functional experts. In either case, the JTF commander may have several months or only a few days to plan the mission, train his staff, and request the capabilities required to achieve the end state. As this process continues, shortfalls in required capabilities may become evident, requiring the JTF commander and staff to seek assistance from outside sources.

The JTF staff needs to be aware that many resources are available to augment and enhance the capabilities of the JTF. It is those capabilities that enable the joint force to meet a broad spectrum of challenges.

The intent of this handbook is to provide an index of joint enablers the JTF commander and staff can use to fulfill shortfalls and meet the challenges that come with a JTF. For ease of use, the handbook has been organized around the six Army warfighting functions.

Deployable Joint Command and Control System

Mission

The Deployable Joint Command and Control (DJC2) system provides the joint force commander with a material solution for a standardized, integrated, modular, scalable, and rapidly deployable joint command and control (C2) capability. It is tailored to support the joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) C2 joint mission, including en route, early entry, rapid response, and full JTF C2 operations. The DJC2 system provides a mission-critical, integrated system of systems to plan, control, coordinate, execute, and assess joint operations across the full spectrum of conflict and humanitarian aid operations.

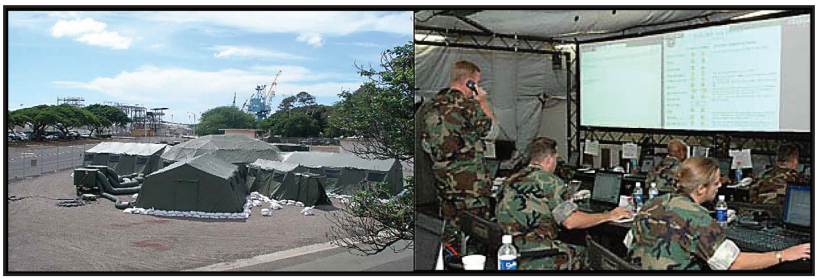


Figure 1-1. Exterior and interior of an operational DJC2 system

Capabilities

The DJC2 system enables a joint force commander to set up a self-contained, self-powered, computer network-enabled, temporary C2 headquarters capability anywhere in the world within 6–24 hours of arrival at a location. The base DJC2 system (the core configuration and its embedded early entry configuration) consists of a linked group of self-powered, climate-controlled tents that house computer network servers, computer workstations, furniture, satellite communications equipment, voice and data encryption equipment, a video teleconferencing system, large video display screens, printers, fax machines, etc.

Fully deployed in its core configuration, the DCJ2 system is capable of supporting a JTF command post (CP) or a combatant command component command CP. With its integral servers and satellite system, it provides the warfighter with five computer networks: SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network, Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network, Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System, Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System, and Non-Governmental Organization Network. A core configuration supports 60 operators, but can be expanded for 240+ operators.

The DJC2 system utilizes Global Command and Control–Joint as its primary C2 software application, as well as the Command and Control Personal Computer system, and a suite of collaboration tools including Defense Connect Online, SharePoint, XMPP Chat internal, and a robust portal. The system includes two AN/PRC–117F radios that can be operated from computer operator laptops through WAVE™ unified communications software. The system provides access to Enhanced Mobile Satellite Services through six iridium global phones (secure or unsecure) as well as access to Defense Switched Network and Defense Red Switched Network telephone services. The system is self-powered by five 60-kilowatt generators, but also has the ability to connect to local power grids across the world. The system also comes with eight environmental control units that provide heating and air conditioning for operator comfort and equipment operation. The AN/USC–60A satellite receiver/transmitter system provides the primary communications linkages for DJC2, with an AN/68 SWE–Dish for backup communications.

The DJC2 system is packaged in transit cases for flexibility and modularity, allowing the joint force commander to tailor the system to each individual mission (i.e., take only what is needed and leave the rest). The DJC2 system is supported by a mature, three-tiered support structure called the DJC2 Operations Support Center, which includes the following:

- Four on-site contractors embedded with the warfighting command owner who deploys with the system (Tier 1), a 24/7 help desk (Tier 2), and the system subject-matter experts (Tier 3).
- Fly-away technical assist teams.
- Robust online support portal.
- Hands-on and computer-based training.
- Job aids.
- Interactive electronic technical manuals.
- Full sparing through a Performance Based Logistics–Joint facility.

The delivered system includes four configurations:

- **Rapid response configuration.** This configuration consists of a lightweight, highly mobile C2 capability transported by 1–2 persons as carry-on/checked baggage. Provides C2 for first responders and small control teams.

- **En route configuration.** This configuration is a 6- to 12-seat pallet with airborne command, control, communications and computers (C4) allowing basic situational awareness, and essential mission planning and execution. It can provide C2 capability while airborne.

- **Early entry configuration.** This configuration is a sheltered 20- to 40-seat package providing full C2 capabilities and a limited C4 capability. This configuration is a 72- to 96-hour package capable of supporting combat operations center activities prior to the arrival of the full JTF main body. This configuration can be set up and operational in less than six hours.

- **Core configuration.** This configuration is a sheltered 60-seat package that supports small- and large-scale JTF operations. This configuration can be set up and operational in less than 24 hours.

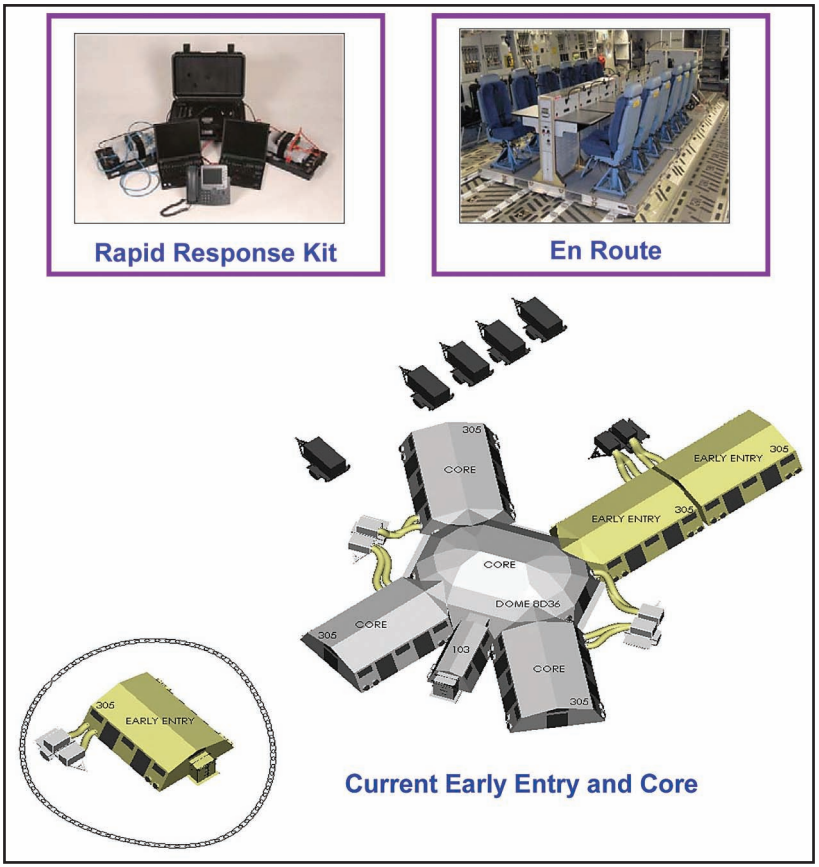


Figure 1-2. Various DJC2 system configurations

All four configurations are fully certified with individual authorities to operate and certifications for joint interoperability and transportability/air worthiness.

The DJC2 system also includes an experimental maritime concept demonstration suite with DJC2 workstations installed in shipboard containers for operation of a JTF C2 HQ aboard a ship while underway.

To ensure the fielded DJC2 systems stay technologically current and able to fully support the warfighters' emerging requirements, the DJC2 program is executing a robust technology refresh and technology insertion effort, which is funded across the Fiscal Year Defense Plan. The DJC2 program holds two user conferences a year to bring together its warfighter customers to discuss capability needs and then closely aligns the technology refresh and technology insertion efforts (which include both hardware and software) to meet those needs. The first new technology insertion capability was delivered in 2009, providing warfighters with secure wireless networking with extension of services.

Organization

The DJC2 system is a joint program, with the U.S. Navy as the acquisition executive. There are six DJC2 systems fielded, one each with:

- U.S. Southern Command (with the system based at the Joint Communications Support Element).
- U.S. European Command.
- U.S. Pacific Command.
- Southern European Task Force (SETAF)–U.S. Army Africa.
- U.S. Army South.
- III Marine Expeditionary Force.

The program is currently in its sustainment and technology refresh/technology insertion phase.

> "The command and control tools, applications, and connectivity DJC2 provides to the deployed commander are incredible."
>
> –Colonel Denise Kloeppel, Commander, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) Detachment 3, which is responsible for testing command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs.

Contact Information

To request a DJC2 system, submit a request for forces through your command. Use the following information to request:

- DJC2 Early Entry/Core Configuration: (Nomenclature pending), UTC 6JC2E.
- DJC2 En Route Configuration: AN/USQ–199(V), UTC 6JC2N.
- DJC2 Rapid Response Kit: AN/USQ–200(V)1, UTC 6JC2R.

For more information about requesting a DJC2 system, please call (619) 524-3432.

Joint Communications Support Element

Mission

The Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) immediately deploys to provide en route, early entry, and scalable command, control, communications, and computers (C4) support to the regional combatant commands, Special Operations Command, and other agencies as directed. The JCSE provides additional C4 services within 72 hours to support larger combined joint task force or combined joint special operations task force headquarters across the full spectrum of operations.

Capabilities

The JCSE has the unique ability to solve communications and interoperability problems between services, coalitions, and host-nation partners and has led the way in incorporating the latest communications technologies for supporting the joint force commander.



Expeditionary: The JCSE deploys in hours and is commercially air transportable.



The JCSE provides access to a full-range of Department of Defense (DOD) and commercial networks and early entry for 40-seat joint command and control node.



The JCSE Seamlessly scales support from an early-entry package to a full joint task force.

Organization

The JCSE, headquarted at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB), FL, is a subordinate unit of the U.S. Joint Forces Command. The JCSE is a joint command consisting of a headquarters support squadron (HSS) and communications support detachment (CSD), three active duty squadrons, two Air National Guard squadrons, and one Army Reserve squadron.

- The three active duty squadrons, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Joint Communications Squadron (JCS), as well as HSS and CSD, are all headquartered at MacDill AFB.

- The Army Reserve Squadron, or 4th JCS, is also headquartered at MacDill AFB.
- The Air National Guard squadrons are part of the Florida and Georgia Air National Guard:
    - The 290th Joint Communications Support Squadron (JCSS) is from the Florida Air National Guard and is headquartered at MacDill AFB.
    - The 224th JCSS is from the Georgia Air National Guard and is headquartered at Brunswick, GA.

Recent Deployments

The JCSE has:

- Continuously been deployed since September 11, 2001.
- Maintained an alert posture, including defense support to civil authorities.
- Provided chairman of the joint chiefs of staff (CJCS)-directed communications support to combatant commands, services, and other government agencies (CJCS Instruction 3110.10D).
- Served as DOD's "911" command, control, and communications provider.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (813) 828-1787
- DSN 968-5273

Website: <http://www.jcse.mil>



Joint Deployable Teams

Mission

Joint deployable teams (JDTs) enable the joint force commander to command and control the integrated operations of air, land, maritime, and informational capabilities of assigned forces.

Capabilities

The JDTs are an integral part of the Department of Defense's efforts to strengthen joint operations and improve joint command and control readiness. JDTs are not individual augmentees but rather a team of readily deployable and experienced joint planners and operators. JDTs deploy to assist joint task force commanders in establishing new headquarters and supporting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. The JDTs maintain capabilities and provide expertise in four critical areas:

- Operations—enhancing situational understanding. Primary responsibilities are in the joint operations center distributing commander's guidance and intent while monitoring and directing the execution of operations and component command tactical actions.
- Plans—providing a mission-tailored planning team that takes advantage of joint planner expertise and an understanding of joint doctrine and best practices ensuring integrated employment of land, air, maritime, and information capabilities.
- Knowledge management/information superiority—providing an operational advantage by collecting, processing, and disseminating information.
- Logistics—providing integration, coordination, and implementation of joint logistics operations and planning to effectively support joint operations in the areas of personnel, sustainment, transportation, and strategic mobility.



The JDTs provide the joint task force commander experience in the planning and execution of joint military operations.

Organization

The Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC), formally the Standing Joint Force Headquarters Directorate, is headquartered at the Joint Warfighting Center at Suffolk, VA. A subordinate to the U.S. Joint Forces Command, the JECC maintains three JDTs consisting of 45 personnel (24 active, 21 reserve) who posses experience in the planning and execution of joint military operations. JDTs provide tailorable, functional capabilities designed to meet real-world demand signals from geographical combatant commands.

Recent Deployments

- U.S. Africa Command Planning Support, March 2009–present.
- U.S. Central Command Theater Planning Synchronization Element, October 2008–present.
- Task Force Ramadi, Al Anbar Province, Iraq, February–November 2008.
- U.S. Naval Force Central Command Crisis Response Planning, Bahrain, February–December 2007.
- Doha Asian Games, Doha, Qatar, October–December 2006.
- Joint Task Force Lebanon, August–September 2006.
- International Security Assistance Force–Afghanistan, July–October 2006, February–May 2007, and October 2007–May 2008.
- Task Force Paladin, Afghanistan, April–June 2006.
- Combined Disaster Assistance Center, Pakistan, October–November 2005.
- Joint Task Force Katrina, September–October 2005.
- Multi-National Force–Iraq, May–July 2005.

- Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa, March–July 2005 and June 2006–March 2008.
- Multi-National Corps–Iraq, March–May 2005 and December 2005–March 2006.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 203-5101

Website: <https://us.jfcom.mil/sites/SJFHQ>

> "The JECC capabilities in the areas of operations, plans and knowledge management were specifically requested by Lieutenant General Rodriguez to act as a bridging mechanism until the new international command reaches full operational capability."
>
> —Navy Rear Admiral Walter E. Carter Jr., Commander JECC, 16 October 2009



Joint Interoperability Test Command

Mission

The Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) provides a full range of agile and cost-effective test, evaluation, and certification services supporting rapid acquisition and fielding of global net-centric warfighting capabilities.

Capabilities

The JITC conducts testing of national security systems and information technology systems hardware, software, and components. Services include developmental, conformance, interoperability, operational, and validation testing. The JITC provides "one-stop" systems testing with its one-of-a-kind array of test beds and uniquely qualified staff. The command can interface all of its on-site capabilities and network with any testing or operational facility worldwide. The JITC reduces risk to the warfighter by ensuring interoperability throughout a system's life cycle. The JITC provides joint exercise and global contingency interoperability support to the combatant commands (COCOMs) by:

- Providing joint command, control, communications, and computers (C4) interoperability support for exercises and contingencies.
- Providing technical expertise in support of the COCOM combined interoperability boards.
- Operating a 24/7 C4 technical support hotline.
- Managing the on-site liaison program for key combatant commands to assist in the execution of the JITC mission.
- Developing and maintaining a lessons learned database.

JITC's Areas of Expertise	
• Asynchronous transfer mode	• High-frequency wireless
• International interoperability	• Information assurance
• Common operational picture	• Air and missile defense
• Defense Information System Network	• National imagery transmission
• Defense Message System	• Satellite communications
• Defense Red Switch Network	• Secure key management
• Intelligence systems and networks	• Tactical communications
• Electronic commerce	• Strategic communications
• Global Command and Control System	• Digital information links
• Global Combat Support System	• Variable message format
• Telemedicine	• Unmanned aerial systems
• Logistics	• Code vulnerability

Organization

The JITC belongs to the Defense Information Systems Agency and is located at Indian Head, MD, and Fort Huachuca, AZ. JITC is recognized throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) and industry for its diligence in extensively testing and providing joint certification for the net-centric systems employed by the DOD.

Contact Information

JITC Indian Head, MD:

- Phone:
    - COMM: (301) 744-2602
    - DSN: 354-2602
- Website: <http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil>

JITC Fort Huachuca, AZ:

- Phone:
    - DSN: 879-5009
    - 24/7/365 hotline support: 1-800-LET-JITC (1-800-538-5482)



Joint Operational Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Assessment Team

Mission

Part of the Defense Information System Agency, the Joint Operational Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Assessment Team (JOCAT) is a deployable Link 11 and Link 16 tactical data link (TDL). The JOCAT conducts data collection, and system analysis and assessments to determine the system's ability to exchange information required to support and conduct military operations.

Capabilities

The JOCAT provides both technical and operational assessments to include recommendations for system and network improvements. During an exercise event the team provides technical military-standard training and operational support to the participants and the exercise/event leadership. The actual support the JOCAT provides depends on the event and the customer. JOCAT personnel participate in the exercise/event planning process to identify the support requirements based on exercise objectives, participants, and the customer's specific requirements. The following paragraphs identify various types of support.

- **System capabilities and functionality assessments.** The JOCAT performs assessments of live, virtual, and constructive systems' ability to exchange information via the VMF K-Series, Link 16 J-series, and Link 11 M-series TDL messages in accordance with their respective military standard to perform two critical functions for warfighter success:
    - The surveillance function (correctly reporting and updating an entity).
    - The engagement (control) function (engagement of designated targets to include battle damage reporting).

- **TDL network assessments.** The JOCAT not only looks at the systems' capabilities to perform critical warfighter functions, but also assesses the ability of the TDL network to support and provide the systems and their operators the correct environment in which to exchange information. The JOCAT does so because a network must support and provide systems the correct environment to exchange information. Failure of the network to do so defeats the systems' and their operators' efforts, resulting in incomplete single integrated air, space, and ground pictures and common situational awareness.

- **Target engagement success.** The JOCAT can automatically determine how well the Link 16 architecture and its participating systems support the combat identification, baseline information exchange, surveillance function, and engagement (control) function associated with hostile air, land points/tracks, and space surveillance tracks. JOCAT calls the process the kill thread. The results describe each kill thread success in terms of time, involved systems, and all their critical messages reported or not reported on Link 16.

- **Joint interface control officer (JICO) support.** Working with the JICO, the JOCAT assists in the planning and pre-exercise development and assessment of network concepts, systems, and equipment. During the exercise the JOCAT continues supporting the JICO with system and network analysis.

- **Teaming.** The JOCAT's philosophy is not to duplicate what other organizations do but leverage off of other organization's capabilities by teaming with them to serve as a multiplier maximizing the combined support to the warfighter. Such a relationship has existed with the joint fires integration and interoperability team since 2002.

- **Immediate feedback.** The JOCAT's participation on site during the exercise/event provides immediate feedback to the exercise director, the JICO, and the exercise participants on TDL network operations and performance. By participating in the daily after action reviews, the JOCAT provides yardsticks to measure the success of exercise and training objectives.

Organization

As a deployable asset, the team tailors both personnel and toolsets to meet the customer's specific requirements. For nontactical environments, the team can work inside dedicated office space. For tactical environments, the JOCAT has self-contained shelters. For laboratory support, JOCAT uses a persistent Joint Training and Experimentation Network node as part of U.S. Joint Forces Command's Joint National Training Capability located at Fort Huachuca, AZ.

Contact Information

Phone: 1-800-LET-JITC.

Website: <http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil>.



Joint Spectrum Center

Mission

The Joint Spectrum Center (JSC) provides expertise in the areas of spectrum planning, electromagnetic environmental effects (E3), information systems, modeling and simulation, and operations making available complete, spectrum-related services to military departments and combatant commands (COCOMs).

Background

The JSC has extensive experience in applying electromagnetic environmental databases and analysis tools to assist in both the acquisition and operation of communication-electronic assets. The JSC is a source of engineering expertise and services dedicated to ensuring effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The JSC provides services such as spectrum-planning guidance, system integration, system vulnerability analysis, environmental analysis, test and measurement support, operational support, and spectrum management software development.

The JSC provides support for spectrum planning; spectrum certification of new weapon and sensor system development; and training and operational support to the unified commands, military departments, and defense agencies. These services are also available to federal and local government activities. Additionally, foreign nations can obtain assistance through foreign military sales channels. The JSC can provide these services to U.S. industries when the efforts are determined to be in the interest of national security.

Capabilities

The JSC applies electromagnetic environmental databases and analysis tools and more than over three decades of experience to assist in both the acquisition and operation of communications-electronics assets. Services of the JSC include:

- **Spectrum planning guidance.** Provide clear and accurate spectrum planning for communications systems, assist in obtaining host nation

approval for permission to use a system abroad, and assist in selecting the proper frequency plan for the systems.

- **Co-site analysis for system integration.** The dependence of modern military operations on electronic systems often means multiple radiating and receiving equipment must be placed in close proximity, often on the same platform. This can lead to co-site interference that degrades system performance. The JSC has leading experts in preventing and solving co-site problems. These experts use unique in-house capabilities such as specialized equipment parameter databases, sophisticated coupling models, and interference analysis tools designed specifically to predict when co-site interference will occur so remedial measures can be implemented.

- **Environmental analysis.** The ability of a system to operate compatibly with other systems within its intended electromagnetic environment has become a critical factor in both system acquisition and operational planning. The JSC provides complete environmental analyses using worldwide frequency assignment data, extensive equipment parameter databases, and sophisticated analysis models that can predict when, where, and how interference might occur for terrestrial, air, and space-borne systems.

- **Test and measurement support.** The JSC has extensive experience in performing the detailed planning required to ensure system testing is not compromised by electromagnetic interference at the test site. The JSC also performs system-level tests to ensure an emerging system has electronic characteristics that will promote electromagnetic compatibility with other systems in its electromagnetic environment. The JSC test facility features more than 2,700 square feet of shielded enclosures that are National Security Agency and military-standard complient and calibrated equipment for conducting measurements at frequencies from direct current to 40 GHz, and customized test configurations.

- **System vulnerability analysis.** The JSC assisted in development of the methodologies currently in use by the Department of Defense (DOD) to determine a system's vulnerability to interception and jamming.

- **Spectrum management software development.** The ability of modern military systems to effectively share the spectrum in congested battlefield environments can only be accomplished via the use of sophisticated, user-friendly spectrum management software systems. The JSC has developed nearly all of the spectrum management systems in use by our military services today.

- **Operational support.** The JSC can assist in the planning of exercises or contingencies by using JSC databases and modeling tools to generate frequency plans and restricted frequency lists. The JSC planning will ensure military operations are not hampered by harmful electromagnetic interference interactions. The JSC can also identify sources of interference and suggest solutions to combat interference degrading the effectiveness of modern military systems.

In support to the warfighting unified combatant commands and joint task force commanders, the JSC operations division provides:

- Automated frequency management support and training, electromagnetic environmental database support, electromagnetic compatibility analysis support, generation of the joint communications electronics operation instruction, development of the joint restricted frequency list, and support to the electronic warfare officer and the information operations (IO) cell.
- Joint spectrum interference resolution support through analysis and deployment teams.
- Spectrum XXI software training and joint exercise support.
- Area studies in support of unified COCOM requirements.
- JSC liaison and coordination support to the IO cell, the Joint Information Operations Center, and intelligence organizations as required.
- Review of operation plans for spectrum supportability, upon request.

Organization

The JSC is a field office within the Defense Spectrum Organization and part of the Defense Information Systems Agency. JSC has six divisions with different missions:

- **Operational Support Division** provides communications-electronics and electromagnetic battlespace support and joint spectrum interference resolution support to the COCOMs.
- **Defense Spectrum Relocation Management Activity (DSRMA) Division** oversees the 1710-1755 MHz spectrum relocation process for all affected DOD systems. In addition, the DSRMA division supports the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration.
- **Research, Development, And Acquisition Division** researches, assesses, and models emerging spectrum technologies; manages the DOD Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3) Program; provides E3 advice and training; develops electromagnetic spectrum models and simulations; and provides spectrum policy technical advice and assessments.
- **Information Systems Division** provides spectrum data collection, data management, software distribution, Spectrum XXI operations, and information systems management.
- **Business Operations Division** provides personnel, financial, security, facilities, and quality assurance services for the Defense Spectrum Organization.

- **Applied Engineering Division** analyzes performance of spectrum-dependant systems in their intended operational electromagnetic environments, and helps program managers minimize system acquisition costs and schedules.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (410) 293-2422
- DSN: 281-2422

Website: <www.disa.mil/jsc>



Joint Task Force Civil Support
Joint Planning Augmentation Cell

Mission

The Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF–CS) Joint Planning Augmentation Cell (JPAC) anticipates, plans, and integrates U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) consequence management operations. When directed, JTF–CS establishes command and control of Department of Defense (DOD) forces in response to a CBRNE incident to assist local authorities in saving lives, preventing injury, and providing temporary critical life support. The JPAC provides exportable planning expertise for CBRNE consequence management operations.

Capabilities

JPAC is a trained, mission-ready CBRNE consequence management reaction force that can rapidly respond to a catastrophic CBRNE incident. The JPAC integrates DOD forces and capabilities in support of the primary agency to save lives, prevent injury, provide temporary critical life support; and enable community recovery.

- The JTF–CS supports the primary federal agency (typically the Federal Emergency Management Agency, now part of Department of Homeland Security) in managing the consequences of a CBRNE situation in the U.S. or its territories and possessions.
- Deployment of the JTF–CS, at the direction of the commander of USNORTHCOM and on the authority of the secretary of defense, would occur only upon the request of civil authorities.
- The JTF–CS consists of members of all services, as well as civilian personnel, and is commanded by a federalized Army National Guard general officer.



Members of the U.S. Marine Corps' CBRNE incident response force extract an injured person during a simulation as part of the U.S. NORTHCOM 2009 civic leaders tour at Fort Monroe, VA. (Photo by MC1 Steven J. Weber, JTF–CS Public Affairs)

The JPAC has two teams that can deploy within a four-hour window. Each team normally has four members consisting of:

- Team chief.
- Nuclear, biological, chemical/hazardous materials planner.
- Logistics planner.
- Medical planner.

The JTF–CS operates within a clear DOD chain of command. The JTF–CS commander reports to the commander of USNORTHCOM, who in turn reports to the secretary of defense and the president.

- The JTF–CS works in support of the lead federal agency managing the consequences of a CBRNE situation in the U.S. or its territories and possessions. The JTF–CS acts upon approved requests for assistance and mission assignments received by DOD.
- The DOD does not assume control of the response effort. Military forces always remain subordinate to civilian control and oversight in accordance with Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

- The DOD consequence management support and assistance to civil authorities will emphasize typical DOD roles, skills, and capabilities including the ability to mobilize large numbers of people, move large amounts of materiel and equipment, and provide logistical support.

Organization

The JTF–CS is headquartered at Fort Monroe, VA, and is a subordinate command of USNORTHCOM. The JTF-CS is a standing joint task force comprised of active, reserve and guard members from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, and civilian personnel. The JTF–CS is designed to plan, organize, and execute both homeland defense and civil support missions. When directed by the president or the secretary of defense, USNORTHCOM provides defense support of civil authorities, including consequence management operations.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 788-6499

Website: <http://www.jtfcs.northcom.mil>

E-mail: <jtfcs_cmdgrp@jtfcs.northcom.mil>



Joint Task Force–Global Network Operations

Mission

The Joint Task Force–Global Network Operations (JTF–GNO) directs the operation and defense of the global information grid (GIG) to assure timely and secure net-centric capabilities across strategic, operational, and tactical boundaries in support of the Department of Defense's (DOD) full spectrum of warfighting, intelligence, and business missions.

Background

In 1998, the DOD recognized a growing cyber threat and in response created the Joint Task Force–Computer Network Defense (JTF–CND), which achieved initial operational capability on 30 December 1998, and full operational capability in June 1999.

In the fall of 2000, in accordance with DOD doctrine, JTF–CND became the Joint Task Force–Computer Network Operations (JTF–CNO). In October 2002, the new Unified Command Plan (Change 2) realigned JTF–CNO under the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM).

The JTF–CNO began its largest and most comprehensive transformation in April 2004 when the commander of USSTRATCOM approved the joint concept of operations (CONOPS) for GIG network operations (NetOps). This NetOps CONOPS provided the common framework and command and control structure to conduct the USSTRATCOM Unified Command Plan-assigned mission of global network operations, combining the disciplines of enterprise systems and network management, network defense, and information decision management.

The secretary of defense signed a delegation of authority letter on 18 June 2004, designating the director, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) as the new commander of the JTF–GNO. With this designation, the new command assumed the responsibility for directing the operation and defense of the GIG. This transformation enhanced the JTF–GNO's mission and objectives in achieving the Joint Vision 2020 Objective Force and the evolving concept of net-centricity.

Capabilities

The JTF–GNO functions in accordance with Unified Command Plan 2002 (Change 2) and the joint CONOPS for GIG NetOps, assuring global information superiority by achieving the three assurances outlined in the joint CONOPS for GIG NetOps: assured system and network availability, assured information protection, and assured information delivery.

Within each theater of operation, the JTF–GNO operates through theater NetOps centers (TNCs), established through the functional merger of DISA's regional network operations and security centers, regional computer emergency response teams, and regional satellite communications support centers. The TNCs establish, maintain, and provide theater-level GIG situational awareness.

The Global Network Operations Center (GNC) is responsible for directing the response to global NetOps issues and overseeing compliance in accordance with GIG operational policies. The GNC exercises operational control of the TNCs for global NetOps issues.

The TNCs provide technical support and execution as well as tactical control for theater NetOps issues to control centers for those parts of the GIG under their control. The TNCs act as the theater focal point to maintain NetOps situational awareness, support the control centers in executing their GIG responsibilities, and serve as liaison between a theater C4 (command, control, communications, and computers) control center (TCCC) or global C4 control center (GCCC) and the JTF–GNO.

For theater NetOps issues, the GNC supports the control centers by ensuring availability of the GIG through coordination with the TCCC or GCCC, TNCs, services, and agencies. The services and agencies operate and maintain the systems and networks they provide as part of the GIG, in compliance with GIG operations policy and direction of the GNC and appropriate TCCC or GCCC.

Organization

In late 2008, USSTRATCOM placed operational command of the JTF–GNO under the Joint Functional Component Command–Network Warfare (JFCC–NW). The commander of JFCC–NW is dual-hatted as the National Security Agency director; but as JFCC–NW commander, he reports to the USSTRATCOM commander. This alignment further strengthens the command and control of information operations under USSTRATCOM. JTF–GNO is authorized 160 billets.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (800) 357-4231
- DSN: 329-6400.

Website: <https://www.jtfgno.mil/>



Multinational Information Sharing

Mission

The Multinational Information Sharing (MNIS) system manages current multinational information sharing efforts. The MNIS system provides the standard MNIS services and applications for the global information grid (GIG) enterprise information environment. The MNIS system facilitates information sharing among Department of Defense (DOD) components and eligible foreign nations for planning and execution of military operations.

Capabilities

The MNIS system is designed to support warfighters operating in a coalition environment. The current operational MNIS systems are comprised of the Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System (CENTRIXS), Griffin, and the Combined Federated Battle Lab Network (CFBLNet). An objective of MNIS capability is the future concept as laid out in DOD Instruction 8110.1, *Multinational Information Sharing Networks Implementation*. This instruction articulates the vision to one day form a single, common, global, multinational, information-sharing area interconnected as needed with the GIG.

- **CENTRIXS** supports intelligence and classified operations information exchange and sharing up to SECRET Releasable. CENTRIXS is federated among global and command enterprise environments. The global environment is managed by Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to serve and interconnect command enterprise elements. The command enterprises consist of servers, applications, and encryption systems that form essentially autonomous service environments interconnecting command enclaves through existing regional communications networks. The command enterprises facilitate bilateral or multilateral access among cooperating nations and international organizations.

- **Griffin** provides information sharing between participating nations for planning, implementing, and executing multinational planning and operations. Information-sharing capabilities requested by the Multinational Interoperability Council principals, through the Combined

Communications-Electronics Board, are provided between national SECRET command and control systems of the participating nations. Services are provided by DISA at regionally located facilities. Current services include e-mail with attachments, sharing (bi-directional) common operational picture, national reachback for liaison officers, and directory service. Plans include Web services, chat services, and exchange of military messages.

- **CFBLNet** provides a year-round network for research and development at a combined SECRET Releasable accreditation level. It supports development of coalition interoperability, doctrine, procedures, and protocols that can be transitioned to operational coalition networks in future contingencies.

Organization

DISA manages the MNIS system.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (703) 681-2133

Website: <http://www.disa.mil/mnis>



Joint Systems Integration Center

Mission

The mission of the Joint Systems Integration Center (JSIC) is to improve the joint warfighter's ability to plan and execute operations by driving resolution of command and control (C2) interoperability problems and providing unbiased evaluations of existing and emerging C2 capabilities. Additionally, the JSIC looks for opportunities to exploit new technology for operational success.

Capabilities

The JSIC provides the following capabilites:

- **Interoperability demonstrations and assessments.** The JSIC conducts operational and technical assessments, demonstrates and assesses the interoperability of selected programs and systems, assesses compliance with net-centric technology standards and information assurance controls, conducts end-to-end joint interoperability validation against current and future C2 systems, and provides detailed recommendations to fix or improve assessed systems.

- **Capability assessments.** Responding to urgent warfighter requirements, the JSIC evaluates the utility of new joint capabilities to identify capability issues early in the acquisition cycle. Capability assessments also determine information assurance, certification, and accreditation readiness, and provide assistance in determining appropriate system courses of action.

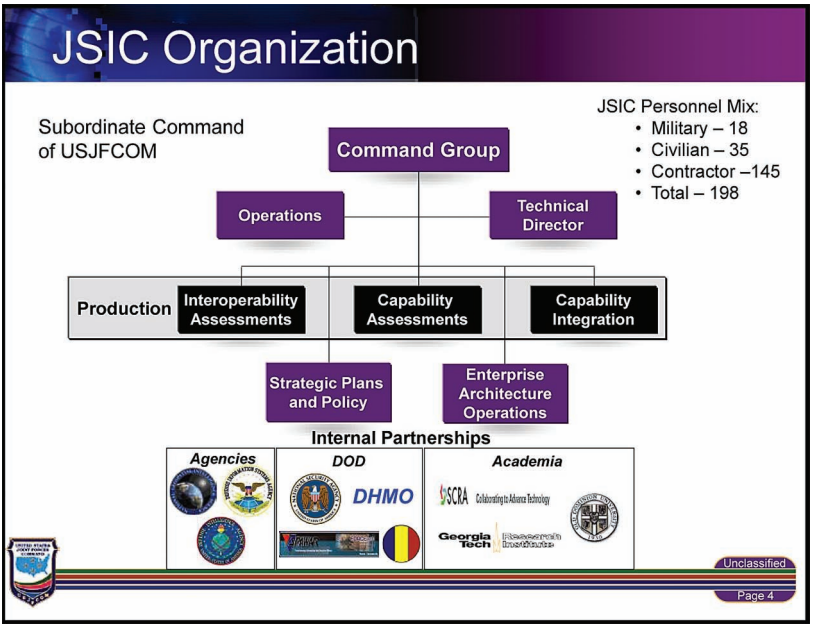
- **Capability integration.** The JSIC integrates, validates, and demonstrates initial operational capabilities of new systems (including information assurance compliance) while uniquely configuring government and commercial off-the-shelf technologies to provide improved warfighter capability. The JSIC uses a spiral development process to ensure user requirements are reflected in each system development stage.

- **Command and control capability portfolio manager (C2 CPM).** The JSIC provides a C2 assessment capability to the joint C2 CPM supporting Department of Defense C2 requirements, resourcing, and acquisition processes. The objective of this process is to ensure increased capability is delivered to the warfighter while reducing any capability gaps identified and gaining efficiencies through reduction of excess capability.

Additionally, the JSIC is able to replicate a basic North Atlantic Treaty Organization International Security Assistance Force communication information system environment to assess, investigate, isolate, and document coalition interoperability issues and recommend needed improvements.

Organization

Located in Suffolk, VA, the JSIC is a component of U.S. Joint Forces Command.



Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 836-6555

Website: <http://www.jfcom.mil/about/com_jsic.htm>





Joint Fires Integration and Interoperability Team

Mission

The Joint Fires Integration and Interoperability Team (JFIIT) is a subordinate, functional command of U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) chartered to improve the integration, interoperability, and operational effectiveness of joint fires, focused at the tactical level.

Capabilities

The JFIIT works to improve joint fires and develop solutions for engaging the correct target to reduce fratricide and collateral damage. The JFIIT helps develop improvements to training; equipment; systems; doctrine; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). The JFIIT provides assistance to joint force commanders and service headquarters in planning, coordinating, and executing tactical joint fires.

The JFIIT's expertise includes fire support and targeting, ground maneuver, intelligence, weapon systems, data links, and airspace management. Focus areas include joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support; joint air-to-ground fires integration; command and control; and combat identification. The team's observer/trainers conduct training assessments for joint task force commanders around the world and provide feedback to service leadership and the training audience. The JFIIT's subject-matter experts provide training in specialized technical skill areas.



JFIIT observer/trainers provide assistance to joint force commanders and service headquarters in planning, coordinating, and executing tactical joint fires.

The JFIIT supports the joint national training capability through program accreditation and certification, joint task assessment, and training feedback. The JFIIT supports experimentation through prototype performance and operational assessment. The team practices a "teach-coach-mentor-handoff" approach to meeting identified joint fires training shortfalls during academic leadership training and during the exercise.

JFIIT Joint Mission—Essential Tasks

Essential tasks of the JFIIT include:

- Conducting assessments of joint fires capabilities:
    - Assessing current and emergent capabilities—TTP, systems, and supporting architectures.
    - Providing results on capabilities under study to substantiate needed improvements.

- Conducting assessments of joint fires training:
    - Assessing joint context, training capability, and joint task execution.
    - Addressing how effectively a training program replicates the joint environment, verifying that the training capability promotes proficient joint task execution, and assessing the training audience's joint task execution.
- Supporting training on selected joint fires issues:
    - Focusing on identified shortfalls in both collective and individual joint fires training and education.
    - Supporting the development of joint fires training material/ instruction that enables joint task execution.
- Submitting and following solutions through established procedures:
    - Focusing on using service, USJFCOM, and joint staff capability improvement processes.
    - Championing proposed recommendations and solutions through appropriate service, USJFCOM, agency, and joint staff offices while pursuing customer and stakeholder endorsement and implementation at the lowest level possible.

Organization

The JFITT is a 120-member team from all four services and Department of Defense (DOD) civilians with contractor support. Located at Eglin Air Force Base, FL, the JFIIT is a subordinate, functional command of USJFCOM tasked with improving the integration, interoperability, and effectiveness of joint fires.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (850) 882-6700
- DSN: 872-6700

Websites:

- JFIIT JFCOM Public: <http://www.jfcom.mil/about/com_jfiit.htm>.
- JFIIT JFCOM Portal (DOD common access card users registered with JFCOM can access this site): <https://us.jfcom.mil/sites/JFIIT/Pages/Default.aspx>.



Joint Information Operations Warfare Center

Mission

The Joint Information Operations Warfare Center (JIOWC) mission is to enable information operations (IO) and other missions for the commander, U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) and other joint force commanders as directed. The JIOWC coordinates and synchronizes regional and global IO efforts and enhances IO support across the Department of Defense (DOD). Additionally, the JIOWC partners with other IO-related entities, internal and external to the DOD, to further enhance the global IO mission.

Tasks

The assigned tasks of the JIOWC include:

- Providing direct support to headquarters, USSTRATCOM.
- Supporting USSTRATCOM planning, programming, budgeting, and execution efforts to include advocacy for electronic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), operations security (OPSEC), and strategic communication.
- Conducting effects-based IO planning support and assessment.
- Conducting and providing OPSEC survey and planning support (to include joint multi-disciplinary vulnerability assessments) to USSTRATCOM and other joint force commanders as directed. Provide MILDEC planning support.
- Providing EW planning support and advocacy.
- Conducting effects-based assessment of assigned operations.
- Maintaining readiness at directed levels.
- Participating in joint special technical operations.

- Coordinating and integrating IO intelligence preparation of the environment.
- Assisting in the development of joint IO doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- Evaluating IO effectiveness in military operations.
- Performing vulnerability/effectiveness analyses of U.S. advanced concept technology demonstrations.

Capabilities

The capabilities of the JIOWC include:

- Providing IO subject-matter experts with special emphasis on EW, MILDEC, and OPSEC.
- Maintaining a cadre of intelligence professionals tightly focused on the IO problem set.
- Maintaining a habitual working relationship with the IO staffs of the combatant commanders and service elements.
- Providing focused and tailored IO planning products.

History and Subordination

The Joint Electronic Warfare Center was established by the secretary of defense in October 1980 and reported to the joint staff. In September 1994, the mission was expanded and the organization was renamed the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC). In 1998, as a result of the Defense Reform Initiative, the JC2WC was realigned from the joint staff to U.S. Atlantic Command. The JC2WC mission was further expanded and resulted in redesignation as the Joint Information Operations Center (JIOC). In October 1999, the JIOC was realigned as a subordinate command of U.S. Space Command. On 1 October 2002, the JIOC was realigned as a subordinate command to USSTRATCOM. In 2006, the JIOC was renamed the Joint Information Operations Warfare Command and focused on operational IO planning and operations. Subsequently, the JIOWC was renamed the Joint Information Operations Warfare Center. The director, JIOWC, reports to the USSTRATCOM commander.

Organization

The JIOWC is collocated with the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency and components of the 24th Air Force at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX.

Contact Information

Phone: (210) 977-2507.



Joint Public Affairs Support Element

Mission

The Joint Public Affairs Support Element (JPASE) assures joint force commanders have mission-ready public affairs forces through joint capability development and training to plan and execute communication strategies in the joint, interagency, and multinational environments. When directed, the JPASE deploys in support of joint emergent operations.

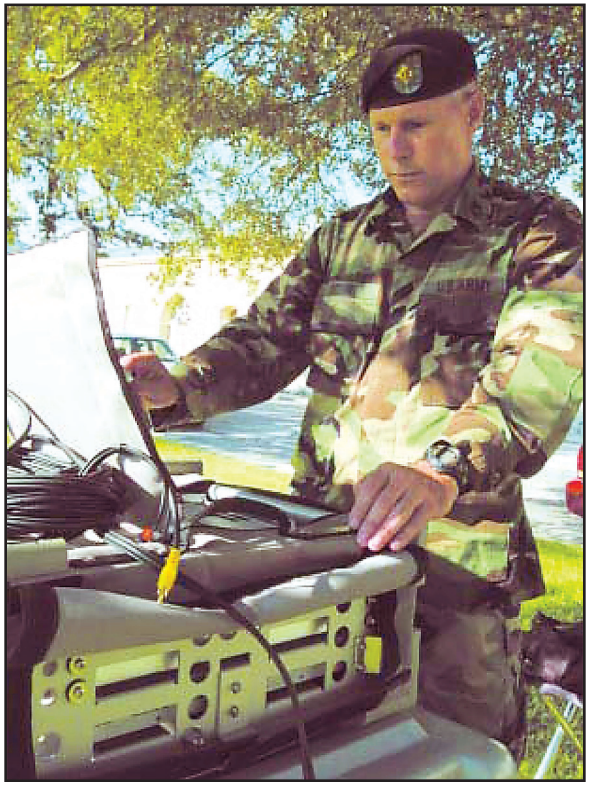
Capabilities

The JPASE trains and maintains a capability to rapidly deploy as a team to assist the combatant commanders. The operational teams help properly disseminate information to the public. The JPASE seeks to enhance overall joint public affairs (JPA) capabilities through training, doctrine development, and the establishment of joint standards and requirements, assuring the joint force commander has an organization of trained, equipped, and deployment-ready public affairs professionals. The goal of these professionals is to provide counsel, operational planning, and tactical execution of communication strategies as a function of joint military operations. The JPASE provides the warfighter with a trained, equipped, scalable, and expeditionary JPA capability to support worldwide operational requirements. The JPASE is an early entry capability that enables the joint force commander to gain and maintain the initiative in the information domain. The JPASE has three related functional areas:

- **Expeditionary capability.** The JPASE deployable teams provide a standing, rapidly deployable, turn-key JPA capability to support various operational requirements. The JPASE can deploy alone or with any combination of other joint enabling commands based on the needs of the combatant commander or joint forces commander.

- **Proponency.** The JPASE defines capabilities, establishes joint standards, leads development and education, researches, explores, and experiments in areas of concern to the JPA community across the entire spectrum of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities.

- **Training support.** The JPASE provides quality public affairs training through participation in major exercises, seminars, and planning events. This training allows joint forces commanders and their staffs to successfully meet continuously evolving information environment challenges in their respective theaters of operation.



Master Sgt. Greg Deimel, JPASE, verifies that the Digital Video and Imaging Distribution System (DVIDS) is connecting to the satellites and responding properly. DVIDS allows the user to send real-time video and audio to Atlanta for distribution to news outlets worldwide.

JPASE Deployment Since 2006

- Joint Task Force (JTF) Lebanon, July 2006
- Ford State Funeral, December 2006
- International Security Assistance Force, Afghanistan, April–July 2007
- California Wildfires, October 2007
- JTF Operation Burnt Frost, February 2008
- Task Force Ramadi, March–November 2008
- Republic of Georgia Humanitarian Assistance, August 2008
- Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, September 2008
- U.S. Forces Afghanistan, October 2008–March 2009

Organization

The JPASE is an element of the Joint Enabling Capabilities Command and part of the U.S. Joint Forces Command located at the Joint Warfighting Center in Suffolk, VA. The JPASE is organized to provide direct support to specific combatant command requirements. This focus allows the JPASE to concentrate on the particular aspects of geography, culture, and organization of a command while gaining proficiency and understanding of the common operating tools and practices each employs. This regional combatant command alignment establishes a traditional and habitual relationship between JPASE and combatant commands with the overall goal of continually improving public affairs training and operational messages. Forty-four of JPASE's 48 personnel are designated to support expeditionary operations.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (757) 203-7536
- DSN: 836-7536

"JPASE's efforts dramatically improved public opinion toward the U.S. I wish I had that capability with me on the first day . . ."

—Rear Admiral LeFever, Commander, U.S. Disaster Assistance Center, Pakistan



Joint Warfare Analysis Center

Mission

The Joint Warfare Analysis Center (JWAC) provides combatant commands (COCOMs), joint staff, and other customers with precise technical solutions to carry out the national security and military strategies of the United States. The JWAC maintains and enhances its ability to conduct comprehensive technical analysis.

Capabilities

The JWAC assists the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and commanders of unified commands in their preparation and analysis of joint operational plans. Specifically, the JWAC provides COCOMs, joint task forces (JTFs), and subordinate JTFs with effects-based, precision-targeting options for selected networks and nodes to carry out the national security and military strategies of the U.S. across the spectrum of operations.

JWAC analysis informs and supports decision makers both in combat and in policymaking sessions at the highest levels of government. With direct connection to the combatant commanders, the JWAC is uniquely positioned within the Department of Defense (DOD) to flexibly solve a broad range of problems, examine intractable issues from an unfettered viewpoint, and provide commanders with full-spectrum engagement options encompassing all elements of national power.

Organization

The JWAC is a subordinate unified command of U.S. Joint Forces Command, located at the Naval Support Facility in Dahlgren, VA. The JWAC is a premier science and engineering institution tasked with solving complex challenges for our nation's warfighters. The JWAC uses social and physical science techniques and engineering expertise to assist warfighters in support of our national security. The JWAC coordinates directly with the staffs of all unified commands, COCOMs, DOD elements, military services, and other government departments and agencies to protect our country and help our nation's armed forces accomplish their missions.



Joint Warfare Analysis Center, Dahlgren, VA

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (540) 653-8781
- DSN: 249-8781

Website: <http://www.jwac.mil/>

Visit the JWAC SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network Web site to obtain more detailed information and additional contacts.

Special Operations Command Joint Forces Command

Mission

Special Operations Command Joint Forces Command (SOCJFCOM) trains conventional and special operations joint force commanders and their staffs in the employment of special operations forces (SOF), focusing on the full integration of SOF and conventional forces in both planning and execution to enhance warfighting readiness.



Members of SOCJFCOM's joint training team support Joint Task Force (JTF) 520 conducting joint special operation task force (JSOTF) operations onboard the *USS Ohio* submarine in the Pacific.



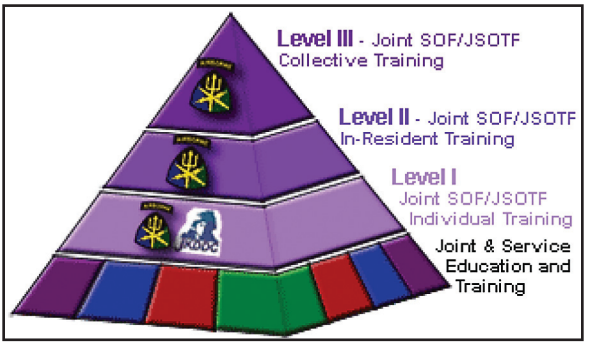
Members of SOCJFCOM's joint training team support the Special Operations Command South in Paraguay.

Capabilities

SOCJFCOM's key tasks are:

- Train conventional joint forces (geographic combatant command and JTF staffs) in SOF employment considerations.
- Support the training programs of joint SOF commanders and staffs to enhance warfighting readiness.
- Ensure training insights are incorporated into U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) joint concept development and experimentation (JCD&E) and joint interoperability efforts.
- Provide dedicated SOF subject-matter expert support to JCD&E activities.
- Facilitate USJFCOM–USSOCOM interaction and cooperation.

SOCJFCOM provides three levels of joint SOF/JSOTF training. Each level is designed for specific training audiences based on both their entry knowledge and whether they are participating in the training as individuals or as part of unit training. The three levels of this training are shown below.



Organization

SOCJFCOM is a sub-unified command of USJFCOM. SOCJFCOM is aligned under USJFCOM; however, the command has responsibilities to support both USJFCOM and USSOCOM, which makes SOCJFCOM ideally positioned to support SOF conventional force training and integration.

Contact Information

Phone: (757) 203-0301

Website: <http://www.socjfcom.jfcom.mil>.



1st Information Operations Command (Land)

Mission

The 1st Information Operations Command [1st IO Command (Land)] deploys IO support teams to provide IO planning support and vulnerability assessments. The 1st IO Command (Land) also provides an IO reachback capability to operational and tactical IO staffs as directed.

Capabilities

The 1st IO Command (Land) is a key component in integrating and synchronizing IO efforts, network operations, and network warfare capabilities with operational units through the global deployment of its support teams. In addition to supporting the Army Global Network Operations and Security Center (A–GNOSC) and Theater Network Operations and Security Centers (TNOSCs) with the Army computer emergency response team (CERT) and the theater regional CERTs respectively, 1st IO Command (Land) provides critical cyberspace all-source intelligence support, testing of the network defenses, network forensic analysis, unit network vulnerability assessments, and computer network operations (CNO) planning capabilities. The 1st IO Command (Land) also provides Army cyber training support through its basic CNO planners course, a newly approved Army skill identifier-producing course.

The command has regionally focused IO and IO-related intelligence planning teams assigned to provide reachback planning and special studies support. Operations planners are involved prior to, during, and after exercises and support contingencies such as the counter improvised explosive device effort.

The 1st IO Battalion is responsible for training and deploying multiple field support teams; vulnerability assessment teams; and Chief of Staff of the Army-directed operational security awareness teams in direct support of Army and land component commands planning, preparing, executing, and assessing IO for Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and other Army missions.

The 2nd IO Battalion conducts and synchronizes Army CNO through an around-the-clock operations center fully integrated with forward-positioned, regional CERTs in support of service, joint, and combatant commands. When tasked by the Department of the Army, 2nd IO Battalion deploys worldwide to provide commands with technical support for computer incidents and intrusions.

The Army Reprogramming Analysis Team–Threat Analysis supports Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, U.S. Special Operations Command forces, and materiel developers through the identification and reporting of changes in worldwide threat signature information requiring the reprogramming of Army target-sensing systems.

1st IO Command (Land) conducts specialized training for IO subject-matter experts, deploying IO teams, and deploying units through fixed resident training facilities and by customized, deployable mobile training teams.

1st IO Command (Land) received the Army Superior Unit Award, the Association of Old Crows Army Unit Award, and the National Operations Security Organizational Achievement Award as recognition for support to Army and national missions.



Organization

Located at Fort Belvoir, VA, the 1st IO Command (Land) is a component of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (703) 706-1791

Website: <http://www.inscom.army.mil>



Information Operations Joint Management Office

Mission

The Information Operations Joint Management Office (IO JMO) works with services, agencies, combatant commanders, and coalition partners to combine IO and cyberspace operations with IO analysis, planning, and assessment capabilities—all in support of key military operations. The IO JMO is tasked to respond to the president's comprehensive national cyber security initiative by expanding capabilities and increasing support to cyber operations. Operating as a major player involved in defining and developing IO as a core competency, the IO JMO supports service, agency, and combatant commander operations.

Capabilities

The IO JMO helps create and support national-level participation in IO JMO activities, primarily through its two major programs: IO Range and Virtual Integrated Support for the Information Operations eNvironment (VisIOn).

IO Range is the only joint Department of Defense (DOD) capability enabling commanders to develop and test nonkinetic options prior to use in actual military operations. It is a secure, always available, operationally realistic venue to conduct IO testing, training, and experimentation. The IO Range is the first integrated capability to use realistic targets to assess IO technologies and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), with more than 50 permanent or relocatable nodes worldwide to serve customer needs.

IO Range supports the IO core areas of computer network operations, electronic warfare, psychological operations, operations security, and military deception. IO Range capabilities assists joint force commanders, their staffs, and other customers in preparing, planning, executing, and assessing IO in joint operations.

IO Range can operate at any security level or at multiple security levels simultaneously. This ability provides users an opportunity to conduct operations through the IO Range in both cooperative and segmented environments.

There are a number of benefits available to users who partner with the IO Range. Leaders have a venue to conduct IO developmental activities, testing, training, experimentation, and mission rehearsals using realistic targets to assess IO technologies.

The IO Range offers:

- Improved resource utilization, operations support, execution approvals, execution environment, innovation, "outside the box" testing and training, and effects validation.
- Standing infrastructure that is continuously available for operations; this infrastucture provides a closed-loop network that ensures protection of operations, resources, and intellectual capital.
- Streamlined approval process that ensures each user has fast, continuous access to the environment.
- Centralized system that facilitates effective management, security, and coordination throughout the process.

Customers have the ability to work with the IO Range to support tests and exercises from their home location while simultaneously being exposed to the timing, approval processes, and real-world effects of nonkinetic weapons that would otherwise have to be simulated. Customers also benefit from the ability to exercise capabilities and concepts within a secure environment at reduced or no cost. Since the IO Range began operations in August 2007, the time required for approvals has significantly decreased from 12 to 18 months to the current average of 6 to 8 weeks.

VisIOn, the second major program in IO JMO, is an IO planning, analysis, and assessment capability being developed to effectively integrate with kinetic operations. VisIOn is intended to help U.S. forces that may not have the skilled people, processes, procedures, or automated technology to conduct IO activities. When fielded, VisIOn will provide warfighters an automated, standardized system to plan IO and cyber activities customized to their units' skill levels. VisIOn will integrate dispersed intelligence systems and databases with other analytic tools into automated, common planning processes.

VisIOn provides a collaborative environment to improve mission execution and assessment, which brings together subject-matter experts to develop IO community-wide solutions. VisIOn's collaborative environment allows the planner or analyst in one location to meet online with a planner or analyst in another location to share concepts and ideas while building their plan in real time.

Organization

The IO JMO is assigned to the U.S. Joint Forces Command Joint Warfighting Center in Suffolk, VA. It manages IO Range and VisIOn, both DOD-directed programs, on behalf of the under secretary of defense for intelligence.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 836-6555

Website: <http://www.jfcom.mil/about/abt_j7.htm>



Joint Enabling Capabilities Command
Intelligence– Quick Reaction Team

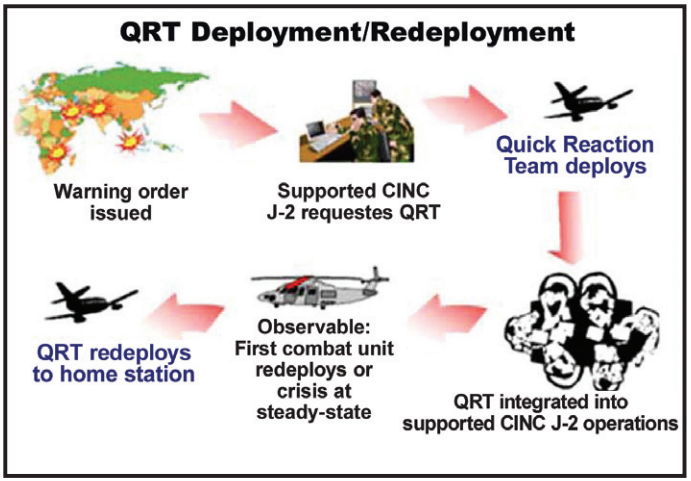
Mission

The Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC) Intelligence–Quick Reaction Team (I–QRT) provides targeting and collection management expertise to joint task force (JTF) military and civilian intelligence professionals no later than 72 hours after notification or during events leading up to crisis or contingency operations.

Capabilities

When deployed, I–QRTs consist of up to four targeteers and four collection managers to support individual joint force commander requirements. These personnel are highly trained individuals maintaining specific qualifications in their respective areas of expertise and are tailored to support individual combatant command requirements.

When not deployed, I–QRT personnel become familiarized with theater requirements and procedures by regularly participating in exercises sponsored by combatant commands and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conduct integration training with other joint enabling capabilities, and maintain proficiency in targeting and collection management skill sets.



Legend:

CINC: Commander in Chief
J2: Joint Staff Intelligence Directorate

Organization

The I–QRT is a subordinate unit of the U.S. Joint Forces Command and one of four elements of the newly established JECC, which transitioned from the Standing Joint Force Headquarters in 2008. Since 2007, JECC's I–QRT has deployed in support of:

- Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq, January–April 2007.
- Other Coalition Forces, Iraq, April–October 2007.
- International Security Assistance Force, Afghanistan, October 2007–April 2008.
- Task Force Ramadi, March–November 2008.
- U.S. Africa Command–Time-Sensitive Targeting Cell, August 2008–March 2009.
- Numerous joint training exercises.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 836-6555

Website: <http://www.jfcom.mil>

Joint Unmanned Aircraft Systems Center of Excellence

Mission

The Joint Unmanned Aircraft Systems Center of Excellence (JUAS COE) mission is focused upon facilitating development and integration of common UAS operating standards; capabilities; concepts; technologies; doctrine; training; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). Joint integrated solutions, which support improved system employment into the joint force, are developed by leveraging existing combatant command and service initiatives and activities. The command works with a broad community of practice to identify UAS training and employment shortfalls, including the Office of Secretary of Defense, the joint staff, the services, and unified commands, as well as interagency and multinational partners. These organizations participate in a biannual advisory council meeting to exchange information on UAS concerns and priorities.



RQ-4 Global Hawk



MQ-8 Fire Scout



MQ-1 Predator

Capabilities

Organizational expertise includes UAS pilot/operator, UAS sensor operator, UAS mission commander, fires, ground maneuver, intelligence, weapon systems, data links, maritime operations, and airspace management. The command uses these skills to assess current capabilities and address shortfalls through the publication and implementation of joint recommendations across the doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy domain.

Command organization consists of three operational divisions:

- **Operations/Experiments Division.** Conducts operational analysis to determine capability shortfalls and solutions for command and control of UAS in joint theater operations, national airspace integration, future operations, force structure, and doctrine.
- **Training Division.** Facilitates and promotes interoperability through joint training objectives and standards among the services and coalition partners and the sharing of lessons learned and emerging TTP across the joint force.
- **Concepts Division.** Maintains and updates the joint concept of operations for UAS to maintain relevancy with theater operations through the assessment of emerging applications and threats.



JUAS COE provides support to the joint operator and services by facilitating the development and integration of common UAS operating standards, capabilities, concepts, technologies, doctrine, training, and TTPs. Pictured clockwise from top left: MQ-9 Reaper, RQ-11 Raven, RQ-7 Shadow, and the MQ-5B Hunter.

Organization

The JUAS COE, headquartered at Creech Air Force Base, NV, reports directly to the U.S. Joint Forces Command. The JUAS COE was created in 2005 by the Joint Requirements Oversight Committee to optimize the employment of UAS into the joint force.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (702) 404-1527

Website: <https://us.jfcom.mil/sites/juas/pages/default.aspx>

Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

Mission

In support of U.S. Strategic Command's (USSTRATCOM) global intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) mission, the Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (JFCC–ISR) develops strategies and plans; integrates national, Department of Defense (DOD), and international partner capabilities; and executes DOD ISR operations to satisfy combatant command (COCOM) and national operational and intelligence requirements.



Defense Intelligence Analysis Center at Bolling Air Force Base, home of JFCC–ISR

Capabilities

The JFCC–ISR plans, executes, and integrates ISR activities in support of USSTRATCOM's strategic and global missions. The JFCC–ISR area of interest (AOI) extends worldwide—from underwater to space—and overlays, but does not affect, other areas of responsibilities assigned to COCOMs. This AOI includes the full spectrum of military needs including transnational threats, weapons of mass destruction, and the Overseas Contingency Operation. The component's four divisions—operations, plans and strategy, assessments, and special activities—execute the following:

- Develop and maintain a global situational awareness display of deployed ISR.
- Participate in adaptive planning to support COCOM's intelligence campaign planning efforts.
- Recommend allocation strategies based on operational and intelligence requirements.
- Help COCOMs synchronize DOD collection with activities of national/international ISR collectors.
- Recommend actions to persuade or dissuade adversaries through the use of ISR operations.
- Manage the special activities approval process to synchronize and optimize use of ISR assets.
- Help develop courses of action and options to mitigate consequent risks and gaps.
- Use modeling/simulation tools to test support plans and determine optimal allocation of ISR assets.
- Assess, identify, and define gaps, shortfalls, priorities, and redundancies of ISR capabilities.
- Integrate ISR special activities in support of COCOM requirements.

Organization

The JFCC–ISR is a subordinate command of USSTRATCOM and collocated with the Defense Intelligence Agency at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. JFCC–ISR has ready access to all 16 agencies of the intelligence community.

Contact Information

Websites:

- <http://www.stratcom.mil/factsheets/isr/>
- <http://www.dia.mil/>



300th Military Intelligence Brigade (Linguist)

Mission

The 300th Military Intelligence (MI) Brigade (Linguist) provides language and MI support to U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) subordinate units, other war trace commands, Army theater commands, and the Department of Defense in multiple contingencies.

Capabilities

The 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) provides trained and ready linguist and MI Soldiers to commanders from brigade through Army level. The brigade human intelligence (HUMINT) skills include collectors (interrogators, translators, and interpreters) and counterintelligence agents as well. The signals intelligence skills include Soldiers who are trained in voice intercept and as analysts.

The 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) provides support in 19 documented languages. Arabic, Persian-Farsi, and Korean are heavily represented, and the brigade can provide support in other regionally important languages. Major conflict languages, with closely associated countries, make up 60 percent of the unit's structure.

The brigade has 1,400 linguist team positions, which have changed radically over the past several years and will continue to transform to meet the Army Language Master Plan.

Organization

A component of INSCOM, the 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) is an Army National Guard element with headquarters in Draper, Utah. Its battalions are in Washington, California, Florida, Utah, and Louisiana, with companies in Massachusetts and Illinois, and a separate team in Guam.

The six battalions of the 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) are partially deployed to support current operations, and others are preparing for continued rotations. The mission of the 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) has always been to provide task-organized force packages to support the warfighting commander. The units of the

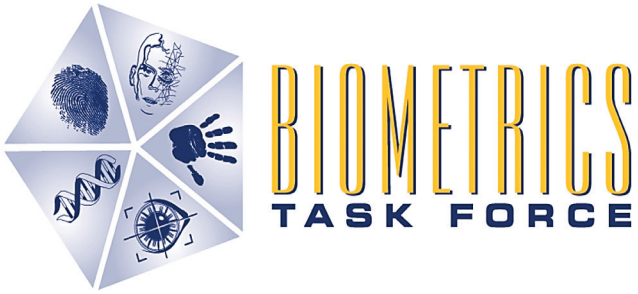
300th MI Brigade (Linguist) have proven invaluable in U.S. military operations worldwide, from the Gulf War to current operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Iraq, Kuwait, Afghanistan, and Cuba. Three battalions (141st, 142rd, and 223rd) developed intelligence that led to victorious actions in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), including the capture of prominent figures of the former Iraqi regime including, reportedly, Saddam Hussein. Soldiers from the 223rd MI Battalion comprise more than 30 percent of the tactical HUMINT teams and operational management teams available during OIF.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (801) 432-4260
- DSN: 766-4260

Website: <http://www.inscom.army.mil>



Biometrics Task Force

Mission

The biometrics task force (BTF) leads Department of Defense (DOD) activities to program, integrate, and synchronize biometric technologies and capabilities and to operate and maintain DOD's authoritative biometric database in support of the National Security Strategy.

Capabilities

The BTF will:

- Act as the DOD proponent for biometrics.
- Lead in the development and implementation of biometric technologies for combatant commands (COCOMs), services, and agencies.
- Partner with all services' training and doctrine entities to leverage existing documentation and develop new analysis documentation to enable establishment of formal programs of record.
- Deliver capabilities to contribute to the enhancement of the biometrics community.
- Increase joint service interoperability.
- Empower the warfighter by improving operational effectiveness on the battlefield.

Biometrics systems currently in use:

- Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).
- Biometric Automated Toolset.
- Biometric Identification System for Access.

- Defense Biometric Identification System.
- Handheld Interagency Identification Detection Equipment.

Ongoing Initiatives

The BTF developed and operates the DOD ABIS, an enterprise-level, multimodal biometric database. To that extent, the BTF maintains a secure, controlled repository for multimodal biometric templates and images for use in evaluating fusion concepts and potential solutions. The BTF is also involved in developing security criteria to ensure biometrics products meet established federal information assurance guidelines.

Future Initiatives

The BTF is enabling the establishment of biometrics footholds throughout the COCOMs using the current biometrics cells in Iraq and Afghanistan as models. The intent is for an expeditionary element of the BTF to deploy to a given COCOM to provide the initial framework and subject-matter expertise to establish a biometrics element within its headquarters. Thereafter, the BTF will serve as the primary reachback clearinghouse for biometrics-related issues and requests for information until such time as the COCOM biometrics cell is manned and equipped to operate autonomously.

Organization

Housed primarily in Arlington, VA, and Clarksburg, WV, the BTF operates through the executive agent authority given to the Secretary of the Army and delegated to the chiefs of staff for operations, plans, and information engagement. The BTF executes day-to-day biometrics functions and leads coordination for strategic movement forward for all parts of the DOD in cooperation with the director of defense biometrics and biometrics project manager.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (304) 326-3023

Website: <www.biometrics.dod.mil>



Joint Space Operations Center

Mission

The mission of the Joint Space Operations Center (JSPOC) is to provide the commander, Joint Functional Component Command for Space (JFCC SPACE) with agile and responsive command and control (C2) capabilities to conduct space operations on a 24/7 basis. The JSPOC is built around an air and space operations center adapted specifically for space missions and global operations and provides reachback to combatant commanders' space coordinating authorities (SCAs).

Capabilities

The purpose of the JSPOC is to provide a focal point for the operational employment of worldwide joint space forces, and enables the JFCC SPACE commander to integrate space power into global military operations. The JSPOC:

- Provides operational-level space C2 support to the JFCC SPACE commander.
- Provides space situational awareness (SSA) and maintains the single integrated space picture that is shared with combatant commanders and appropriate SSA users.
- Plans, directs, controls, integrates, and assesses space operations on behalf of the commander, U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) and the JFCC SPACE commander.
- Supports the inter-theater responsibilities of the JFCC SPACE commander and coordinates with theater SCAs.
- Develops courses of action and plans, and executes military space operations.
- Provides day-to-day operations with JSPOC crews. When a space-related incident or contingency requiring enhanced space support occurs, the JSPOC assesses the situation and notifies the appropriate operations centers within USSTRATCOM and the National Military Command Center, as necessary.

Three products are used to plan and execute JFCC SPACE forces in support of the mission: The space operations directive (SOD), the master space plan (MSP), and a weekly joint space tasking order (JSTO).

- The SOD is a weekly assertion of the JFCC SPACE commander's intent and gives him overall visibility into the efforts of the subordinate units assigned to his tactical control (TACON).
- The MSP visually details how joint space forces will support both the JFCC SPACE commander, and theater commanders, and guides the creation of the weekly JSTO.
- The JSTO functions as the JFCC SPACE commander's execution order. The JSTO tasks the JFCC SPACE commander's TACON units with specific missions.

All three products can be effectively matched to synchronize with ongoing exercises or real-world wartime operations in any geographic combatant command.

Combat operations effectively monitor the execution phase of operations and provide information on tasking responses to the JFCC SPACE commander, the other JSPOC divisions, upper command echelons, and theater space personnel for their SSA. In doing so, they create the single integrated space picture. The intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) division is integrated into all phases of the operational cycle, providing pertinent space intelligence information to the other three divisions in support of the strategy, planning, and operations monitoring efforts.

Organization

The JSPOC, located at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, is a synergistic command and control weapon system focused on planning and executing USSTRATCOM's JFCC SPACE mission. The JSPOC includes the personnel, facilities, and equipment necessary to provide the JFCC SPACE commander the ability to plan and execute worldwide space forces. The JSPOC is composed of four core divisions: strategy, combat plans, combat operations, and ISR.

Contact Information

The JSPOC's SSA operations cell maintains space data for all Earth-orbiting, man-made objects. JSPOC unclassified space data is available for authorized U.S. government personnel and U.S. government support contractors. To access the JSPOC site data files, you must have a valid USSTRATCOM Form-1 and GCSS-AF Form 41 on file with the JFCC SPACE/J95 office.

Phone:

- COMM: (805) 605-0813
- DSN: 275-0813

Website: <http://www.stratcom.mil>



Muscatatuck Urban Training Center

Mission

The mission of the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) is to provide the most realistic, contemporary operating environment possible to mobilize and train joint, interagency, intergovernment, multinational, and nongovernmental teams to accomplish missions directed toward protecting the homeland and defending the peace. The MUTC provides an advanced, complex urban operations training environment. This capability facilitates preparing units for ongoing operations in urban environments and will meet a growing need for an urban training capability for future operations. The MUTC also provides an environment that supports training for natural and manmade disaster response and consequence management.

Capabilities

The MUTC is a consortium of governmental, public, and private entities that are pooling their unique capabilities to provide the most realistic training experience possible—training that can be tailored to replicate both foreign and domestic scenarios and can be utilized by various civilian and military organizations. Units training at the MUTC have access to a 180-acre reservoir and urban infrastructure with 85 major buildings including a school, prison, farms, forward operating base, hospital, dormitories, light industrial structures, single-family dwellings, a dining facility, and administrative buildings totaling approximately 850,000+ square feet of floor space. Additionally, the training area includes an extensive underground utility tunnel system and more than nine miles of roads and streets. The training buildings are concentrated in a tight geographical area to simulate urban density.

The provincial reconstruction team training teaches civilian employees from the U.S. State Department, Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development how to live and work in Afghanistan. These civilians spend four weeks training for their Afghanistan assignments, with the final week of the training taking place at the MUTC.



MUTC is a secluded, self-contained community located in south central Indiana

Organization

The 1,000-acre site was turned over to the Indiana National Guard in July 2005 and has been continually evolving into a full-immersion contemporary urban training environment.

> "People have tried to explain this, but you can't really grasp the capability until you see it firsthand, this is big . . . we are spending millions trying to build this, and you already have it in Indiana."
>
> —COL (P) Joe E. Rameriz, Deputy Commanding General, CAC–T, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 18 August 2006



SGT Omar Cox demonstrates the proper technique for "breaking and raking" a window at the MUTC. (U.S. Army Photo by SPC Gail Sanders)

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (317) 247-3300 x41610, or x41475

Website: <http://www.mutc.in.ng.mil/>



Navy Expeditionary Combat Command

Mission

The Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) is tasked with organizing, manning, equipping, and training forces to execute combat, combat support, and combat service support missions across the spectrum of joint, combined, and multinational operations in the near-coast, inshore, and riparian environments. These missions include irregular warfare and other shaping missions that secure strategic access and global freedom of action. This may cover a variety of missions such as:

- Effective waterborne and ashore anti-terrorism.
- Force protection.
- Theater security cooperation and engagement.
- Humanitarian assistance/disaster relief contingencies.
- Supplementing other governmental agencies for homeland security, upon request.

Capabilities

The NECC serves as the single functional command for the Navy's expeditionary forces and as central management for the readiness, resources, manning, training, and equipping of those forces. The NECC consolidates, aligns, and integrates diverse expeditionary capabilities and combat support elements to create consistent expeditionary practices, procedures, requirements, and logistics in the joint operating environment. The NECC is a command element and force provider for integrated maritime expeditionary missions. Upon request, NECC supplements Coast Guard homeland security requirements while training and equipping forces to support joint mission requirements.



Sailors assigned to Riverine Squadron (RIVRON) 1, based at Joint Expeditionary Base, Little Creek–Fort Story, VA, train aboard small-unit river craft during a unit-level training exercise. RIVRON-1 is part of NECC. The NECC integrates all warfighting requirements for expeditionary combat and combat support elements. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication 3rd Class Kenneth R. Hendrix [RELEASED])

Organization

The NECC, established in January 2006, centrally manages the current and future readiness, resources, manning, training, and equipping of approximately 40,000 expeditionary Sailors who are currently serving in every theater of operation.

- **Naval construction (Seabees)**, with a motto of "We build, We fight," is the Navy's deployable engineer force. In support of maneuvering forces, Seabees provide a wide range of responsive military construction inland including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields, and logistics bases. Seabee units are adaptive to mission requirements, scalable and agile. The Seabees provide responsive military support for disaster preparation and recovery, to include furnishing assistance to civilian agencies. In addition, Seabees complete civic action projects that complement nation-building programs and are known for their worldwide humanitarian efforts. Seabees can protect their projects and themselves wherever they go.

- **Maritime expeditionary security** (MES) provides maritime security forces to combatant commanders and numbered fleet commanders. The main disciplines of MES include command and control, waterborne security, landward security, and embarked security operations.

- **Explosive ordnance disposal** (EOD) is a combat support force for countering improvised explosive devices, weapons of mass destruction, and hazardous ordnance. An elite team of warriors qualified to parachute from 25,000 feet and dive deep to 300 feet, EOD operates in every environment around the world. EOD enables special operations and conventional forces access to denied areas. Navy EOD technicians are instrumental in clearing the way for further combat operations.

- **Expeditionary diving** includes two distinct groups of divers—mobile diving and salvage (MDS) divers and underwater construction divers—each with individual skill sets. Underwater construction divers are Seabees (construction ratings) who are dive qualified; MDS divers are focused on expeditionary underwater salvage and ship underwater battle damage repair.

- **Riverine**, NECC's only combat force, establishes and maintains control of rivers and waterways for military and civil purposes, denies their use to hostile forces, and destroys waterborne hostile forces as necessary. The Riverine force combats sea-based terrorism and other illegal activities, such as transporting components of weapons of mass destruction, hijacking, piracy, and human trafficking.

- **Expeditionary intelligence** provides tactical maritime intelligence capability and capacity through the provision, support, and sustainment of a standing force of ready expeditionary intelligence Sailors fully task-organized, manned, trained, and equipped to support NECC operating forces and respective theater naval component commanders/joint force maritime component commanders.

- **Expeditionary logistics** is responsible for providing expeditionary logistics capabilities for the Navy, primarily within the maritime domain of the littorals. Naval expeditionary logistics conducts surface and air cargo-handling missions, cargo terminal and warehouse operations, fuels distribution, postal services, customs inspections, ordnance reporting and handling, and expeditionary communications.

- **Maritime civil affairs and security training** provides maritime civil affairs and security force assistance core competencies to enhance international partnerships. These capabilities enable a partner nation to establish and exercise its maritime security and regional stability.

- **Combat camera** is one of two Navy combat camera units whose mission is to provide video and still documentation of combat operations, contingencies, exercises, and events of historical significance.

- **Expeditionary combat readiness** provides coordination and supervision of all administrative processing, equipping, training, and deployment of combat-trained Navy individual augmentees (IAs) deployed around the world and coordinates IA training instruction with the Army in the areas of combat skills and specialized missions.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 462-4316 ext. 252

Website: www.necc.navy.mil>

"U.S. Naval Forces Central Command requirement for Navy expeditionary forces is extremely high. Navy and joint commanders alike value the unique capabilities these forces bring to the current maritime operations. NECC adaptive force packages help to disrupt violent extremists' use of the inshore and near coastal maritime environments as venues for attack or to transport personnel, weapons or other material."

—Vice Admiral Kevin J. Cosgriff,
Former Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command,
Commander, U.S. 5th Fleet, Commander, Combined Maritime Forces



Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Mission

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) safeguards America and its allies from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) (i.e. chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosives) by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat and mitigate its effects.

Capabilities

The DTRA is the intellectual, technical, and operational leader for the Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) in the national effort to combat the WMD threat. The following are some of the enterprises DTRA is involved with:

- **Business enterprise.** The DTRA provides the support functions of acquisition, environment, safety and occupational health, facilities and logistics, financial management, human resources, and information management.

- **Combating WMD.** The DTRA provides manning, facilities, technical support, funding, and expertise to the USSTRATCOM Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. The agency also provides assessments support, advocacy, planning, training teams, and support teams to USSTRATCOM and other combatant command customers. The DRTA supports its DOD customers in near real time by providing a variety of subject-matter experts working around the clock and links to experts throughout DOD, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Homeland Security.

- **Operations enterprise.** The DTRA provides a three-pronged approach: on-site inspection, cooperative threat reduction, and combat support. These three functions are carried out by directorates appropriately named the On-Site Inspection Directorate, Cooperative Threat Reduction Directorate, and the Combat Support Directorate. These directorates are aligned with the three pillars of the national military strategy to

combat WMD, which represent first (non-proliferation), second (counter-proliferation), and third (consequence management) lines of defense.

- **Research and development enterprise.** The DTRA identify, conduct, and deliver innovative science and technology, through systematic, risk-balanced processes, that enables the U.S. to combat WMD. The DTRA also provides research, development, and acquisition to support the needs of combatant commanders, services, and DTRA.

Organization

The DTRA is a combat support agency of yhe DOD. Founded in 1998, the agency is located in Fort Belvoir, VA. The director of DTRA reports to the under secretary of defense for acquisition and logistics, through the assistant to the secretary of defense for nuclear and biological defense programs. The DTRA director also serves as the director, Strategic Command Center for Combating WMD, collocated with DTRA in the Threat Reduction Center at Fort Belvoir, VA. In this capacity, the DTRA director reports to USSTRATCOM.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (703) 767-5870
- DSN: 427-5870

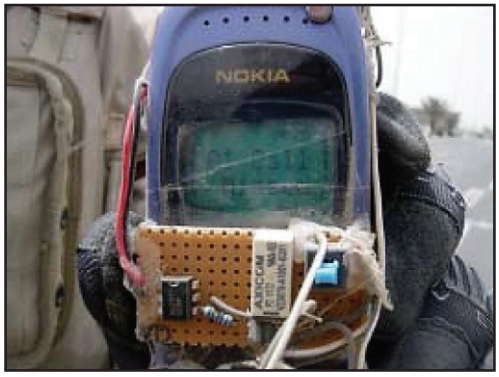
Website: <www.dtra.mil>

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization

Mission

The Department of Defense (DOD) established the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) in February 2006 to focus (i.e. lead, advocate, and coordinate) all DOD actions in support of combatant commanders and their respective joint task forces' efforts to defeat improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as weapons of strategic influence. Mission areas of JIEDDO are the following:

- Operations and information fusion.
- Training support.
- Rapid acquisition.
- Strategic planning.



A Soldier displays a cell phone used to detonate radio-controlled IEDs. JIEDDO's counter radio-controlled electronic warfare vehicle-mounted, man-portable, and fixed-site jamming systems prevent these devices from detonating. (Photo courtesy of JIEDDO)

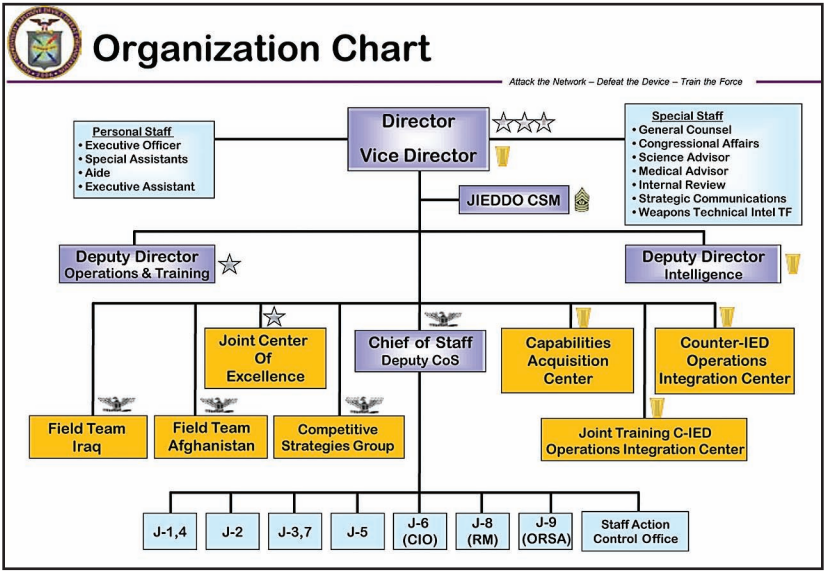
Capabilities

JIEDDO has three lines of operation to counter the IED threat:

- **Attack the network.** Actions and activities designed to reduce the effects and interrupt the insurgent chain of IED activities through:
    - Intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and information operations.
    - Counter-bomber targeting through the use of biometrics.
    - Technical and forensic exploitation.
    - Disposal of unexploded and captured ordnance.
    - Persistent surveillance.
- **Defeat the Device.** Actions and activities designed to reduce the effects of IED detonations for safe operations including:
    - Route clearance.
    - Device neutralization.
    - Explosive detection.
    - Disposal of unexploded and captured ordnance.
    - Vehicle and personnel protection.
- **Train the Force.** Actions and activities designed to enable/attack the network and defeat the device through:
    - Graduate-level combat training center events.
    - Counter IED training at home stations and the centers of excellence.
    - Focused individual counter IED predeployment training.

Organization

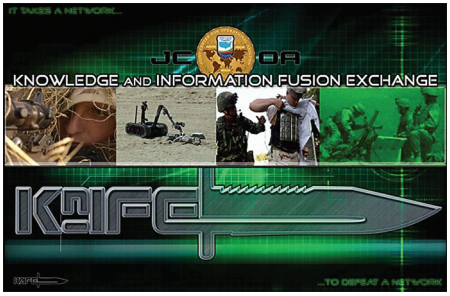
Established by DOD in 2006, JIEDDO is the Pentagon's lead for all efforts to combat IEDs in support of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Reporting directly to the deputy secretary of defense, the joint program is able to leverage the experience and expertise of warfighters across the services, enhance its network attack focus, increase the procurement of device defeat tools, and build a robust set of IED-specific force training operations.



Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (877) 251-3337

Website: <www.jieddo.dod.mil>



Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange

Mission

The Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange (KnIFE) is the Department of Defense's (DOD) central repository for improvised explosive device (IED) information and lessons learned. The KnIFE provides the warfighter real-time counter IED (CIED) information for developing training programs and for rapidly reacting to changing conditions on the battlefield, thereby reducing battlefield casualties and helping to defeat the enemy.

Capabilities

KnIFE includes an operations center—which runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week—that can be contacted in a variety of ways, to include telephone, secure telephone, Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network, SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network, and four other DOD and coalition networks. The operations center answers inquiries regarding CIED tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) from all theaters of operations, the training community, and the research and development community, among many others. KnIFE portal sites consolidate reports, best practices, and TTP. Additionally, KnIFE provides theater-specific foreign language training materials and a searchable photo library. Warfighters use the KnIFE to access current battlefield information for rapid adaptation to constantly changing enemy tactics. The KnIFE's information-sharing capability provides valuable, current information to units in theater or preparing for deployment.

What's New

The KnIFE is working with the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization stakeholders (Task Force Paladin, the Counter IED Operational Integration Center [COIC], the Joint Center of Excellence [JCOE], and the Joint Training Counter IED Operations Integration Center) to support the joint training fusion cell (JTFC) in Afghanistan. The JTFC will collect the latest CIED information in Afghanistan and make this information available to the KnIFE, who will then post this information to be used by CIED trainers and warfighters preparing to deploy to Afghanistan. Additionally, JCOE and the COIC are

posting critical training programs of instruction and attack the network training information on the KnIFE's portals.

Organization

Located at Suffolk, VA, the KnIFE is an operational capability of the Joint Center for Operational Analysis and a component of U.S. Joint Forces Command. The KnIFE is the DOD's foundational information brokerage and repository for all IED information.

Contact Information

Phone:

- DSN: (312) 668-0777
- COMM: (757) 203-0777

Website: <https://Knife.jfcom.mil> (common access card access only).

KnIFE maintains a 24/7 operations center in addition to the topic-centric Web portals. KnIFE regularly receives questions from units in theater and units preparing to deploy. IED requests for information are answered rapidly, usually within 24 hours, providing materials tailored to the warfighters' rapidly changing irregular warfare requirements.

Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

Mission

The mission of the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) is to shape the planning, preparation, and execution of personnel recovery for the Department of Defense (DOD); enable commanders, individuals, recovery forces, and supporting organizations to effectively execute their personnel recovery responsibilities across the spectrum of conflict; shape personnel recovery for the DOD, interagency, and partner nations; and enable commanders, forces, and individuals to effectively accomplish their personnel recovery responsibilities. Ultimately, JPRA plays an important role in ensuring commanders and staffs, recovery forces, and individuals are adequately organized, trained, and equipped to accomplish the personnel recovery mission elements of report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate. The JPRA supports the warfighter with educating and training commanders and their staffs, reviewing their personnel recovery programs, and assisting with joint exercises and mission rehearsals. They also oversee service survival, evasion, and resistance training and conduct specialized code of conduct training.



JPRA provides tools to help individuals evade and escape if isolated from their units.

Capabilities

As the DOD's office of primary responsibility and executive agent for personnel recovery, the JPRA maintains personnel recovery subject-matter experts and action officers and provides support through the agency's four core competencies—advocacy, education and training, support to operations, and analysis. These competencies are critical to sustaining and improving the DOD personnel recovery system.

- **Advocacy.** The JPRA is key to developing, formalizing, and advocating DOD's personnel recovery policies; directives and instructions; joint doctrine; task lists; planning; concepts of operations; standing operating procedures; tactics, techniques, and procedures; and joint concepts and/or capabilities.

- **Education and training.** The JPRA designs, develops, conducts, and updates education and training programs for commanders and staffs, forces, and individuals, and oversees the presentation of such programs. The JPRA does this through in-residence, surrogate, and mobile venues in support of the services and the combatant commands.

- **Support to operations.** The JPRA provides products and services that prepare commanders and staffs, forces, and isolated personnel for personnel recovery events, and supports combatant commanders and joint force commanders and staffs as required.

- **Analysis.** The JPRA conducts joint concept development and experimentation, captures lessons learned, and performs mission analyses. The JPRA then translates the results into doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership development, personnel and facilities solutions, task lists, planning, and capabilities development.

The agency provides tools to help individuals evade and escape if isolated from their units. Some products the agency provides or has developed are:

- Evasion charts, which are maps and charts printed on sturdy, non-paper material that include graphic and text information on a specific area.

- One-way, signal-emitter tags that are small, lightweight, and attach to the uniform for help in finding isolated individuals.

- "Blood chits," which are written notices in several languages carried by military personnel in combat. If U.S. military personnel become isolated from friendly forces, the notice identifies them as Americans, encourages the local population to assist them, and promises a reward for doing so.

- "Pointee-talkees" language aids containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language. They are used by pointing to appropriate phrases.

Organization

The JPRA, located at Fort Belvoir, VA, is a subordinate activity of U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM). The USJFCOM commander is the DOD executive agent for personnel recovery, less policy. The JPRA is designated as the executive agent's office of primary responsibility for DOD-wide personnel recovery matters and is responsible for executing the executive agent's functions. All requests for JPRA support should be sent via USJFCOM.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (703) 704-2509

Website: <http://www.jpra.jfcom.mil>

Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense

Mission

The mission of the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC–IMD) is to integrate and globally synchronize U.S. missile defense systems and operations to provide an optimized, layered missile defense against missiles of all ranges and phases of flight. The JFCC–IMD was established to optimize planning, execution, and force management of deterring attacks against the United States, its territories, possessions, and bases, as directed by U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). In addition, JFCC–IMD would employ appropriate forces, should deterrence fail, and the associated mission of planning, integrating, and coordinating global missile defense operations and support for missile defense.



Sea-based X-band radar used for ballistic missile detection

Capabilities

Being primarily responsible for missile defense planning and management, JFCC–IMD is known as the global synchronizer for missile defense. The JFCC–IMD enables USSTRATCOM to synchronize operational- and tactical-level planning efforts of combatant commands (COCOMs). JFCC–IMD personnel also make employment recommendations for the allocation of low-density/high-demand missile defense forces and elements to meet COCOM operational needs. To accomplish its global mission, JFCC–IMD coordinates regularly with other COCOMs (including U.S. Northern Command), the Missile Defense Agency, and joint service components.

Current operation areas and taskings include:

- Coordinating Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) development and operational activity through the asset management process in conjunction with other applicable commands, agencies, and organizations.
- Being the focal point for global situation awareness of missile defense operations.
- Maintaining visibility of all global missile defense logistics to aid the commander and staff in planning and decision making.
- Coordinating and maintaining intelligence, as necessary, to support missile defense components.
- Providing operational oversight for the command, control, battle management and communications systems.
- Developing course of action recommendations to optimize global integrated missile defense operations; address operational resource conflicts, operational seams and vulnerabilities; and minimize operational risk for missile defense capabilities.
- Planning and coordinating BMDS objectives for joint and COCOM exercises, war games, and experiments.

Organization

The JFCC–IMD, located on Schriever Air Force Base, CO, is a functional component of USSTRATCOM. The JFCC–IMD is a joint command comprised of active duty and reserve members of all four military services. The commander of JFCC–IMD is dual-hatted as the commander of Army Space and Missile Defense Command. Additionally, the JFCC–IMD is supported by a variety of Department of Defense and Defense Intelligence Agency civilians and civilian contractors.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (402) 294-4130

Website: <http://www.smdc.army.mil>



Joint National Training Capability

Mission

The Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) enables integration of combatant command (COCOM), service, and government agency training components to "train like we operate" toward supporting national security goals. This infrastructure consists of credible and adaptive opposing forces, common ground truth, and high-quality feedback, and provides joint context for training realism.

Capabilities

The JNTC was established in 2002 as the centerpiece of training transformation (T2). This capability provides units and staffs with an integrated live, virtual, and constructive (LVC) training environment that allows accurate, timely, relevant, and affordable joint training and mission rehearsals in support of specific operational needs.

The JNTC uses a mix of LVC models and simulations in an integrated network of more than 40 persistent training sites to provide the most realistic collective joint mission experience possible. Specifically, JNTC has the following responsibilities:

- Providing joint context to more than 30 service and COCOM training programs.
- Enabling services to tackle joint training issues at the tactical level.
- Providing the only training environment that can enable the joint training needed in emerging warfare areas.
- Providing an asymmetric opposing force.

The JNTC promises an enhanced way to train by offering COCOMs and the services a spectrum of LVC training environments to create the most realistic training experience possible. In 2008, JNTC supported more than 180 service and COCOM training events.

The JNTC is one of the three enabling capabilities of the Department of Defense's T2 initiative. The second enabling capability is the Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability. Both JNTC and the Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability reside at the Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC). The third enabling capability is the Joint Assessment and Enabling Capability, led by the Office of the Secretary of Defense Personnel and Readiness Office.

Organization

The JNTC is governed by a corporate board structure consisting of voting stakeholder representatives from the four military services, U.S. Joint Forces Command, Special Operations Command, Joint Staff director of operational plans and joint force development (representing COCOMs), and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Day-to-day management and oversight of JNTC is vested within two organizations in the JWFC:

- The JNTC Joint Management Office (JMO) manages the overall planning and execution of funds to meet the joint warfighter's training environment needs. The JMO serves as the lead for all program planning, allocation, and management of JNTC resources.

- The training development group identifies shortfalls and leads the development, improvement, and integration of the joint training environment to enable trained, capable, and interoperable joint forces to meet future and present operational needs.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 836-6555

Website: <https://us.jfcom.mil/sites/J7/jntcjmo/default.aspx>

Consequence Management Advisory Team

Mission

The Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) is a deployable, operational, consequence management advisement capability responsible for providing doctrinal and technical subject-matter expertise, advice, planning guidance, training, and hazard prediction modeling assistance.

Capabilities

The CMAT is a small group of trained military, civilian, and contractor personnel able to respond within hours to support combatant commanders, joint task force commanders, or coordinating officials during all phases of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents or for exercise support. During a threatened or actual terrorist incident, the agency provides scientific and technical analyses of an incident/accident through a computer-based reachback capability supplemented with subject-matter experts.

The CMAT's charter is to, upon notification of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD)/CBRNE event, task-organize and prepare to deploy. The team consists of a core of WMD/CBRNE advisors—effects modelers/planners—who are augmented as the situation dictates from other assets in the agency, such as public affairs specialists, general counsel/legal advisors, and counter intelligence/physical security specialists, as required. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) has a standing memorandum of agreement with the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute for radiation health physicists or radiation physicians, if required.

CMAT members are equipped with laptop computers and peripherals to include the DTRA Hazard Prediction and Assessment Capability program; the DTRA Consequences Assessment Tool Set program; DTRA high-resolution weather models; urban wind field modeling; and a host of WMD/CBRNE utilities, tools, references, and high-resolution imagery/infrastructure databases. The CMAT can deploy to either the continental United States (CONUS) or outside the CONUS, and has unclassified and classified voice/data reachback capability to DTRA resources through DTRA's operations center. Team personnel have nuclear,

biological, and chemical (NBC) personal protective equipment; field gear for hot or cold worldwide weather environments; official and diplomatic passports; and the full set of worldwide deployment immunizations.

The CMAT routinely participates in joint, staff-directed consequence management and nuclear weapon accident exercises. CMAT advisors, or teams, have supported national special security events for the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the Fourth of July celebration in Washington, D.C., the Major League Baseball All-Star Game, the National Football League Super Bowl, the World Economic Forum, the Presidential Inauguration, national conventions, and the 2002 Winter Olympics. The CMAT has also supported overseas operations to include Operations Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom, and Distinguished Games (Athens 2004 Olympics).

Organization

The CMAT is subordinate to the DTRA and is a task-organized team of 2 to 20 personnel who provide CBRNE advice and assistance. The team consists of CBRNE planners and modelers who are typically joint service personnel with training in CBRNE and consequence management skills. Their military backgrounds include nuclear weapons operations, nuclear weapons maintenance, explosive ordnance disposal operations, and NBC operations. DTRA modelers are trained in CBRNE modeling tools, weather phenomenology, and communications. They translate CBRNE technical information into operational terms for warfighters and decision makers.



Trainees in protective suits examine a potentially contaminated area.

Contact Information

The CMAT's capability must be requested by a supported command through the request for forces (RFF) process. In the RFF, the command must specify if 24/7 capability is required for the incident or exercise, and what the prevailing threat or scenario entails. Defining these requirements in the RFF process enables DTRA leaders and crisis action planners to task-organize and deploy the right specialists with the team and to determine the best number of personnel to provide to meet the requested support.

Phone:

- COMM: (703) 767-5870
- DSN: 427-5870

Website: <http://www.dtra.mil>



Joint Task Force–Port Opening

Mission

The key role of the Joint Task Force–Port Opening (JTF–PO) is to rapidly open and establish ports of debarkation and initial distribution networks for joint distribution operations supporting humanitarian, disaster relief, and contingency operations.

Capabilities

The JTF–PO is a command and control expeditionary capability designed to rapidly establish an initial theater port of debarkation to aid in deployment and distribution operations supporting military contingencies, humanitarian aid, and disaster relief operations. The JTF–PO is designed to arrive first at an airfield and establish placement location and tracking of equipment in the theater from the very beginning—minimizing those items "lost" in the system.

JTF–PO aerial port of debarkation (APOD):

- Has a 12-hour response time.
- Consists of elements from the following:
    - Air Mobility Command contingency response group (CRG).
    - 55-person surface element from the U.S. Army.

JTF–PO seaport of debarkation (SPOD):

- Has a 12-hour response time.
- Capabilities provided include:
    - Joint-trained and lead element with habitual relationships.
    - Capability to quickly assess and open a distribution node and network.
    - Organic or contract transportation.

- Joint assessment team to conduct focused port and distribution assessments.
- Dedicated element to conduct movement-control operations and cargo-onward movements.
- Organic in-transit visibility, which provides visibility of forces and cargo at both port and debarkation and forward distribution node.



CRG-established aerial port capability at Chaklala Air Base, Pakistan, during earthquake response efforts.

Organization

The JTF–PO consists of an air element for airfield operations and a surface element for cargo movement control and cargo handling operations. Key air elements of the JTF–PO APODs come from the existing Air Force CRGs. That service currently has six CRGs—three at McGuire Air Force Base (AFB), NJ; and three at Travis AFB, CA. The JTF–PO deploys initially under the authority of the commander, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and in direct support of the supported combatant commander. USTRANSCOM may transfer operational control to the supported combatant commander once sufficient forces are in place and the port of debarkation and forward distribution node are declared operational.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (618) 229-1840
- DSN: 779-1840

Website: <http://www.transcom.mil>



Joint Theater Level Simulation

Mission

The Joint Theater Level Simulation (JTLS) provides an environment for the dynamic interactions of intelligence, air, logistics, naval, and ground forces. This environment allows users to develop insight into the relative merits of alternative courses of action, force structures, combat and logistics systems, and procedures that could be used during joint and combined operations at the operational level. It is mainly used to train joint task force commanders and staffs, and represents large theaters or large area of operations. JTLS represents ground units at an aggregate level rather than an entity level. Maritime and air units are typically represented at the ship, aircraft, or sortie level.

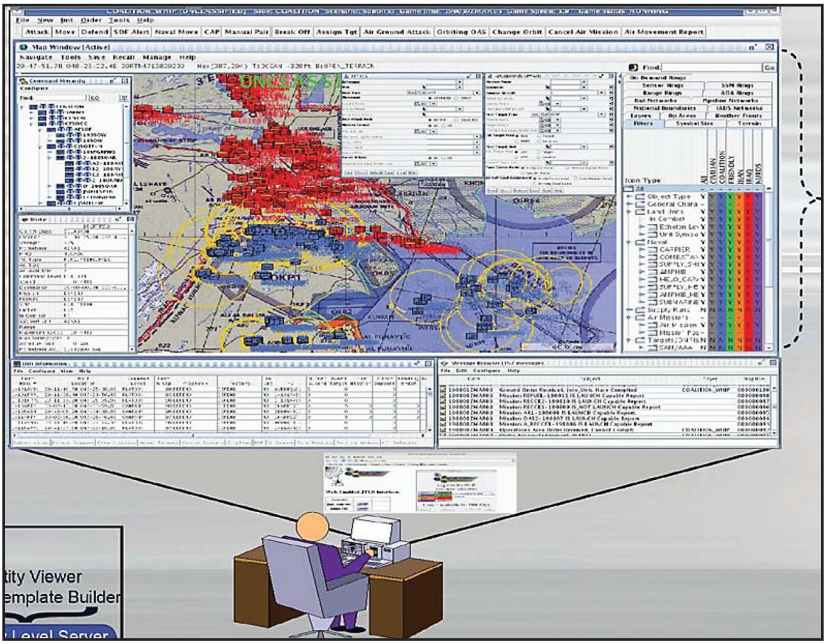
Capabilities

The JTLS is a computer-based analytical model. With such a system, warfighting processes are simulated and the users make decisions about the allocation of resources assigned to accomplish a mission. Although the primary focus of JTLS is the operational level of war, the JTLS employs significant tactical-level capabilities. The JTLS's capability to model a wide spectrum of conflict makes it the only inherently joint model in use for theater operations' multi-sided, coalition warfare. The JTLS models multi-sided air, ground, and naval combat with logistical, special operation force, and intelligence support. Additionally, the JTLS can represent up to 10 sides of a conflict, each with individual side relationships and rules of engagement. Each individual side can have unlimited factions assigned. The simulation supports links to most fielded real-world command and control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems and other models through customized interfaces. This flexibility provides maximum utility and usability, to include high-level architecture (HLA) applications.

The JTLS consists of six major programs and numerous minor support programs that efficiently interoperate to prepare the scenario, run the game, produce reports, and analyze the results. Designed as a tool for use in the development and analysis of operational and crisis management plans, the JTLS is theater-independent, doctrine neutral, and does not require programming knowledge to be used effectively. The simulation can operate on a single computer as small as a laptop

or on multiple computers, either at a single or at multiple distributed locations. The JTLS is fully Web-enabled. Model features include an extensive algorithmic array to calculate attrition, damage, resource allocation (civilian and military, air, ground, and naval resources), logistics functions, intelligence, and special operations. The JTLS supports scenario database preparation and verification, entering orders, and obtaining situational information from graphical displays, messages, and status boards.

The model includes limited nuclear and chemical effects, low-intensity conflict, psychological, and preconflict operations. The JTLS is ideally suited for organizational studies, research, and training in the areas of homeland defense, contingency planning, operational and business plan testing, interoperability, and coalition management. It is high-level architecture compliant and is used in several federations.



The JTLS incorporates the latest Web technologies, providing the interface for all JTLS processes and components. Available components include a map tool, an information tool, an order-entry tool with order panels, a message viewer, command and logistics hierarchies, situation reports, robust filter panel, and an online player's manual. The JTLS also supports a dynamic link with Google Earth to provide an easily distributed common operational picture.

Organization

U.S. Joint Forces Command's Joint Warfighting Center manages the JTLS program.

Contact Information

Phone: COMM: (757) 203-7649 or (757) 203-6861

Website: <http://www.jfcom.mil>



Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability

Mission

The Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability (JKDDC) is the Department of Defense's program responsible for ensuring joint training of individuals evolves to remain relevant and effective in meeting the dynamic challenges of national security today and in the future. Using advanced distributed learning technologies, JKDDC delivers an agile, Web-based training capability—Joint Knowledge Online (JKO)—for individuals preparing for joint exercises and deployment. JKO uses the latest advanced distributed learning technology to deliver joint courses, curriculums, and learning tools supporting joint training for a spectrum of individuals involved in integrated joint operations around the globe.

Capabilities

The JKDDC is a service organization that provides content development and online hosting in response to validated, prioritized, training requirements. The JKDDC develops joint training products and services in response to JKDDC stakeholder requirements and delivers global access to its JKO portal system via military classified and unclassified networks and the Internet. The JKDDC works collaboratively with combatant commands; services; combat support agencies; and multinational, intergovernmental, and interagency partners to provide operationally relevant training necessary to conduct whole of government/whole of nation joint operations, security cooperation, disaster response, and humanitarian relief operations.

Objectives include:

- Delivering a quick-reaction capability to support individual training and building the capability to rapidly incorporate changes to doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures derived from lessons learned.
- Preparing individuals for duty before they deploy, exercise, or attend collective training and during deployment.
- Incorporating all aspects of advanced distributed learning technologies and standards.

- Researching and developing advanced concepts such as online gaming (individual and multi-player), virtual worlds, remote, real-time knowledge in the operational environment, and other cutting-edge learning technologies.

- Increasing cultural knowledge and regional awareness capabilities and supporting, integrating, and incorporating requirements into joint task training for the joint military, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational communities.

The JKO provides access to more than 350 Web-based courses and learning tools to personnel preparing in advance for joint training exercises and integrated operations. The JKO-customized communities provide a Web-based forum for practitioners of a shared discipline to share knowledge and experience pertinent to their tasks. Individuals keep each other current in the developments of the shared discipline and share lessons learned and best practices. The joint task force (JTF) communities provide tailored individual JTF headquarters online training, access to peers, expert help, best practices, and lessons learned for personnel who will be, are, or have been associated with combined, coalition, or JTF headquarters staffs. The JTF headquarters training curricula are tailored to specific areas of operations, including Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, and Iraq predeployment training.

Organization

The JKDDC Joint Management Office is located at U.S. Joint Forces Command's Joint Warfighting Center, Suffolk, VA.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM: (757) 203-5654

- DSN: 668-5654

Website: <https://jko.jfcom.mil>



Logistics Assistance Program

Mission

The U.S Army Logistics Assistance Program (LAP) is oriented to the early detection and resolution of logistics-related problems that affect unit and materiel readiness. The LAP makes logistical assessments in coordination with the supported commands to determine current status and historical trends, and provide corrective and preventative measures for improving unit and command readiness. This includes the identification and correction of systemic problems. The LAP also provides support to units, Soldiers in garrison, and Soldiers at home station before, during, and after deployments to exercises, natural disasters, contingencies, and war. Logistics assistance is provided through the LAP, giving commanders a single point of contact at Army Materiel Command (AMC).

Capabilities

The LAP forms a complete support package for Soldiers and other deployed personnel. The support package consists of Army Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) logistics assistance representatives (LARs), supply LARs, and logistics management specialists.

When Soldiers have problems with their helicopters, vehicles, or communications systems, the logistics support element (LSE) provides support through LARs, who work directly with Soldiers on logistics issues. The LSE provides support in the areas of supply and maintenance as well as upgrades to the unit's fielded systems.

The LSE is comprised of LARs from multiple LCMCs based on the unit's needs and equipment density. For example, AMC LARs would provide support for the helicopter, Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) LARs would provide support for the vehicle, and Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) LARs would provide support for communication systems.

Logistics assistance representatives:

- Act as subject-matter experts from each LCMC (AMC, TACOM, CECOM, Joint Munitions Command, and Army Sustainment Command [ASC]) to provide assistance to commanders in analyzing readiness, identifying problems, determining the responsibility for resolution, and when appropriate, assisting with resolution, when appropriate.

- Provide commanders with technical guidance necessary to resolve weapons systems, equipment, and systemic logistics problems. LARs help coordinate national-level sustainment support for nonstandard equipment and contractor support, when required.

- Identify and report through channels all logistics functions having an adverse impact on logistics readiness, to include supply, maintenance, transportation, personnel, training, organization, systems, and doctrine.



The LAP provides combatant commanders and warfighters with logistics, technical, and administrative support.

Organization

The LAP, a proponent of Department of the Army and AMC, is delegated as the lead agency and has command responsibility along with the ASC as lead for program execution and management. The ASC LAP (providing program execution and management) in working with the LCMCs, manages the worldwide Army field support brigade/LSE/brigade logistics support team network, with LARs located at major installations, posts, camps, or stations, to include commands at theater, corps, division, and brigade levels.

Contact Information

Phone:

- COMM 309-782-5989

- DSN: 793-5989

Website: <http://www.aschq.army.mil/home/LAP.aspx>

E-mail: rock-amsas-ld@conus.army.mil

PROVIDE US YOUR INPUT

To help you access information quickly and efficiently, the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) posts all publications, along with numerous other useful products, on the CALL website. The CALL website is restricted to U.S. government and allied personnel.

PROVIDE FEEDBACK OR REQUEST INFORMATION

<http://call.army.mil>

If you have any comments, suggestions, or requests for information (RFIs), use the following links on the CALL home page: "RFI or a CALL Product" or "Contact CALL."

PROVIDE OBSERVATIONS, INSIGHTS, AND LESSONS (OIL) OR SUBMIT AN AFTER ACTION REVIEW (AAR)

If your unit has identified lessons learned or OIL or would like to submit an AAR, please contact CALL using the following information:

Telephone: DSN 552-9569/9533; Commercial 913-684-9569/9533

Fax: DSN 552-4387; Commercial 913-684-4387

NIPR e-mail address: call.rfimanager@conus.army.mil

SIPR e-mail address: call.rfiagent@conus.army.smil.mil

Mailing Address:
Center for Army Lessons Learned
ATTN: OCC, 10 Meade Ave., Bldg. 50
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1350

TO REQUEST COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION

If you would like copies of this publication, please submit your request at: <http://call.army.mil>. Use the "RFI or a CALL Product" link. Please fill in all the information, including your unit name and official military address. Please include building number and street for military posts.

PRODUCTS AVAILABLE "ONLINE"

CENTER FOR ARMY LESSONS LEARNED

Access and download information from CALL's website. CALL also offers Web-based access to the CALL Archives. The CALL home page address is:

<http://call.army.mil>

CALL produces the following publications on a variety of subjects:

- **Combat Training Center Bulletins, Newsletters, and Trends**
- **Special Editions**
- ***News From the Front***
- **Training Techniques**
- **Handbooks**
- **Initial Impressions Reports**

You may request these publications by using the "RFI or a CALL Product" link on the CALL home page.

COMBINED ARMS CENTER (CAC)
Additional Publications and Resources

The CAC home page address is:

<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/index.asp>

Battle Command Knowledge System (BCKS)

BCKS supports the online generation, application, management, and exploitation of Army knowledge to foster collaboration among Soldiers and units in order to share expertise and experience, facilitate leader development and intuitive decision making, and support the development of organizations and teams. Find BCKS at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/bcks/index.asp>.

Center for Army Leadership (CAL)

CAL plans and programs leadership instruction, doctrine, and research. CAL integrates and synchronizes the Professional Military Education Systems and Civilian Education System. Find CAL products at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/cal/index.asp>.

Combat Studies Institute (CSI)

CSI is a military history think tank that produces timely and relevant military history and contemporary operational history. Find CSI products at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/csi/csipubs.asp>.

Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate (CADD)

CADD develops, writes, and updates Army doctrine at the corps and division level. Find the doctrinal publications at either the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) <http://www.usapa.army.mil> or the Reimer Digital Library <http://www.adtdl.army.mil>.

Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO)

FMSO is a research and analysis center on Fort Leavenworth under the TRADOC G2. FMSO manages and conducts analytical programs focused on emerging and asymmetric threats, regional military and security developments, and other issues that define evolving operational environments around the world. Find FMSO products at <http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/>.

Military Review (MR)

MR is a revered journal that provides a forum for original thought and debate on the art and science of land warfare and other issues of current interest to the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense. Find MR at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/militaryreview/index.asp>.

TRADOC Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA)

TRISA is a field agency of the TRADOC G2 and a tenant organization on Fort Leavenworth. TRISA is responsible for the development of intelligence products to support the policy-making, training, combat development, models, and simulations arenas. Find TRISA Threats at <https://dcsint-threats.leavenworth.army.mil/default.aspx> (requires AKO password and ID).

Combined Arms Center-Capability Development Integration Directorate (CAC-CDID)

CAC-CDIC is responsible for executing the capability development for a number of CAC proponent areas, such as Information Operations, Electronic Warfare, and Computer Network Operations, among others. CAC-CDID also teaches the Functional Area 30 (Information Operations) qualification course. Find CAC-CDID at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/cdid/index.asp>.

U.S. Army and Marine Corps Counterinsurgency (COIN) Center

The U.S. Army and Marine Corps COIN Center acts as an advocate and integrator for COIN programs throughout the combined, joint, and interagency arena. Find the U.S. Army/U.S. Marine Corps COIN Center at: <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/coin/index.asp>.

Joint Center for International Security Force Assistance (JCISFA)

JCISFA's mission is to capture and analyze security force assistance (SFA) lessons from contemporary operations to advise combatant commands and military departments on appropriate doctrine; practices; and proven tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to prepare for and conduct SFA missions efficiently. JCISFA was created to institutionalize SFA across DOD and serve as the DOD SFA Center of Excellence. Find JCISFA at <https://jcisfa.jcs.mil/Public/Index.aspx>.

Support CAC in the exchange of information by telling us about your successes so they may be shared and become Army successes.

Center for Army Lessons Learned

10 Meade Avenue, Building 50
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1350
http://call.army.mil

Celebrating 25 years of uninterrupted support to the warfighter



US Army Combined Arms Center

"Intellectual Center of the Army"

www.leavenworth.army.mil

Approved for Public Release,
Distribution Unlimited