

Joint Publication 3-33



Joint Force Capabilities



13 October 1999





Joint Publication 3-33, “Joint Force Capabilities,” describes the capabilities and competencies provided to a joint force by Service component forces, functional combatant commands, and Department of Defense and other Federal agencies.

JP 3-33 is unique in that it is the first joint publication to include expanded information in a searchable compact disk-read only memory format. This feature will allow joint force commanders and staffs to rapidly ascertain which United States assets are available, and most suited, to accomplish specific missions. Moreover, JP 3-33 will facilitate joint force responsibilities in both the deliberate and crisis action planning processes, as well as in the development of comprehensive joint training and exercise programs.

Commanders must be familiar with the contents of this publication and bring it to bear during joint and multinational operations. Please ensure the widest distribution of this and other joint publications, and promote their use at every opportunity.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Henry H. Shelton". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive script.

HENRY H. SHELTON
Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

PREFACE

1. Scope

This publication integrates existing joint and Service doctrine into a single publication that addresses fundamental principles and doctrine concerning joint force capabilities. It presents considerations and options that joint force commanders (JFCs) can employ in planning and executing operations. It includes detailed information in a compact disk-read only memory for the joint force planner's use relative to the contributions of the Services, functional combatant commands, and major Department of Defense and Federal agencies to joint operations.

2. Purpose

This publication has been prepared under the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It sets forth doctrine to govern the joint activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the United States in joint operations and provides the doctrinal basis for US military involvement in multinational and interagency operations. It provides military guidance for the exercise of authority by combatant commanders and other JFCs and prescribes doctrine for joint operations and training. It provides military guidance for use by the Armed Forces in preparing their appropriate plans. It is not the intent of this publication to restrict the authority of the JFC from organizing the force and executing the mission in a manner the JFC deems most appropriate to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission.

3. Application

a. Doctrine and guidance established in this publication apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands. These principles and guidance also may apply when significant forces of one Service are attached to forces of another Service or when significant forces of one Service support forces of another Service.

b. The guidance in this publication is authoritative; as such, this doctrine will be followed except when, in the judgment of the commander, exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise. If conflicts arise between the contents of this publication and the contents of Service publications, this publication will take precedence for the activities of joint forces unless the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, normally in coordination with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has provided more current and specific guidance. Commanders of forces operating as part of a multinational (alliance or coalition) military command should follow multinational doctrine and procedures ratified by the United States. For doctrine and procedures not ratified by the United States, commanders should evaluate and follow the multinational command's doctrine and procedures, where applicable.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
CHAPTER I	
OVERVIEW	
• The Changing World Environment	I-1
• Effect on Military Operations	I-1
• Joint Forces	I-2
CHAPTER II	
SERVICE CAPABILITIES AND ORGANIZATION	
• General	II-1
• US Army	II-1
• US Marine Corps	II-5
• US Navy	II-7
• US Air Force	II-10
• US Coast Guard	II-12
CHAPTER III	
FUNCTIONAL COMBATANT COMMANDS	
• General	III-1
• United States Transportation Command	III-2
• United States Space Command	III-3
• United States Special Operations Command	III-6
• United States Strategic Command	III-10
CHAPTER IV	
INTERAGENCY COORDINATION	
• General	IV-1
• DOD and Federal Agency Capabilities	IV-2
• National and DOD Intelligence Organizations	IV-2
• DOD Organizations	IV-5
• Federal Agencies	IV-7
• International, Private Voluntary, and Nongovernmental Organizations	IV-10
CHAPTER V	
CD-ROM OVERVIEW	
• General	V-1
• CD-ROM Organization	V-1

Table of Contents

• UJTL Menu	V-1
• Capability Menu	V-15
• Operator’s Instructions	V-15
• Additional Instructions and Help	V-15

APPENDICES

A References	A-1
B Administrative Instructions	B-1

GLOSSARY

Part I Abbreviations and Acronyms	GL-1
Part II Terms and Definitions	GL-4

FIGURES

I-1 Technology: The Double-Edged Sword	I-2
III-1 US Transportation Command Capabilities	III-3
III-2 US Space Command Capabilities	III-5
III-3 US Special Operations Command Principal Missions	III-7
III-4 Special Operations	III-8
IV-1 National and Department of Defense Intelligence Organization Support	IV-3
IV-2 USAID/OFDA Responsibilities	IV-9
V-1 Logic Hierarchy	V-2
V-2 Operational Level Tasks	V-3
V-3 OP 1, “Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver,” First Screen	V-4
V-4 OP 1, “Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver,” Second Screen	V-4
V-5 OP 1.5, “Control or Dominate Operationally Significant Area”	V-5
V-6 OP 1.5.2, “Gain and Maintain Maritime Superiority in Theater of Operations/JOA”	V-6
V-7 Naval Tactical Force Organization, First Screen	V-7
V-8 Naval Tactical Force Organization, Second Screen	V-7
V-9 Naval Tactical Force Organization, Third Screen	V-8
V-10 Surface Warfare Forces, First Screen	V-9
V-11 Surface Warfare Forces, Second Screen	V-9
V-12 Surface Warfare	V-10
V-13 Aircraft Carriers — CV, CVN	V-10
V-14 Nimitz Class, First Screen	V-11
V-15 Nimitz Class, Second Screen	V-12
V-16 F-14 Tomcat, First Screen	V-13
V-17 F-14 Tomcat, Second Screen	V-13
V-18 Sparrow Missile, First Screen	V-14
V-19 Sparrow Missile, Second Screen	V-14

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMANDER'S OVERVIEW

- **Discusses the Effects of a Changing World Environment on US Military Operations**
- **Explains Service Capabilities and Organizations**
- **Provides Information on Functional Combatant Commands**
- **Discusses the Contribution of Department of Defense and Federal Agencies to the Joint Task Force**
- **Sets Forth the Function of the Enclosed Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM)**

Overview

The Armed Forces of the United States are reorienting their efforts to meet future needs.

While the likelihood of global war has diminished since the end of the Cold War, **the United States continues to maintain vigilance in areas critical to national interests**. Efforts of the Armed Forces of the United States include facing significant challenges with respect to supporting joint force operations across the range of military operations, maintaining training and readiness at the highest levels, coordinating and cooperating with other Services and nations, exploiting opportunities of the information revolution, and preparing for future operations. **Commanders today must orchestrate combined arms operations** across the dimensions of air, land, sea, space, and time. In the future, closer coordination and cooperation between the Services and with other nations will assume even greater importance than they have today. Future joint and multinational forces will require **compatible and complementary systems and doctrine** that complement those employed by other Services, multinational forces, and national agencies, including non-Department of Defense (DOD) government agencies.

Today's commanders must be adaptive.

The **campaign plan** at theater or joint task force (JTF) level, and **operation plan** at JTF level, are **key command and control instruments** used by commanders. One fundamental purpose of such plans is to achieve **synchronized employment** of all available land, sea, air, special operations, and space

forces, as well as the capabilities provided by supporting combatant command and Defense and other agencies. **Joint force commanders (JFCs) must be familiar with capabilities and limitations of their component forces** and integrate and synchronize operations in such a manner as to apply force from different dimensions to shock, disrupt, and defeat opponents.

Service Capabilities and Organization

The Armed Forces of the United States are composed of the US Army,

The **Army** is the nation's decisive land warfare force. The ability of Army forces to compel, deter, reassure, or support as an instrument of national policy and objectives is directly related to the quantity of force it is able to apply. The Army is a rapidly deployable, versatile, capabilities-based force contributing light, heavy, and special operations forces (SOF) to the JFC. The Army provides a full range of military capabilities and responses to achieve strategic military objectives. The Army's contribution to the JFC is the power to exercise direct, sustained, and comprehensive control over the land, its resources, and its peoples.

US Marine Corps,

The **Marine Corps** maintains a unique capability in expeditionary operations that provides a wide range of power projection options in support of vital US interests. Additionally, Marine Corps maritime prepositioning force employment options offer a rapid global response, timely buildup of combat power, enhanced tactical mobility, and an increased measure of combat sustainability.

US Navy,

The **Navy** is organized, trained, and equipped to provide forces to promote and defend US national interests by maintaining maritime superiority, contributing to regional stability, and conducting operations on and from the sea. Navy forces accomplish these tasks through deterrence operations while maintaining warfighting readiness through continued forward presence, exercising a robust sealift capability, and developing interoperability with the other Services. In addition to these Navy capabilities, naval forces (including Marine Corps and Coast Guard forces) are capable of seizing or defending advanced naval bases and conducting land operations essential to the prosecution of the maritime portions of campaigns.

US Air Force,

The **Air Force** is the nation's preeminent source of integrated air and space power. The Air Force's ability to project power rapidly, persistently, and with precision is its most unique contribution to the joint force. The **Air Force** is organized, trained, and equipped to defend the United States through

control and exploitation of air and space. Speed, flexibility, and the global nature of its reach and perspective distinguish the Air Force's execution of its core competencies. In addition to global attack and precision engagement capabilities, the Air Force enhances the joint force's overall warfighting effectiveness by providing air and space superiority: rapid global mobility; agile combat support; air and space intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and information superiority.

and US Coast Guard.

As a Military Service, the **US Coast Guard** provides capabilities that are complementary to the other Services and essential in support of the national security and military strategies. In addition to its national defense role, the Coast Guard, as part of the Department of Transportation, performs three other major roles — maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, and maritime environmental protection. The Coast Guard's authority to enforce statutory law is unique among the Military Services.

Functional Combatant Commands

One or more functional combatant commands are likely to be involved in every phase of an operation.

United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). The Commander in Chief, USTRANSCOM (USCINCTRANS) is the single manager of defense common-user transportation both in peace and in war. USTRANSCOM is a **functional combatant command** with the following transportation component commands: Air Mobility Command, Military Traffic Management Command, and Military Sealift Command. Through these commands, USCINCTRANS provides **strategic air, land, and sea transportation**, including common-user terminal services, to deploy, employ, and sustain military forces to meet national objectives. **USCINCTRANS oversees a global transportation planning and execution system** supported by communication and computer networks. The command moves troops, equipment, and supplies and continues to transport materiel and personnel to deployed forces for as long as necessary.

United States Space Command. Military space operations and their resultant impact on military operations **are an evolving, integral part of the modern battlespace.** Space forces provide a means to exploit and, if required, control space to assist in the successful execution of national security strategy, national military strategy, and joint force operations.

United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). Special operations (SO) are a form of warfare characterized

by a unique set of objectives, weapons, and forces. While SOF can conduct missions across the range of military operations, **they normally focus on strategic and operational objectives.** USSOCOM includes all active and reserve SOF (except for Marine Corps Reserve Civil Affairs Groups) stationed in the United States. USSOCOM is also **responsible for providing trained and combat-ready SOF to geographic combatant commanders** and, when directed by the National Command Authorities, for exercising command of selected SO missions.

United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). USSTRATCOM brings together the **planning, targeting, and wartime employment** of all Air Force and Navy strategic nuclear forces and/or capabilities under one commander. These strategic forces include Air Force heavy bombers and land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles as well as Navy ballistic missile submarines. **The mission of USSTRATCOM is to posture strategic forces in a manner to deter a military attack on the United States, US forces, and its allies.**

Interagency Coordination

Nonmilitary organizations provide valuable knowledge, expertise, and unique capabilities in many situations and remote regions of the world.

As missions have become more diverse since the end of the Cold War, **the frequency and level of interagency coordination and cooperation have expanded** to include a wide range of federal, state, local, private, and international organizations. Operations such as peacekeeping, counterproliferation, consequence management, drug enforcement, disaster relief, and foreign humanitarian assistance require close cooperation and interaction among a continually changing field of players. **The JTF can capitalize on the capabilities of these organizations to accomplish its mission more effectively** and, conversely, agencies (particularly private voluntary organizations [PVOs] and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) may depend on the military for support or protection to accomplish their goals.

The joint force commander and staff should be familiar with the capabilities of these organizations in order to capitalize on their potential contributions as force multipliers.

US forces seldom operate in isolation and their capabilities are enhanced when they interact with a variety of **DOD and other Federal agencies.** DOD and **national-level intelligence agencies and organizations** include the Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and/or Central Security Service, Central Intelligence Agency, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency as well as the intelligence divisions of the Department of State and the Military Services. These agencies continually gather information and publish intelligence reports assessing emerging world situations. Many of these reports are available to the JFC and subordinates

throughout the planning process. **The JFC should have an understanding of the capabilities of these national-level intelligence agencies** and their collection, processing, analysis, reporting, dissemination, and direct support functions. Other supporting **DOD organizations** include the Joint Communications Support Element, Joint Spectrum Center, Defense Information Systems Agency, Defense Logistics Agency, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. **Federal agencies** include the Department of State, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States Agency for International Development and/or US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Most nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations are extremely dedicated and capable of providing specific humanitarian relief tasks.

International organizations are organizations with global influence, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. “**NGO**” refers to transnational organizations of private citizens that maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (UN). NGOs may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in foreign humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). NGOs are predominantly national or international nonprofit citizens voluntary organizations. They are involved in such diverse activities as education, technical projects, relief, and refugee development programs. **PVOs** are private, normally US-based nonprofit organizations involved in humanitarian efforts including (but not limited to) relief, development, refugee assistance, environment, public policy, or global education. The **UN** is a voluntary association of sovereign countries which have committed themselves to international peace and security.

CD-ROM Overview

The compact disk-read only memory is designed to expand and elaborate upon the spectrum of joint task force capabilities.

The CD-ROM provides user-friendly information that bridges the gap between general JTF planning and the available specific capabilities and options from each Service, functional combatant command, the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies possess. The menus are structured on the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) and the capabilities of the Services to perform activities or processes that the JTF must accomplish to execute assigned missions. Although the UJTL describes all three levels of war (strategic, operational, and tactical) by task, **this CD-ROM focuses on the operational level of war**, which is the focal point for a JTF. The tasks in the UJTL are founded on joint tactics, techniques,

and procedures. **The CD-ROM UJTL menu is organized by task and related JTF-desired operational capabilities.**

CONCLUSION

This publication integrates existing joint and Service doctrine into a single publication that addresses fundamental principles and doctrine concerning joint force capabilities. It presents considerations and options JFCs can employ in planning and executing operations. It includes detailed information in a CD-ROM for the joint force planner's use relative to the contributions of the Services, functional combatant commands, and major DOD and Federal agencies to joint operations.

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

“Of the four wars in my lifetime, none came about because the United States was too strong.”

Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America, 1981-1989

1. The Changing World Environment

a. While the likelihood of global war has diminished since the end of the Cold War, **the United States continues to maintain vigilance in areas critical to national interests.** Many factors undermine regional stability including proliferation of advanced weapon technology, international criminal cartels, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, militant religious fundamentalism, breakup of multi-ethnic nations, state-sponsored terrorism, and drug trafficking.

b. Throughout the world at any given time, there are numerous **border disputes and ethnic and religious conflicts** that threaten peace and stability. **Economic competition** between countries and blocs grows more aggressive, and **environmental crises**, which could lead to famine and disease, quietly fester in many regions of the world. Any or all of these may ultimately require a **wide range of US military responses** from disaster relief to large-scale combat operations.

c. **The Armed Forces of the United States are reorienting their efforts to meet future needs.** These efforts include facing significant challenges with respect to supporting joint force operations across the range of military operations, maintaining training and readiness at the highest levels, coordinating and cooperating with other Services and nations, exploiting opportunities of the information revolution, and preparing for future operations. **All of these challenges are interrelated and require skilled,**

mission-oriented professionals who can manage a variety of capabilities to provide effective forces for national security.

2. Effect on Military Operations

“We must recognize the chief characteristic of the modern era — a permanent state of what I call violent peace.”

Admiral James D. Watkins
Chief of Naval Operations, 1982-1986

a. The highest priority of US military strategy was to **deter a nuclear attack** against the United States and its allies. However, realities of the post-Cold War geopolitical environment propelled a **comprehensive reshaping of US national military strategy** that now relies heavily on power projection forces.

b. **Commanders today must orchestrate joint operations** across the dimensions of air, land, sea, space, and time. To prevail in this multidimensional battlespace, commanders must **harness sophisticated information technology.** A commander who **makes and implements sound decisions faster than an adversary** — operating inside the opponent’s decision and execution cycle — increases the relative tempo of operations and leverages capabilities of both maneuver and firepower. This ever-increasing advantage in relative combat power can prove decisive.

c. **As technology advances, the conduct of warfare will continue to change.** Each advance in information technology will help

US forces improve command and control (C2) capability. This improvement enables commanders to:

- Form a more complete picture of the battlespace;
- Generate faster decision cycles;
- Maneuver rapidly in time and space; and
- Be increasingly flexible in the application of combat power.

d. Commanders and staffs must guard against captivation by a purely technological view of C2 that reflects only the quantity of information. **Sound judgment and understanding of enemy doctrine, organization, leadership, and systems should be used** in planning and operating this increasingly complex C2 system to ensure commanders can rapidly make and implement sound decisions throughout the total battlespace (see Figure I-1).

e. In the future, **closer coordination and cooperation between the Services, national**

agencies, and with other nations will assume even greater importance than they do today. Future joint and multinational forces will require **compatible systems and doctrine** that complement those employed by other Services, multinational forces, and national agencies, including non-Department of Defense (DOD) government agencies.

3. Joint Forces

“As we consider the nature of warfare in the modern era, we find that it is synonymous with joint warfare.”

JP 1, Joint Warfare of the Armed Forces of the United States

a. The **campaign plan** at theater or joint task force (JTF) level, and **operation plan (OPLAN)** at JTF level, are **key C2 instruments** used by commanders. One of the fundamental purposes of such plans is to achieve **synchronized employment** of all available land, sea, air, special operations, and space forces as well as capabilities provided by supporting combatant commands and Defense and other agencies. To achieve this goal, commanders and staff must understand

TECHNOLOGY: THE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

- **Emerging communications, computer, and reconnaissance technology is revolutionizing the commander's ability to maintain situational awareness and command forces effectively.**
- **Gaining information superiority will give commanders a superior view of the battlespace, while the adversary still struggles to peer through an opaque lens.**
- **But the same technology and information that gains superior situational awareness can create new vulnerabilities and centers of gravity that potential adversaries could exploit for combat advantage.**

Figure I-1. Technology: The Double-Edged Sword

not only US Service capabilities and limitations but also how the Services interrelate at the theater and JTF levels.

b. The **goal of synchronized employment** is to effectively use each participating element against the highest priority mission and to achieve the highest possible level of synergy among all participating elements. When the use of military force is authorized by the National Command Authorities (NCA), the goal of synchronized employment is to apply overwhelming force at designated decisive points. **Joint forces** containing a wide array of military power **should be utilized** against the most important objectives. It is this **overwhelming application of military force** that will take the initiative from opponents and ultimately defeat them in combat or achieve other end states as required.

c. **Joint force commanders (JFCs) must be familiar with capabilities and limitations of their component forces.** They must integrate and synchronize operations in such a manner as to apply force from different dimensions to shock, disrupt, and defeat opponents. Selecting the right mix of forces to attain the desired end state is more challenging today than ever before. This is the result of three factors:

- Reduction in forces;
- Rapid advances in technology; and a
- Wide range of potential missions.

d. **Today's commanders must be adaptive.** They must be prepared to assume nonstandard missions for which there is no precedent or experience on which to rely and which do not fit perceived ideas of military operations. These could range from foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), disaster relief, and refugee operations to peace enforcement and United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations. **Such missions are particularly challenging** considering the speed with which they may occur, the probability of intense world media coverage, and the geopolitical environment in which the JTF will operate. In many scenarios, the JTF will interact with non-DOD agencies and local governments on a daily basis.

e. The remainder of this publication addresses the capabilities of the Services, functional combatant commands, and major DOD and Federal agencies, as well as selected non-DOD agencies. The publication also provides an overview of the enclosed compact disk-read only memory (CD-ROM).

TIME AND DECISIONMAKING

Throughout history, nations that successfully coordinated simultaneous land and sea actions won their battles. Those that did not, lost. Although the ancients coordinated forces on land and sea, modern military planners must also deal with air and space. These new media change the situation quantitatively, not qualitatively. Multi-Service coordination still seeks to solve problems revealed when Pericles balanced his naval and land forces to defend Athens. Since Athens fought Sparta, technological advances have greatly reduced the time available for military decisionmaking. In the age of sail, governments had months to decide how to coordinate land and sea responses to military threats. With modern weapons and communications, the luxury of time has virtually disappeared. The pace of events requires rapid and more effective decisionmaking. Lacking time and facing critical decisions, military planners who know their history can base their choices on useful knowledge.

“It is too late to learn the technique of warfare when military operations are already in progress, especially when the enemy is an expert at it.”

“A single unwise tactical move by a soldier on patrol can instantly change the character of an operation and when broadcast by the ever present media pool, can also affect strategic considerations.”

SOURCE: Kenneth Allard
Somalia Operations: Lessons Learned

CHAPTER II

SERVICE CAPABILITIES AND ORGANIZATION

“Our military forces are one team — in the game to win regardless of who carries the ball. This is no time for ‘Fancy Dans’ who won’t hit the line with all they have on every play, unless they can call the signals. Each player on this team — whether he shines in the spotlight of the backfield or eats dirt in the line — must be an all-American.”

General Omar N. Bradley, USA
Statement to the House Armed Services Committee, 19 October 1949

1. General

a. The **US Army, US Marine Corps, US Navy, US Air Force, and US Coast Guard** comprise the **Armed Forces of the United States**. Although each Service has its own distinct history, lineage, traditions, organizational structure, and equipment, **the authority for each comes from the United States Code (USC)**. Title 10, USC, delineates the functions and responsibilities of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, while title 14, USC, addresses the Coast Guard. The NCA issued additional guidance and the Services produced **individual Service documents** that refine their specific organizations and concepts of operation. These Service documents, coupled with **DOD and joint publications and directives**, provide the framework within which the Services operate.

Per title 10, the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986, it is responsibility of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force to organize, train, equip, and provide forces and capabilities to combatant commanders to conduct joint operations. It is the combatant commanders’ responsibility to employ these forces in combat.

b. **This chapter provides an overview of the capabilities and organization of the Services.** It is not intended to be a definitive planner’s guide to Service capabilities but

rather a **summary of the broad capabilities and organization each Service provides** to national defense. Additional information is presented in the accompanying CD-ROM, which provides specific details of Service capabilities (to include weapon systems capabilities), organization, and forces.

2. US Army

“The Army is the Nation’s historical force of decision — the force of necessity. We provide unique capabilities and staying power to the warfighting CINCs. Our superior land combat force, our logistical sustainability, communications, intelligence, tactical psychological operations, civil affairs, SOF capabilities and military police operations are critical in war and essential to win the peace. The Army will always fight as part of a joint and/or combined team.”

General Dennis J. Reimer, USA
Chief of Staff, US Army
1995-1999

a. **General.** The Army is the nation’s **decisive land warfare force**. The ability of Army forces to compel adversaries, deter aggression, reassure allies and friends, and provide support to the nation as an instrument of national policy and objectives is directly related to the quantity of force it is able to apply. **The Army is a rapidly deployable, versatile, capabilities-based**



Army M1A1 main battle tank

force contributing light, heavy, and special operations forces (SOF) to the JFC. The Army provides a full range of military capabilities and responses to achieve strategic military objectives. The Army's contribution to the JFC is the power to **exercise direct, sustained, and comprehensive control over the land, its resources, and its peoples.**

b. Capabilities

- Army forces accomplish assigned missions worldwide across the full range of military operations. These missions are accomplished through the execution of four general types of military actions: **offensive, defensive, stability, and support.** By serving as the primary land element of a joint and multinational force, **Army forces apply military power** in a manner designed to gain and exploit freedom of action. Whether fighting a large, mechanized enemy, an elusive insurgency, or the effects of a natural disaster, the Army's constant aim is to **seize the initiative, maintain momentum, and exploit success** in order to control the nature, scope, and tempo of an operation.
- When applying combat power in hostile situations, **Army units strike**

simultaneously throughout the battlespace to control, neutralize, or destroy objectives. Army units use information dominance, precision fires, dominant maneuver, full-force protection, and focused logistics to conduct distributed, simultaneous, precise operations at a tempo and level of intensity enemy forces cannot match. This destroys the enemy's ability to conduct coordinated, effective operations.

- Army operations exhibit **rapid deployment, decisive application of forces,** and the **staying power** necessary to achieve long-term success.

c. Organization

- The Army is a **Total Force of echeloned Active and Reserve Component (RC) organizations and groupings,** each designed toward a specific function or mission. Each sequentially larger organization, whether combat, combat support (CS), or combat service support (CSS), possesses greater capability for both sustained and independent operations. **This echeloned organization provides commanders with great**

flexibility in selecting the appropriate force for a full range of military operations.

- Army warfighting forces are **modular in design** and are **deployed in highly tailorable force packages** that use combat, CS, and CSS organizations to fulfill desired operational and strategic objectives. This tailoring process may continue to be refined as the mission progresses.

- **Combat forces** are units and soldiers who close with and destroy enemy forces or provide maneuver and firepower on the battlefield. Combat branches of the Army include Air Defense Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Field Artillery, Infantry, Special Operations Forces, and combat engineers.



Army infantryman

- **CS forces** include units and soldiers that provide critical combat support functions in conjunction with combat units and soldiers to secure victory. They include the Chemical Corps, Military Police, Military Intelligence, Signal Corps, and civil affairs (CA) and psychological operations (PSYOP) units of the Special Forces.

- **CSS units** perform the essential functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. They include the Army Medical Department, Transportation Corps, Judge Advocate General Corps, Acquisition Corps, Ordnance Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Corps, Adjutant General Corps, Chaplain Corps, and some types of engineer and aviation units.

- The broad array of Army capabilities are echeloned to perform diverse tactical and operational functions. These functions vary with the type of unit and particularly at echelons above corps, with the organization of the theater, the nature of the conflict, and the number of friendly forces committed to the effort.

- **Army Service Component Command.**

The Army service component command (ASCC) has both support and operational responsibilities. The ASCC commander is responsible to the combatant commander for recommending how US Army forces should be allocated and employed and exercises administrative control of the Army force, to include logistics. Title 10 USC responsibilities include requirements to organize, equip, train, and maintain Army forces in the theater and to provide support to other Services in accordance with executive agent responsibilities.

•• **Numbered Armies.** There are currently three numbered armies formed by ASCC in coordination with combatant commanders as intermediate headquarters between the JFC and multiple corps. They are normally constituted from existing Army assets and structured to meet specific operational requirements. In joint and combined operations, subordinate units of numbered armies may include units of other Services or multinational forces. When the numbered army is the largest formation in a theater of war, its commander may be designated the joint force land component commander and may design and direct land operations for the entire theater. Numbered armies are primarily operational headquarters. They may establish priorities for CSS among their subordinate forces but CSS is normally provided by the ASCC. In contingency operations to a non-developed theater, the numbered army may assume responsibility for the logistic support of Army forces in the field. In such an operation, the numbered army would require the assignment of support organizations from the ASCC.

•• **Army Corps.** The Army has four corps headquarters (HQ), that are organized to control two to five divisions each. A corps is the deployable level of command required to synchronize and sustain combat operations. Corps are tailored to specific missions by the assignment of subordinate organizations. Corps HQ are the most likely Army unit to be designated as a JTF HQ. They range in size from 35,000 to more than 125,000 personnel and are normally commanded by lieutenant generals.

•• **Army Division.** The next lower echelon is the division. The Army has 10 active divisions — one airborne, one air assault, two light infantry, and six

heavy (armored and mechanized) divisions and eight National Guard divisions. Divisions consist of three brigades of either pure or task-organized infantry, mechanized infantry, or armor units. Divisions also include organic artillery, air defense, aviation, communications, engineers, intelligence, military police, and logistics units. Divisions are normally commanded by a major general. They range in size from 8,000 to 16,000 soldiers, depending on the type of division. While divisions perform major tactical level operations, they require some degree of external support from corps and theater logistics assets. A majority of the Army's corps and theater logistics capabilities are located in the RC.

•• **Echelons Below Division.** Echelons below division (brigade, battalion, and company) are the organizational building blocks of land forces whether uniquely Army or part of a JTF. These lower units are structured, equipped, and trained for specific functions and are suited for force packaging. This allows considerable flexibility in shaping a force for combat and is particularly valuable in meeting nonstandard missions such as FHA or disaster relief. In addition to the divisional forces, the Army has two active armored cavalry regiments and 15 RC brigades — one armored cavalry regiment, seven mechanized infantry, and seven infantry.

•• **Army Special Operations Forces.** The Army provides fully trained and ready SOF to US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for use by the geographic combatant commanders, subordinate joint force commanders, and US ambassadors. Army SOF consists of five active special forces groups, two RC special forces groups, a Ranger regiment, a special operations support command

with logistics and signal capabilities; and a special operations aviation regiment. Additionally, the Army possesses both active and RC PSYOP and CA units.

d. Specific Army capabilities (to include weapons capabilities) and organizations are presented in the accompanying CD-ROM.

3. US Marine Corps

"Today, Marines are serving in every time zone around the world. On the average, about a third of our battalions and squadrons are deployed at any given time. From Rwanda, to Somalia, to Haiti, to Bosnia, whenever and wherever America decides to 'send in the Marines,' they are ready."

**General Charles C. Krulak, USMC
Commandant, US Marine Corps,
1995-1999**

a. **General.** The Marine Corps maintains a unique capability in expeditionary operations that provides a wide range of power projection options in support of US interests. Additionally, **Marine Corps maritime pre-positioning force (MPF) employment options** offer a rapid global response, timely buildup of

combat power, enhanced tactical mobility, and an increased measure of combat sustainability.

b. **Capabilities.** The US Marine Corps provides the joint force with unique capabilities and expertise. It is focused on expeditionary operations and trained to conduct forcible entry from the sea with combined arms forces. Sea-based operations enable the Marine Corps to provide land forces with fires, logistics, intelligence, communications, and other support from ships.

c. Organization

- Marine Corps operating forces are organized into **Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs)**. MAGTFs provide crisis response options that can be tailored to meet any situation. MAGTFs possess organic CSS and are self-sustaining. MAGTFs range in size from **Marine expeditionary force (MEF)** through **Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) (MEU(SOC))** to the special purpose MAGTF. MAGTFs are capable of missions across the full range of military operations, including **forcible entry** and **seizing**



Marine infantry



Marine amphibious assault

lodgments for the introduction of reinforcements. They can deploy by Navy amphibious ships or Air Force strategic airlift.

- **The organization and structure of a MAGTF** always includes a command element (CE), ground combat element, aviation combat element, and combat service support element (CSSE). This structure is readily adaptable to forming the core of a JTF.
- **MEFs are the largest standing MAGTFs.** They consist of a CE and one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and force service support groups. A nominal MEF consists of approximately 46,000 Marine and Navy personnel and is normally commanded by a lieutenant general. There are three standing MEFs in the Marine Corps.
- The MEU(SOC) is the standard forward-deployed Marine expeditionary organization. Each MEU(SOC) is task-organized for specific missions, and is self-sustaining for 15 days. MEU(SOC)s undergo intensive predeployment training and are augmented with selected personnel and equipment to enhance capabilities such as specialized demolition operations, clandestine surveillance and reconnaissance, raids, and in-extremis hostage recovery. A MEU(SOC) is commanded by a colonel and consists of approximately 2,000 Marines and sailors.
 - A nominal MEU(SOC) is organized with the following components: a standing CE; an infantry battalion reinforced with artillery, reconnaissance, engineer, armor, assault amphibian units; a reinforced helicopter squadron with transport, utility, and attack helicopters, a detachment of vertical and/or short takeoff and landing fixed-wing attack aircraft; other detachments as required; and a task-organized CSSE.
- **Air contingency Forces (ACFs)** are designated alert forces capable of deploying by strategic airlift on short notice. Lead elements of an ACF can deploy within 16 hours of notification. Unlike other MAGTFs, the ACF does not have a forcible entry capability; it requires a secure airfield to offload.
- **Special purpose MAGTFs** are formed on an “as needed” basis to accomplish

specific, usually short term, missions. Special purpose MAGTFs contain the same elements as other MAGTFs, but are typically smaller than a Marine expeditionary unit.

- All MAGTFs have the capability to perform a wide range of enabling actions. Enabling actions refers to those preparatory actions taken by the MAGTF — either afloat or ashore — to facilitate the introduction of follow-on forces, to set the stage for subsequent decisive actions, or to aid the eventual accomplishment of the mission.
- The **MPF** provides an added dimension in mobility, readiness, and global responsiveness. The MPF program involves 13 specially designed ships that are organized into three squadrons. These squadrons are strategically positioned around the globe and reduce MAGTF response time from weeks to days by prepositioning the bulk of equipment and 30 days supplies for a 17,300 Marine force. Personnel and selected equipment can be airlifted quickly to an objective area to join with the MPF equipment at a secure site. Equipment and supplies can also be selectively offloaded to support smaller MAGTFs.
- The **chemical/biological incident response force** is a national asset, manned by the Marine Corps, with the capability to rapidly deploy to chemical or biological incidents. It is designed to assist the on-scene commander by providing initial post-incident consequence management.

d. The Marine Corps Reserve, comprised of a division, an air wing, a force support group, and two CA groups, is closely integrated with the active duty Marine Corps

forces. They routinely practice reserve integration plans to augment or reinforce crisis response missions, and to add combat power for operations, particularly at the high end of the conflict spectrum. During Operation DESERT STORM, for example, 53 percent of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve end strength was activated.

e. Specific Marine Corps capabilities (to include weapons capabilities) and organization are presented in the accompanying CD-ROM.

4. US Navy

“The strength in joint operations and jointness as an entity is that everybody brings their own core competencies and core capabilities to the table or to the operation, and you pick from those the strengths you need to meld together for whatever specific task you’re asked to carry out.”

Admiral Jay L. Johnson, USN
Chief of Naval Operations

a. **General.** The Navy is organized, trained, and equipped to provide forces to promote and defend US national interests by **maintaining maritime superiority, contributing to regional stability, and conducting operations on and from the sea, and providing logistic support to other forces.** Navy forces accomplish these tasks through **deterrence operations** while maintaining warfighting readiness through continued forward presence, exercising a robust sealift capability, and developing interoperability with the other Services. In addition to these Navy capabilities, naval forces (including Marine Corps and Coast Guard forces) are capable of **seizing or defending advanced naval bases and conducting land operations** essential to the prosecution of the maritime portions of campaigns.



Navy aircraft carriers on patrol

- Naval forces are ready, flexible, self-sustaining, and mobile, thereby permitting these forces to be expeditionary in nature. **Naval expeditionary forces are cohesive and both strategically and tactically mobile.** These task-organized, forward-deployed forces can execute a broad range of options initiated from the sea. Options range from what has become the Navy's **day-to-day employment** — forward presence, FHA, and peacetime operations — to **fighting in regional conflicts**.
 - The US Navy employs **surface, subsurface, land, and air forces** in such a manner as to exploit the strengths and minimize the weaknesses of each. This methodology has led to the integrated employment of surface, subsurface, land, and air forces operating with the common objective of gaining advantage over an enemy by **enhancing offensive capabilities while decreasing individual vulnerabilities** through mutual support. For example, both ships and submarines may furnish covert surveillance, intelligence collection, and insertion of SOF, offering a unique capability in addition to their more typical surface and undersea warfare missions.
- b. **Organization**
- **During routine operations, US Navy forces operate as part of a numbered fleet**, that is permanently associated with a geographic region. **The US Navy is composed of five numbered fleets:** 2nd and 6th Fleets in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, 3rd and 7th Fleets in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and 5th Fleet in the Arabian Gulf and Sea. Within each fleet, naval forces organize for combat as task forces, task groups, task units, and task elements. A **task force** is a grouping of units — temporary, semi-permanent, or a component of a numbered fleet — formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation, mission, or task. **Task groups, units, and elements** are progressively smaller subcomponents of a task force and normally have correspondingly narrower missions assigned to them.
 - The use of a **carrier battle group (CVBG)** in a power projection role is the centerpiece of the Navy's operational



Attack submarine

philosophy. **Surface action groups (SAGs)**, while not a substitute for CVBGs, **also offer a unique operational capability**. SAG air defense and naval surface fire support capabilities are particularly valuable in satisfying many of the warfighting requirements presented by combat and potential combat situations such as forcible entry operations, sustained operations ashore, strikes, raids, and peace enforcement.

- **Warships and naval aircraft acting alone or in small groups are capable of performing missions** in information collection, enforcement of sanctions and/or maritime interception operations, sustainability of forces afloat or ashore in remote locations, convoy protection of sealift assets in transshipment and in onload and/or offload, neutralization of seaborne mines, and covert surveillance. **Mobile teams are organized** for the purposes of protection, providing medical facilities, and diving and salvage.
- **Providing sea-based support is a unique capability of the Navy**. It allows the JFC flexibility and capability in conducting joint combat, FHA, disaster

relief, noncombatant evacuation, and other operations. **Sea-basing, sea echelon, and building up forces ashore** are three basic approaches used to support joint operations from the sea. The ability to provide sea-based support enhances the power projection and enabling force capabilities inherent in US naval operations.

- **Naval special warfare (NSW) units** are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations in maritime and riverine environments. They are deployed in small units worldwide in support of fleet and national operations. The combat forces comprising NSW include six sea-air-land teams (SEALs), three special boat units, and two SEAL delivery vehicle teams.
 - c. Naval Reserve structure provides additional capability in a wide range of naval activities including mobile inshore undersea warfare, logistic support, and fixed- and rotary-wing aviation.
 - d. Specific Navy capabilities (to include weapons capabilities) and organization are presented in the accompanying CD-ROM.

5. US Air Force

“The global nature of modern air and space power also incorporates the speed with which we project power — the ability to respond quickly to a crisis. In other words, it is the combination of speed, range, precision and lethality that makes airpower such a powerful force.”

General Ronald R. Fogleman
USAF Chief of Staff, US Air Force,
1994-1997

a. **General.** The Air Force is the nation’s preeminent source of integrated air and space power. The Air Force’s ability to project power rapidly, persistently, and with precision anywhere on the globe is its most unique contribution to the joint force. It is organized, trained, and equipped to **defend the United States through control and exploitation of**

air and space. The Air Force **develops, trains, sustains, and integrates the elements of air and space power** to produce air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. These six core competencies are tied together with **global awareness** and **C2**. Speed, flexibility, and the global nature of its reach and perspective distinguish the Air Force’s execution of its core competencies. Additionally, the Air Force is trained and equipped to conduct air and missile defense, airspace control operations, strategic attack of enemy centers of gravity, airlift, aerial refueling, air interdiction of enemy air, land, and naval forces and communications, close air support, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, electronic warfare, special operations, rescue and recovery, PSYOP support, weather services, and air logistic support to the Army and other forces. **The speed, range, flexibility, and precision of air and space forces enable the JFC to mass effects throughout the battlespace.** Air Force air mobility capabilities, which include air refueling, airlift, and air mobility support, allow Air Force elements to self-deploy rapidly and directly to worldwide contingency operations. **Most air and space forces are capable of performing multiple tasks** and may be employed at any level of war.

b. **Organization.** The US Air Force is structured to support joint and combined combat operations throughout the range of military operations.

- **The numbered air force (NAF) is the senior warfighting echelon of the Air Force.** A NAF conducts operations with assigned and attached forces under a command element. When participating in a joint operation, the tasked NAF will provide Air Force forces to the JFC within the framework of an **air and space expeditionary task force (ASETf)**. The ASETf is a deployed NAF



F-15C provides air superiority



F-16 on patrol

headquarters, or command echelon immediately subordinate to a NAF headquarters, with assigned and attached operating forces and appropriate command and control.

- **In a joint operation which includes Air Force forces, a Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) will be designated.** The COMAFFOR commands all Air Force forces assigned or attached to the Air Force component command. The COMAFFOR may be dual-hatted as the joint force air component commander (JFACC). Space forces deployed to a theater of operation normally will be a separate organization assigned directly to an ASETF or in-place NAF, but could be assigned to an air expeditionary wing (AEW).
- **Air Expeditionary Force (AEF).** AEFs are wings, groups, or squadrons attached to an ASETF or in-place NAF. Air Force deployable units are organized into packages composed of active component, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve units that comprise a mixture of weapon systems and capabilities. When tasked, these may be deployed in whole or in part as a tailored package to

provide the ASETF or in-place NAF the specific capabilities and assets that the JFC requires. Deployed wings, groups, and squadrons will be designated expeditionary from the time they are attached until no longer attached. **The basic fighting unit of the Air Force is the squadron.** Squadrons are configured to deploy and employ in support of crisis action requirements. Squadrons are not designed to conduct independent operations but rather to interact with other squadrons to achieve the synergy needed to conduct sustained and effective operations. While the basic fighting unit is a full squadron, **smaller operations may require only a contingent from a squadron.** In such cases, the attached squadron segment is designated expeditionary.

- **Air Expeditionary Group (AEG).** The AEG is an independent group attached to an ASETF or in-place NAF. Normally, the COMAFFOR exercises operational control (OPCON) of the AEG. It is the lowest command echelon of AEFs reporting directly to the COMAFFOR. **The AEG is composed of a portion of the wing command element and one or more operational squadrons.**

Elements from the wing are required to provide C2 for expeditionary groups since Air Force groups are organized without significant staff support.

- **Air Expeditionary Wing.** The AEW, normally commanded by a brigadier general, is a wing, or a portion of a wing, attached to an ASETF or in-place NAF. The ASETF or in-place NAF commander exercises OPCON of the AEW. **An AEW is normally composed of the wing command element and several groups.** When possible, the AEW is formed from units of a single wing.
 - **Multiple AEW Employment.** The ASETF may grow to include **several wings at geographically separate locations** and encompass the full range of air and space power. This includes organic sustainment and the capability to plan and execute operations across the range of military operations.
 - **Air Force special operations forces (AFSOF),** as the Air Force element of SOF, are structured with three special operations wings, two special operations groups, and a special tactics group to provide to USSOCOM aerial mobility, surgical firepower, tanker support, and special tactics units. AFSOF normally act in concert with Army and Navy SOF and supports activities ranging from combat operations of relatively limited duration to the longer term materiel and advisory support of foreign governments and military services.
- c. **Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units are integrated into all aspects of Air Force operations and provide additional resources for unique missions,** including weather reconnaissance, PSYOP, and aerial spraying, as well as providing the strategic interceptor force.

d. Specific Air Force capabilities (to include weapons capabilities) and organization are presented in the accompanying CD-ROM.

6. US Coast Guard

“The Coast Guard has fundamental and enduring roles in support of the National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy. The future is likely to bring unfamiliar multipolar and asymmetric threats to the maritime region. The Coast Guard will remain a flexible and reliable instrument of policy to address these challenges. Whether peacetime, crisis, or war, the Coast Guard will be ready to work in concert with the Department of Defense, to partner with other agencies, and to operate with friendly or allied forces.”

**Admiral James M. Loy, USCG
Commandant, US Coast Guard**

a. **General.** The US Coast Guard is a Military Service and a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times. Located within the Department of Transportation, it is specifically authorized to assist the Department of Defense in performance of any activity for which the Coast Guard is especially qualified. As one of the five Services, the Coast Guard performs the same common Service functions and supports the National Security Strategy, National Military Strategy, and the combatant commanders. National defense is one of the four major roles of the Coast Guard. The other three are maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, and maritime environmental protection. Within these roles, the Coast Guard provides unique capabilities essential to the United States.

b. During deployment and redeployment operations for the joint force, the Coast Guard can provide force protection of military shipping at US seaports of embarkation and



Port security boat on patrol

overseas ports of debarkation by conducting port security and harbor defense operations with port security units and patrol craft. Major cutters are deployed to participate in maritime interception operations to enforce sanctions against another nation and to conduct peacetime engagement activities. Port safety responsibilities in the continental United States (CONUS) include the establishment, certification, and supervision of ammunition loading operations. In addition, the Coast Guard's role in licensing additional merchant mariners to serve expanded defense shipping needs is integral to the mobilization process. The Coast Guard is unique among the Services in that it has statutory law enforcement authority. This capability can add a flexible dimension to operations.

c. **Organization**

- The Coast Guard is organized into **three levels** above the individual unit.
 - **Area.** There are two areas, the Atlantic Area and the Pacific Area, commanded by vice admirals. Areas are an organizational element equivalent to US Navy fleets. The areas are the Coast Guard's primary link to the Navy

components of unified commands. Major cutters and aircraft report directly to the area commanders.

- **District.** At the next lower level are nine numbered districts commanded by rear admirals. Groups, Marine Safety Offices, air stations, and major buoy tenders are operational units which report directly to the district commander.

- **Port Level.** (1) **Group.** Groups are named geographically and include small boat stations, patrol boats, aids to navigation teams, and other units which perform one or more missions. (2) **Marine Safety Office.** Marine safety offices are field units tasked to carry out numerous federal responsibilities ensuring the safe and efficient use of the nation's ports and waterways. The Coast Guard executes these port responsibilities through the Captains of the Ports (COTPs) who are designated by the Commandant, US Coast Guard, to direct law enforcement activities and enforce regulations. Within their jurisdictions, COTPs enforce port safety, port security, and maritime environmental protection regulations including protection and

security of vessels, harbors, waterfront facilities, and anchorages. The COTP is authorized to provide necessary security in response to a threat or situation when those with primary responsibility fail to provide, or are incapable of providing, proper protection for a vessel or waterfront facility. The COTP chairs the Port Readiness Committee which is composed of representatives from federal agencies and public or private port owners and operators. Upon activation of a Maritime Defense Zone, a US Navy component responsible for naval coastal defenses, a COTP may become a commander in that organization. This “dual hat” authority and responsibility provides a unique command capability: a military commander with law enforcement authority who is not subject to the Posse Comitatus Law. This designation in US ports capitalizes on the COTP’s authority and established relationship with the local maritime community and Port Readiness Committees involved in contingency planning. (3) **Activities.** The activities commander carries out the functions of both a group and Marine Safety Office.

- Statute provides that **the entire Coast Guard becomes a specialized service in the Navy when directed by the President** or upon a formal declaration of war by the Congress. The President may transfer an appropriate number of Coast Guard assets to the Navy. At any time, the Coast Guard also may assist the Navy without transferring forces by attaching units to a Navy command, with the gaining commander exercising OPCON over the attached units.
- **The Coast Guard and Navy cooperate in naval coastal warfare missions.** Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats may be deployed to conduct naval coastal

warfare missions. The Coast Guard has several port security units (PSUs) that are self-contained and can be deployed on short notice for port operations, security, and defense within ports, harbors, and harbor approaches. PSUs normally operate with US Navy Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Units. The Coast Guard also contributes to **harbor defense command units (HDCUs)**. HDCUs are C2 staffs tailored to the specific operational environment.

- All PSUs are reserve units and are the only reserve units in the Coast Guard. All other selective reservists are individual mobilization augmentees assigned to active Coast Guard units or detached to another Service, such as those Coast Guard personnel assigned to HDCUs.



Coast Guard cutter on patrol

d. **US Coast Guard search and rescue experts provide the world's best maritime rescue and coordination services.** The Coast Guard also is the **lead maritime law enforcement agency** for alien migrant interdiction operations, fisheries compliance, and interdiction of illegal drugs and the co-lead agency for air interdiction. Coast Guard cutters and aircraft spend a significant portion

of their underway time and flight hours engaged in **drug interdiction activity**. Coast Guard cutters and Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments aboard Navy ships regularly board, search, and seize ships.

e. Specific Coast Guard capabilities (to include weapons capabilities) and organization are presented in the accompanying CD-ROM.

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CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONAL COMBATANT COMMANDS

“For it is not profusion of riches or excess of luxury that can influence our enemies to court or respect us. This can only be effected by fear of our arms.”

Vegetius
De Re Militari, circa 4th century

1. General

a. JFCs capitalize on the power inherent in joint operations by synchronizing the complementary warfighting capabilities of all the Services and supporting commands into a unified effort. **The key to warfighting success is the synchronized employment of land, air, sea, special operations, and space forces** that provide the joint force with a wide range of operational and tactical options. The goal is to increase the total effectiveness of the joint force, not necessarily to involve all forces or to involve all forces equally.

b. One or more **functional combatant commands** are likely to be involved in every phase of an operation. They support the joint force through a geographic combatant command by providing such capabilities as:

- Intertheater transportation;
- Communications;
- Missile warning;
- Reconnaissance, surveillance, and intelligence;
- Navigation support;
- Weather support; and
- Direct action against the adversary.

c. JFCs and their staffs must be familiar with the capabilities of these organizations to effectively integrate their contribution into an operation.



Military Sealift Command Maritime Pre-positioning Ship

2. United States Transportation Command

“When the National Command Authorities direct employment of military forces, whether with clenched fist or open hand, the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) is involved.”

**General Robert L. Rutherford, USAF
Commander in Chief
United States Transportation
Command, 1994-1996**

a. The **Commander in Chief, US Transportation Command (USCINCTRANS)** is the single manager of defense common-user transportation both in peace and in war. The US Transportation Command (**USTRANSCOM**) is a **functional combatant command** with the following transportation component commands.

- Air Mobility Command (AMC)
- Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)

- Military Sealift Command (MSC)

b. Through these commands, USCINCTRANS provides **strategic air, land, and sea transportation**, including common-user terminal services, to deploy, employ, and sustain military forces to meet national objectives. **Geographic combatant commanders coordinate movement requirements and required delivery dates with USCINCTRANS** who, with the transportation component commands, provides a complete movement system from origin to the theater ports of debarkation and (by request of and in coordination with the combatant commander) from there to the final destination. **USTRANSCOM also provides liaison officers** to all geographic combatant commanders to assist in coordination of strategic mobility issues that may arise. Representatives and liaison officers from AMC, MTMC, and MSC address specific transportation functions under the control of USTRANSCOM and may be included on a geographic combatant command staff to facilitate the movement of forces into a designated operational area.



C-17 Globemaster III transport

"Nine times out of ten an army has been destroyed because its supply lines have been severed."

General Douglas MacArthur
Remarks to the Joint Chiefs of Staff,
1950

c. USCINCTRANS oversees a global transportation planning and execution system supported by communication and computer networks. The command moves troops, equipment, and supplies and continues to transport materiel and personnel to deployed forces for as long as necessary. USTRANSCOM normally will focus on the **first 3 to 7 days of strategic air movement and 30 days of sea movement**, including CONUS surface movement to aerial and seaports of embarkation. Additionally, USTRANSCOM provides a central point of contact for agencies preparing to support the deployment (see Figure III-1).

For detailed instructions on how to request movement via USTRANSCOM, see DOD Regulation 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation," Parts 1-4.

3. United States Space Command

"Today, we are the world's most powerful space force; however, we are in a shifting environment where space operations are becoming ever more vital to US and global economies, and military space capabilities are becoming increasingly indispensable to US national security. Space power is inextricably linked to military operations on land, sea, and in the air. Key military functions have already migrated to space — intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; ballistic missile detection and early warning; weapons guidance; position location; communications; and environmental monitoring. Space is truly the fourth medium of military operations and represents to our terrestrial warfighters the ultimate high ground."

General Howell M. Estes, III
Commander in Chief, United States Space Command 1996-1998

a. **Military space operations** and their resultant impact on military operations **are an evolving, integral part of the modern battlespace**. Space forces provide a means

US TRANSPORTATION COMMAND CAPABILITIES

- On-line status of transportation operations
- Strategic movement control
- Single contact for all strategic movement requirements
- Facilitate hand-off from strategic to theater for joint task force personnel, equipment, and sustainment
- Transportation intelligence
- Joint Operation Planning and Execution System and predeployment training
- Augmentation for the joint movement center

Figure III-1. US Transportation Command Capabilities



Defense Support Program satellite

to exploit and control space to assist in the successful execution of national security strategy, national military strategy, and joint force operations. Space systems also provide force multipliers that are increasingly important for sustaining an effective level of defensive capability as overall US military force structure is downsized and restructured. Space systems offer global coverage and the potential for real time and near real time support to military operations (see Figure III-2).

b. US Space Command (USSPACECOM) conducts joint space operations in support of the following mission areas.

- **Space force enhancement** — supporting the NCA, warfighters, and others with services and products from space
- **Space control** — ensuring friendly use of space while denying it to adversaries
- **Space support** — launching and operating satellites

Military space doctrine is addressed in JP 3-14, “Joint Doctrine; Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Space Operations.”

c. **Space force enhancement operations** are space operations conducted in concert with other forces that provide products and services to multiply joint force effectiveness. They **contribute directly to a joint force effort**, and provide advantages by increasing the JFC’s battlespace awareness and moderating the negative effects of friction encountered by forces in combat.

d. Space control operations provide **freedom of action in space for friendly forces** while **denying it to an adversary**. The objectives of space control are to 1) surveil space to maintain situation understanding, 2) protect critical friendly space systems from hostile actions, 3) prevent unauthorized access to, and exploitation of US and allied space systems, and 4) negate hostile space systems that place US and allied interests at risk.

e. Space support consists of operations that **deploy, sustain, or augment space assets**. The objective is assured access to space through space launch, satellite operations, and servicing and recovering on-orbit assets. Although conducted predominantly by the Commander in Chief, USSPACECOM (USCINCSpace) and subordinate commanders, **space support may be performed by the supported JFC** by

US SPACE COMMAND CAPABILITIES

- Global positioning and navigation support
- Environmental monitoring (weather, surface conditions)
- Intertheater and intratheater communications
- Space and terrestrial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
- Ballistic missile warning
- Space launch and satellite control
- Space support teams

Figure III-2. US Space Command Capabilities

managing apportioned military satellite communications assets and providing security for forward-deployed space forces.

“Communications dominate war; broadly considered, they are the most important single element in strategy, political or military.”

**RADM Alfred Thayer Mahan
The Problem With Asia, 1900**

f. Other USSPACECOM missions include **providing integrated threat warning and attack assessment** for the North American Aerospace Defense Command, **advocating space requirements** of other combatant commands, **planning for future ballistic missile defense forces and current and future space-based collection systems**; serving as the single point of contact for military space operation matters, to include satellite communications, providing military representation to US national, commercial, and international agencies for matters relating to military space operations; planning and implementing security

assistance relating to military space operations; providing military assessments, coordination, and planning in support of the National Military Strategy; and providing the military point of contact for countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in space. The Space Operations Center (SPOC), USSPACECOM is the single point of contact for assessing space capabilities. Combatant commanders, subordinate JFCs, and Services can access this information from the SPOC via the Global Command and Control System.

g. **The supported commander is an integral part of military space operations planning** and actively participates in making space part of the joint operation or campaign plan. Space capabilities, including nonmilitary systems, should be integrated into existing offensive and defensive operations and plans for future events. In particular, **it is normally incumbent upon the supported command to provide ground-based equipment** which is required to receive, process, and disseminate products provided



Titan IV launch vehicle

by space forces, or to use space platforms for communications. For example, space forces may provide missile warning information from space-based surveillance systems, but the supported command must receive this information, integrate it with other warning and surveillance information, and use the information in support of effective missile defense operations. Finally, **USCINCSpace may request support from the JFC in the prosecution of space control operations against terrestrial targets.** The JFC and component commanders (particularly the JFACC) should therefore consider space superiority objectives during campaign planning.

h. USSPACECOM, its components, and other organizations **field space support teams (SSTs)** to assist commanders in planning for, integrating, and using support from space. JFCs and their components should request SST support early in the planning process to ensure effective and efficient use of available space assets.

Details on specific SST support capabilities and request procedures are found in JP 3-14, “Joint Doctrine; Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Space Operations.”

4. United States Special Operations Command

“SOF must be a full-spectrum, multi-mission force providing a comprehensive set of capabilities to the nation. We must continue to operate effectively in joint, combined, and interagency environments yet must transcend these traditional parameters to fuse all of America’s political, military, economic, intellectual, technical, and cultural strengths into a comprehensive approach to future challenges.”

**General Peter J. Schoomaker
Commander in Chief, United States Special Operations Command**

a. SOF are organized, trained, and equipped specifically to accomplish the **nine principal missions** listed at Figure III-3.

b. **Designated SOF** include the following.

- **US Army.** Special Forces, Ranger, special operations (SO) aviation (rotary-wing), PSYOP and CA units.

US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND PRINCIPAL MISSIONS

- Direct action
- Special reconnaissance
- Foreign internal defense
- Unconventional warfare
- Combatting terrorism
- Psychological operations
- Civil affairs
- Counterproliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Information operations

Figure III-3. US Special Operations Command Principal Missions

- **US Navy.** SEALs, SEAL delivery vehicle teams, special boat units, and patrol coastal ships.
- **US Air Force.** SO fixed-wing and rotary-wing squadrons, special tactics squadrons, a foreign internal defense (FID) squadron, and a combat weather squadron.

c. **SO are a form of warfare characterized by a unique set of objectives, weapons, and forces.** While SOF can conduct missions across the range of military operations, **they normally focus on strategic and operational objectives.** PSYOP and CA forces are an exception; they normally operate at all levels of war simultaneously in support of a JFC's campaign plan in war, a geographic combatant commander's overt peacetime plan, or a US Ambassador's plan in peacetime. **SOF are not a substitute for conventional forces** but a complementary adjunct to capabilities inherent in those forces.

Depending upon requirements, **SOF can operate independently or in conjunction with conventional forces.** Operating as an independent force, the special skills inherent in SOF offer an adaptable military response to situations or crises that requires tailored, precisely focused application of power (see Figure III-4). The demands of SO require forces with attributes that distinguish them from conventional forces. Commanders should be familiar with these characteristics **to ensure that missions assigned to SOF are compatible with their capabilities.**

For more detailed discussion of SO doctrine and missions, see JP 3-05, "Doctrine for Joint Special Operations."

d. While SOF provide unique, versatile, and flexible forces designed primarily to accomplish these missions, **conventional assets may be required to provide logistic support.** The inherent capabilities of SOF also make them suitable for employment in a

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

- Conducted in war and peace
- Independent or integrated with conventional operations
- Targeted on strategic and operational level operations
- Frequently shaped by political-military considerations

Figure III-4. Special Operations

range of **collateral SO activities** such as coalition support, counterdrug and countermine activities, humanitarian assistance, security assistance, and combat search and rescue. All of these missions may be conducted in an operational environment requiring forcible entry, where SOF capabilities make them especially useful in short-term and/or limited-scope missions.

e. **USSOCOM** exercises combatant command (command authority) of all active and reserve SOF, US Army PSYOP, and CA forces (except for Marine Corps Reserve CA

Groups) stationed in the United States. Accordingly, USSOCOM also is **responsible for providing trained and combat-ready SOF to the geographic combatant commanders** and, when directed by the NCA, exercising command of selected SO.

f. **Special Operations Command and Control. SOF are most effective when fully integrated into a campaign plan** (peacetime or war). Given the ability of SOF to operate unilaterally, independently as part of the overall campaign, or in support of conventional forces, effective integration is



Special operations forces



Sea-air-land team

dependent on a robust C2 structure. **Successful execution of SO requires centralized, responsive, and unambiguous C2.** The limited window of opportunity normally associated with the majority of SOF missions, as well as the sensitive nature of many of these missions, requires a C2 structure that is, above all, responsive to the needs of the operational unit. SOF C2 is tailored for each specific mission or operation.

g. **Theater Special Operations Command (SOC).** To provide the necessary unity of command, each geographic combatant commander has established a **subunified command to serve as the functional SO component for the theater.** The theater SOC performs broad continuous missions uniquely suited to SOF capabilities that are of operational and strategic importance to the geographic combatant commander. The theater SOC commander normally exercises OPCON of all assigned SOF in theater with the exception of NSW units organic to CVBGs and amphibious ready groups and PSYOP forces.

h. The **theater SOC commander** has two principal roles:

- Theater SO Advisor; and

- Joint Forces Special Operations Component Commander, when designated

“The mind of the enemy and the will of his leaders is a target of far more importance than the bodies of his troops.”

Brigadier General S. B. Griffith II, USMC (Introduction to Mao Tse-Tung on Guerrilla Warfare), 1961

i. **Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF).** When required, the JFC may establish a JSOTF. A JSOTF is a **temporary joint SOF command** formed to conduct SO in a specific theater of operations or to accomplish a special operation or prosecute SO in support of a theater campaign or other operations. The JSOTF may have conventional units assigned or attached to support the conduct of specific missions.

j. **PSYOP and CA Forces.** Although designated as SOF, command relationships pertaining to PSYOP and CA forces are structured to support both SO and conventional forces.

- **The broad range of PSYOP activities** (conducted across the strategic,

operational, and tactical levels with the requirement to fully integrate with interagency activities as well as with conventional forces) **mandates that PSYOP relationships be distinct from other SO activities.** The focus of PSYOP is broader than just those functions conducted by the theater SOC, and its C2 must be such that it provides both direct access to the JFC and full integration at all levels. C2 of PSYOP forces is normally executed by the establishment of a joint PSYOP task force (JPOTF) directly under the JFC.

For further discussion of C2 for PSYOP forces see JP 3-53, "Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations."

- **CA forces** also support the overall campaign of the geographic combatant commander. CA forces may be employed in all stages of an operation and must be fully integrated with interagency as well as DOD activities at all levels of warfare. Effective coordination with local and host nation (HN) authorities as well as private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) requires a **C2 structure which permits**

direct access to the JFC. CA forces normally are attached to supported units.

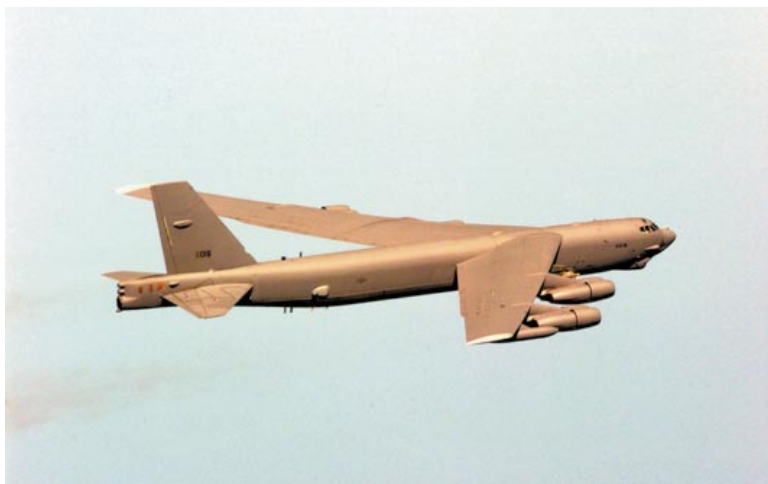
For further discussion of C2 for CA forces, see JP 3-57, "Doctrine for Joint Civil-Military Operations."

5. United States Strategic Command

"The end of the Cold War saw the lessening of one form of threat to America's security, but recent years have continued to reveal new challenges. America's goals of security and stability are being achieved. If we are to continue to meet those goals in an uncertain world, America must remain strong so that its forces can deter threats to our vital interests. At US Strategic Command, peace is still our profession, and the strength of our deterrent forces remains the backbone of that peace."

**General Eugene E. Habiger, USAF
Commander in Chief, United States
Strategic Command, 1996-1998**

- a. **US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) brings together the planning, targeting, and wartime employment** of all Air Force and Navy strategic nuclear forces and/or capabilities



B-52 heavy bomber

under one commander. These strategic forces include Air Force heavy bombers, aerial tankers, and land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and Navy fleet ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs).

b. **The mission of USSTRATCOM is to posture strategic forces in a manner to deter a military attack on the United States, US forces, and its allies.** Should deterrence fail, strategic forces will be employed when directed by the NCA and authorized by the President. Additionally, USSTRATCOM conducts worldwide airborne reconnaissance and surveillance in support of strategic force employment, ensures effective command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) for strategic force employment, and provides support to other combatant commanders.

c. **The Triad continues to be the foundation of the US national strategy of deterrence.** The Triad consists of SSBNs, ICBMs, and long-range bombers. Each component or leg of the Triad provides different capabilities and strengths, presenting any enemy with three unique threats to counter.

d. **SSBNs are considered the most survivable leg of the Triad.** This is due to the submarine's great mobility and ability to disappear into the ocean's depths. The submarine's **Trident missiles** possess a global targeting capability. SSBNs are constantly on patrol, with each patrol area totaling more than one million square miles.

e. **ICBMs are a cost-effective, continuous alert force.** ICBMs can provide immediate reaction and are able to place warheads on specified targets within 30 minutes of notification. The ICBM force consists of Minuteman III and Peacekeeper missiles located at various bases in CONUS.



Trident missile

f. **The bomber fleet is a visible, flexible, and recallable strategic asset.** B-52s have been the backbone of America's long-range bomber force for more than 30 years and will continue to provide a lethal and credible standoff capability with air launched cruise missiles. The **B-2**, with advanced avionics and superior stealth, provides the capability to penetrate air defenses and eliminate effective retaliation, thereby providing a strong, effective deterrent and combat force.

g. To ensure constant communication with forces in time of national emergency, **USSTRATCOM uses both ground and air C2 assets.** The **USSTRATCOM Command Center** is a ground facility which transmits emergency action messages to the Triad. C2 aircraft are able to communicate with any leg of the Triad at any time. These aircraft

include the Navy E-6 TACAMO (“Take charge and move out”) and the National Airborne Operations Center E-4B. In addition to these aircraft, USSTRATCOM has a **self-contained, ground mobile HQ** that can operate anywhere and assume strategic C2 responsibilities.

h. Upon request, **USSTRATCOM provides geographic combatant commanders with a team of advisors skilled in nuclear planning and coordination.** This theater planning response cell advises and assists the geographic combatant commander in crisis action planning and acts as a liaison between the geographic combatant commander and USSTRATCOM.

CHAPTER IV

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

“America’s forces must in the future be capable of operating in, and contributing toward, three distinct policy environments: joint military; the interagency process; and multinational efforts.”

ADM Paul David Miller
USN

1. General

a. The Armed Forces have a long association with other agencies of the federal government, notably the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Department of State (DOS). However, as missions have become more diverse since the end of the Cold War, **the frequency and level of interagency coordination and cooperation have expanded** to include a wide range of federal, state, local, private, and international organizations. Operations such as peacekeeping, counterproliferation, consequence management, drug enforcement, disaster relief, and FHA require close cooperation and interaction among a continually changing field of players. **These nonmilitary organizations provide valuable knowledge, expertise, and unique capabilities** in many situations and remote regions of the world. **The JTF can capitalize on the capabilities of these organizations to accomplish its mission more effectively**, and conversely, the agencies, particularly PVO and NGO, may depend on the military for support or protection to accomplish their goals.

b. The trend and importance of **DOD involvement in the interagency process at the operational level** is on the rise. A broad range of government and nongovernmental organizations, both domestic and foreign, have major responsibilities and competencies which may enhance achievement of US national policy objectives. The **challenge of**

interagency operations lies in the **disparity of organizations** and their **respective capability, authority, objectives, and organization**. In an effort to reconcile this disparity, Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 56, “Managing Complex Contingency Operations,” attempts to integrate all components of a US response to a crisis by accelerating interagency planning. The goal of the planning is to identify appropriate agencies’ missions and tasks as well as critical funding. Additionally, the planning facilitates coordination mechanisms at the operational level. PDD 56 drives US Government (USG) agencies to institutionalize what we have learned. The overall purpose is to achieve unity of effort among USG agencies and internal organizations engaged in complex contingency operations.

“The challenge, not only to the Nation’s leadership but to commanders at all levels, is to recognize the resources to apply to a problem and to bring these to the interagency table. Our efforts must be coordinated despite philosophical and operational differences separating agencies. An atmosphere of cooperation can ultimately contribute to unity of effort. Pursuit of consensus in the interagency process should be viewed as a means — not an end to the process. Interagency success, therefore, should not compromise the authority, roles or core competencies of individual agencies.”

**JP 3-08, Interagency Coordination
During Joint Operations**

For a detailed discussion of interagency coordination, refer to JP 3-08, “Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations.”

“Whether military forces are involved in the detention of migrants in Guantanamo Bay, countering the flow of drugs from Latin America, stopping a tyrannical invader in the Middle East, providing humanitarian assistance to a storm-ravaged populace, or making peace on the Horn of Africa, success will depend to a large extent on our ability to blend and engage all elements of national power. Interagency coordination forges the vital link between the military link of that power to the economic, political and diplomatic, and informational entities of the US Government and other nongovernmental agencies effectively. Successful interagency coordination enables these agencies to mount a coherent and efficient, collective operation.”

JP 3-08, Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations

2. DOD and Federal Agency Capabilities

The United States is **prepared for a wide range of contingency operations** in support of national interests. These operations include, among others, smaller-scale combat operations, multilateral peace operations, noncombatant evacuation operations, counterproliferation, consequence management, and FHA and domestic support operations. US forces are capable of responding quickly to, and operating effectively in, all of these operations. However, US forces seldom operate in isolation and their capabilities are enhanced when they interact with a variety of DOD and other Federal agencies. **The JFC and staff should be familiar with the capabilities of these organizations** in order to capitalize on their potential contributions as force multipliers.

3. National and DOD Intelligence Organizations

“Information is a commodity, but it is not a consumable; its value increases with the number of people who have access to it.”

**Vice Admiral Arthur K. Cebrowski,
Joint Staff J-6, May 1995**

a. **Gaining intelligence dominance of the battlespace is a critical factor in operational success.** Gaining and maintaining this intelligence dominance enhances the JFC’s flexibility by opening additional operational options. Additionally, timely intelligence may reduce risk by identifying adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions.

b. **National assets such as surveillance and reconnaissance satellites, previously considered principally in a strategic context, have become an increasingly important adjunct to JTF operations.** (Specific applications are listed in Figure IV-1.) DOD and national-level intelligence agencies and organizations include the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS), CIA, and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) as well as the intelligence divisions of the DOS and Military Services. These agencies continually gather information and publish intelligence reports assessing emerging world situations. Many of these reports are available to the JFC and subordinates throughout the planning process. **The JFC should have an understanding of the capabilities of these national-level intelligence agencies** and their collection, processing, analysis, production, reporting, dissemination, and direct support functions. All-source intelligence that is current and readily available offers the JFC the information needed to develop plans and conduct contingency operations.

NATIONAL AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION SUPPORT

Intelligence is used in:

- Developing strategy
- Determining objectives
- Determining deception objectives
- Planning operations
- Conducting operations
- Evaluating the effects of operations

Figure IV-1. National and Department of Defense Intelligence Organization Support

See JP 2-0, “*Doctrine for Intelligence Support to Joint Operations*,” JP 2-01, “*Joint Intelligence Support to Military Operations*,” and JP 2-02, “*National Intelligence Support to Joint Operations*,” for more detailed information.

c. **Joint Staff Director for Intelligence (J-2).** The Joint Staff J-2 is responsible for **working with the other national-level organizations to obtain intelligence for joint operations.** Unless otherwise determined, the Joint Staff J-2 is the channel through which national agencies are tasked. This support is in addition to arrangements which may be established for direct support by those agencies to the joint commands.

d. Defense Intelligence Agency

- DIA ensures that expeditious, tailored, all-source **intelligence collection, processing, analysis, production, and dissemination support** is provided to

DOD entities. This support includes selected intelligence planning, programming, and policy functions in support of conventional, special, and nuclear operations; collection and collection management support; and analysis for strategic warning, order of battle, threat, counterintelligence (CI), and medical, scientific and technical, current, estimative, and target intelligence.

- DIA capabilities include the following.
 - Establishing **standards of capability and interoperability** for joint and Service intelligence activities.
 - Coordinating **planning and programming of intelligence resources**, including those for selected automated data processing systems, telecommunications, and survivability.

- Reviewing proposed **DOD intelligence programs** to ensure interoperability and feasibility of requirements.

- Providing **DOD management of collection activities** (e.g., human intelligence [HUMINT], measurement and signature intelligence, and open-source intelligence).

- Planning and developing **implementing instructions** to provide intelligence support to joint organizations across the range of military operations with emphasis on special operations, crisis response, and war.

- Providing DOD participation in the **national intelligence support teams (NISTs)** which are deployed to JTFs upon request to facilitate flow of intelligence between supported commanders and Washington, DC.

e. **US Defense Attaché Office (USDAO).** The USDAO is an **organization of Service attachés** and is operated by the DIA. The defense attaché is normally the senior Service attaché assigned to an embassy. **Attachés interact with national defense officials of the HN** at various levels and in many capacities. Attachés also serve the Ambassador and coordinate with, and represent, their respective Military Departments on Service matters. The attachés assist the FID program by exchanging information with the combatant commander's staff on HN military, social, economic, and political issues.

f. **National Security Agency/Central Security Service**

- **The NSA/CSS**, which includes the Service cryptologic elements and the US Cryptologic System, **provides signals intelligence (SIGINT) and information**

security (encompassing computer security and communications security) for the conduct of military operations in accordance with tasking, priorities, and standards of timeliness assigned by the Secretary of Defense. NSA also responds to changing and time-sensitive **SIGINT requirements** to support military operations both in wartime and military operations other than war. Additionally, it supports US military operations in conventional and SO missions, develops cryptologic support plans to operation and campaign plans, and provides SIGINT support in information operations.

"Nothing is more worthy of the attention of a good general than the endeavour to penetrate the designs of the enemy."

**Niccolo Machiavelli:
Discourses, 1517**

- **NSA/CSS can provide JFCs with tailored analytical and operational support** through the NSA/CSS element of a NIST.

g. **Central Intelligence Agency.** The CIA provides **positive support to joint operations.**

- **The Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) has assets that may be relevant in supporting joint operations.** The DCI directs major technical intelligence collection systems that service both strategic and operational intelligence requirements. The DCI also has responsibility for coordinating HUMINT activities and CI operations outside the United States.

- When requested by the Department of Defense and approved by the DCI, **the CIA can provide JFCs with tailored analytical and operational support** through the CIA element of a NIST. It

also can **augment existing CIA representation** to the National Military Joint Intelligence Center and/or to the joint intelligence center and/or joint intelligence support element. To provide intelligence to the military and facilitate communication, the CIA has established an **Office of Military Affairs** under the direction of the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Military Support.

h. National Imagery and Mapping Agency. NIMA provides timely, relevant, and accurate **imagery**, imagery intelligence (**IMINT**), and geospatial **information** in support of national security objectives. NIMA manages national imagery collection requirements, establishes policy and guidance, and manages the acquisition, development, sustainment, and retirement of components of the imagery and mapping architecture. **NIMA provides national-level exploitation, reporting, and IMINT products** in support of the Military Services, unified commands and national and defense policymakers. NIMA also develops and maintains plans to ensure **geospatial information and services (GI&S)** to joint forces under crisis and wartime conditions to include executing plans and procedures for increased collection, production, and distribution of GI&S. NIMA obtains and uses the best information available, whether from commercial, government, or other sources and can provide JFCs with tailored support through the NIMA element of a NIST.

4. DOD Organizations

a. Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE). The JCSE is a unique **communications organization** under command of US Atlantic Command, but operationally controlled by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, the JCSE consists of an active duty element of

approximately 500 personnel and two Air National Guard Joint Communications Support Squadrons. The JCSE can provide **tactical communications support** for two simultaneously deployed JTFs and JSOTFs. The JCSE is staffed with personnel from all Services and is equipped with a wide array of tactical and commercial communications assets that may be tailored to meet a variety of contingency missions.

b. Joint Spectrum Center (JSC). The mission of the JSC is to ensure the DOD's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum in support of national security and military objectives. The JSC serves as the DOD focal point for electromagnetic spectrum management matters in support of the unified commands, Military Departments, and Defense agencies in planning, acquisition, training, and operations. The JSC serves as the DOD focal point for supporting the spectrum supremacy aspects of information operations. Data bases maintained by the JSC provide electronic warfare (EW) planners with information covering communications, radar, navigation aids, broadcast, identification, and EW systems operated by DOD, other USG departments and agencies, and private businesses or organizations. The JSC also provides foreign command, control, and communications frequency and location data. Information from these data bases is available on a quick reaction basis in a variety of formats and media to support EW planners and electromagnetic spectrum managers. The JSC has designated augmentation teams that can be deployed to unified commands, subordinate component commands or JTFs when requested. The teams can also serve as on-site advisors and assistants in electromagnetic spectrum management matters as required. Additionally, the JSC maintains rapid deployment teams that are able to quickly locate and identify interference sources. These teams recommend technical and operational fixes to resolve identified interference sources.

c. **Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).** DISA is the central manager of the **defense information infrastructure (DII)** and is responsible for **planning, developing, integrating, and supporting C4I needs of the NCA and unified commands** under all conditions of peace and war. DISA performs the day-to-day mission of exercising management control and technical direction of the DII. The DII is defined as the web of communications networks, computers, software, data bases, applications, data, security services, and other capabilities that meet the **information processing and transport needs** of DOD users in peace and in all crisis, conflict, humanitarian support, and wartime roles. The DII supports national security emergency preparedness telecommunications functions of the National Communications System.

d. **Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).** Through the Defense Logistics Support Command, DLA **provides integrated materiel management of wholesale subsistence, clothing and textiles, bulk and packaged petroleum products, construction materiel, medical supplies, and consumable repair parts** for the Services. Effective April 1998, DLA assumed distribution responsibility from NIMA for all hard-copy geospatial information. DLA is the DOD agent for **disposal and reutilization, to include hazardous materiel.** The Defense Contract Management Command provides worldwide contract administration services in times of peace, crisis, and war, to include administration for logistics civil augmentation program contracts. **DLA participates fully in the deliberate planning process** and exercises its responsibilities by advising the Joint Staff and recommending resource allocations and production priorities when appropriate. DLA conducts a logistics sustainability analysis of the combatant commanders' OPLANs. During contingencies and upon request of the supported commander, DLA provides tailored DLA

Contingency Support Teams to support mission needs across the breadth of DLA activities.

e. **Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA).** DTRA provides **nuclear and other special weapons expertise** to joint operations, with emphasis on technical and operational support. Specific capabilities include the following.

- **Nuclear Stockpile Support.** Assist the JFC to ensure the reliability, safety, security, use control, surety, and explosive ordnance disposal of nuclear weapons, weapons technical inspections, quality assurance, and logistics management support.
- **Emergency Response.** Support JFC response to radiological accidents and other nuclear-related incidents.
- **Planning Support.** Assist JFC operational planning against biological, nuclear, chemical, and other specified advanced weapons facilities. This specifically includes technical support and products for target planning against hardened targets to include employing computerized models to assess and manage consequences of an attack on WMD facilities.
- **Survivability Assessments.** Assist the JFC in identifying and assessing the vulnerabilities of JFC-designated facilities (especially hardened facilities), forces, and other assets. Estimate C4I capabilities in environments disturbed by nuclear weapons and other WMD effects.
- **Defense Nuclear Advisory Team (DNAT).** Upon request of the geographic combatant commander, a team of specialists from DTRA and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute provide support to the geographic

combatant commander and JTF in the organization, C2, communications, public affairs, legal, health physics, radiation medicine, and site remediation aspects of a nuclear weapon accident or incident or other radiological event. Requests for DNAT support go from the geographic combatant commander, through the National Military Command Center, to the DTRA Operations Center. The DNAT deploys within 4 hours of notification.

5. Federal Agencies

a. Department of State

- **Security Assistance Organization (SAO).** SAO is the most important FID-related military activity under the supervision of the Ambassador. The SAO reports to the US Ambassador and **assists HN security forces** by planning and administering the military aspects of a security assistance program. SAO also **helps the Country Team communicate HN assistance needs** to policy and budget officials within the USG. In addition, the SAO provides **oversight of training and assistance teams** temporarily assigned to assist the HN. The SAO is limited by law from giving direct training assistance, which is normally provided through special teams and organizations assigned to perform limited tasks for specific periods (e.g., mobile training teams, technical assistance teams, and quality assurance teams).
- **Country Team.** The Country Team concept establishes **in-country, interdepartmental coordination procedures** among key members of the United States Diplomatic Mission. The composition of a Country Team varies widely, depending on the decision of the Chief of Mission (COM), the local

situation, and the number and levels of US departments and agencies present. The principal military members of a Country Team are the **Defense Attaché** and the **chief of the SAO**. Although not a member of the diplomatic mission, the US area military commander (the combatant commander or a subordinate) may be requested to participate or be represented in meetings conducted by the Country Team. Given the highly political nature of many peace operations, **Country Team coordination is generally extensive**, often assuming the form of policy control. This coordination is intended to facilitate unity of effort and reduce independent, disjointed informational or military initiatives.

JP 3-07.1, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense (FID),” contains more details.

- **Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST).** The FEST is a DOS-led, rapidly deployable, interagency team of experts from the US counterterrorism community. The FEST may include representatives from any agency of the USG and may be deployed by dedicated DOD airlift when an international terrorist incident involves US interests. Its purpose is to assist the US Ambassador and HN in dealing with the incident. The FEST provides the ambassador with an integrated team of experts to coordinate USG on-scene support. Normal FEST organization includes personnel from the DOS, Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the intelligence community. Unique crises may require expert representation from other organizations such as the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Energy, or consequence management response team (CMRT).

- **Consequence Management Response Team.** The DOS-led CMRT advises the COM and provides the HN technical assistance on mitigating effects of a serious nuclear, biological, chemical, or WMD incident on the affected populace. When requested by the COM, the CMRT deploys on short notice to assess HN emergency needs, magnitude of the damage, and available international resources. After developing a consequence management response plan, the CMRT will act as liaison between the COM and organizations responding to the crisis.
- **United States Information Agency (USIA).** Operating as the United States Information Service overseas, USIA has primary interest in the **dissemination of information and related materials about the United States to countries throughout the world.** The USIA tracks foreign press and media coverage and can assist in publicizing US military and civilian achievements in a given foreign country. JTF and USIA informational efforts, therefore, should be mutually supportive. USIA can provide important input to the JTF regarding the implications of foreign opinion. As the JFC's subordinate joint task force responsible for conveying selected information to the people in the JTF's operational area, the JPOTF can coordinate with USIA and other USG information agencies to ensure a unified, coherent effort in communicating with the people and governments of the countries within the JTF's operational area.

For more detail see JP 3-53, "Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations."

b. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).** NOAA conducts

research, makes predictions, and gathers data about the environment. NOAA capabilities include weather forecasting, collecting satellite images of global weather patterns, and interfacing with an international search-and-rescue satellite system that assists in locating downed pilots and mariners in distress.

c. **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** FEMA develops and coordinates national policy and programs, and facilitates **effective emergency management during all phases of national security and catastrophic emergencies.** FEMA coordinates Federal, state, and local resources on issues of national security emergency preparedness, including mobilization preparedness, civil defense, continuity of government, and technological disasters, within the United States and its territories and possessions.

JP 3-07.7, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Domestic Support Operations," provides additional information on the relationship of the Department of Defense and FEMA in planning and executing domestic support operations.

d. **United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)**

- **USAID/OFDA** administers the President's authority to **coordinate the provision of assistance in response to disasters**, as declared by the Ambassador within a foreign country or higher DOS authority. USAID/OFDA also has the authority to provide assistance, notwithstanding any other provision of law. This authority allows USAID/OFDA to expedite assistance at the operational and tactical levels through the use of NGOs and PVOs and other sources of relief (see Figure IV-2).

USAID/OFDA RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Organizing and coordinating the total US Government disaster relief response**
- **Responding to mission requests for disaster assistance**
- **Initiating the necessary procurement of supplies, services, and transportation**
- **Coordinating assistance efforts with operational-level nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations**

Figure IV-2. USAID/OFDA Responsibilities

- **Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART).** The DART provides specialists trained in a variety of disaster relief skills to **assist US Embassies and USAID missions with the management of the USG response to disasters.** DARTs coordinate their activities with the foreign country, PVO, NGO, international organizations (IOs), UN, other assisting countries, and US military assets deployed to the disaster area. The structure of a DART is dependent on the size, complexity, type, and location of the disaster, and the requirements of USAID and/or Embassy and the host country. **The DART is organized and supervised by a DART team leader selected by OFDA.** The team leader receives a delegation of authority from and works directly for the OFDA Assistant Director for Disaster Response or higher designee.

e. **Federal Bureau of Investigation.** The FBI **investigates violations** of certain federal statutes, **collects evidence** in cases in which the United States is or may be an interested party, and **performs other duties** imposed by law or Presidential directive. The FBI also maintains liaison posts abroad in a number of foreign countries in its effort to quell organized crime, drugs, foreign CI, white collar crime, terrorism, and violent crime.

f. **Drug Enforcement Administration.** The DEA is the **primary narcotics law enforcement agency** of the USG. It has 19 domestic field divisions and at least one office located in each state. Overseas, DEA maintains 70 offices staffed by over 300 Special Agents and 130 support personnel in 50 foreign countries. DEA's mission is to **enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States** and to bring to the criminal and civil justice systems those organizations, and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic within the United States.

g. **Public Health Service (PHS).** The primary mission of the PHS is the oversight of health, biomedical research, and

emergency medical response for the nation. PHS has responsibility for coordination of health and medical preparedness for domestic disaster response. This role includes medical response to domestic terrorism and the use of chemical or biological weapons. The PHS consists of approximately 6,000 medical, nursing, and health care professionals under the direction of the US Surgeon General. In time of war or emergency involving national defense, the PHS commissioned corps can be militarized by Presidential Executive Order.

6. International, Private Voluntary, and Nongovernmental Organizations

a. **International Organizations.** IOs are **generally categorized as either governmental or nongovernmental.** International governmental organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union and the International Civil Aviation Organization, are created by international agreements among states. On the other hand, NGOs such as the International Committee of the Red Cross are not created by international agreement, but generally composed of private individuals or organizations.

“By melding the capabilities of the military and the NGOs and PVOs, you have developed a force multiplier.”

**Ambassador Madeleine Albright
US Representative to the
United Nations, 1993-1997**

b. **Nongovernmental Organizations.** NGOs refer to **transnational organizations of private citizens or organizations that may maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN.** NGOs may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or

simply groups with a common interest in FHA activities (development and relief). **NGOs are predominantly national or international, nonprofit citizen’s voluntary organizations.** They are involved in such diverse activities as education, technical projects, relief, and refugee development programs. Examples of NGOs include, but are not limited to, religious, peace, disarmament, and human rights groups. In the international community, the term “NGO” often is used for both NGOs and PVOs.

c. **Private Voluntary Organizations.** PVOs are **private, normally US-based, nonprofit organizations involved in humanitarian efforts** including, but not limited to, relief, development, refugee assistance, environment, public policy, or global education.

d. Most NGOs and PVOs are extremely dedicated and **capable of providing specific humanitarian relief tasks.** They generally precede military forces into an operational area and maintain political neutrality. However, they often lack the resources to overcome terrain obstacles, or specialized equipment for complex emergencies. The efforts of PVOs and NGOs normally are coordinated by UN agencies, such as the Department of Humanitarian Affairs or High Commissioner for Refugees. The JTF may establish liaison with the overall UN coordinating agency by establishing a civil-military operations center (CMOC).

e. The purpose of the **CMOC** is to **coordinate and assist US and multinational forces** with IOs, NGOs, PVOs, and HN agencies and authorities. The CMOC provides access for nonmilitary agencies desiring help and coordination with military forces. The CMOC also provides both access and civil-military operations-related information to and from nonmilitary organizations operating away from the

military HQ. The CMOC is mission-oriented and staffed appropriately.

“What’s the relationship between a just-arrived military force and the NGOs and PVOs that might have been working in a crisis-torn area all along? What we have is a partnership. If you are successful, they are successful; and, if they are successful, you are successful. We need each other.”

GEN J. M. Shalikashvili, USA
Chairman of the Joint
Chiefs of Staff, 1993-1997

f. There are literally hundreds of NGOs and PVOs operating around the world. The **number fluctuates** as organizations are formed to meet the needs of a particular crisis while other organizations are dissolved for lack of interest or resources. The dynamics are further complicated by a **regional or geographic focus** of many of the organizations as well as **diversity in the political and social positions** they may hold. Some NGOs and PVOs may be wary of cooperating with military authorities for fear they will be perceived as supporting a military solution or as having taken sides.

g. **The JFC must evaluate the situation** to determine which private agencies are operating in the area and to what degree they are willing to cooperate, support, and be supported by the JTF. This may be more difficult than it sounds — in Somalia alone, there were 78 private organizations contributing relief support.

“By 1993, there were more than 100 such groups (NGOs and PVOs) in Cambodia. Some had been there for ten years; for much of that time they constituted the only foreign presence in the country.”

COL K. Farris, USA
UN Transitional Authority
in Cambodia

*For detailed information on **government, NGO, and PVO capabilities**, and how the **JTF can interface** with and employ the complementary capabilities of these organizations, see JP 3-08, “Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations.”*

h. **United Nations.** The UN is a **voluntary association of sovereign countries** that have committed themselves to international peace and security. The UN is not chartered to intervene in the internal affairs of any country. The primary purpose of the UN is to **maintain peace and security** throughout the world and to **develop friendly relations** among nations.

i. US military forces may be directly involved in UN operations under **two provisions of the UN Charter.**

- **Chapter VI, “Pacific Settlement of Disputes.”** This chapter gives the UN authority to **mediate international disputes between states and recommend terms of settlement.** It establishes a series of procedures that may be used in seeking to secure the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- **Chapter VII, “Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression.”** This chapter gives the UN the authority to **use armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security.** It establishes procedures that may be used when a situation has passed the stage of a dispute and has become a threat to peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression.

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CHAPTER V

CD-ROM OVERVIEW

1. General

a. **The CD-ROM is designed to expand and elaborate upon the spectrum of JTF capabilities** outlined in this publication. It bridges the gap from general JTF planning to achieve assigned objectives to the specific capabilities and options which the Services, functional combatant commands, and DOD and other Federal agencies possess in order to accomplish these mission areas.

b. Information in the CD-ROM is **organized along the task descriptions** established by CJCSM 3500.04A, "Universal Joint Task List" Version 3.0, dated 13 September 1996 and JP 5-0, "Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations." It can be accessed by either the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) or capabilities menus, or through use of the search mode.

2. CD-ROM Organization

a. **The menus are structured on the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)** and the capabilities of the Services to perform activities or processes that the JTF must accomplish to execute assigned missions.

b. Although the UJTL describes all three levels of war (strategic, operational, and tactical) by task, **this CD-ROM focuses on the operational level of war**, which is the focal point for a JTF. Strategic levels are addressed when national strategic capabilities or assets may be made available to a JTF. Tactical levels are addressed as a resultant factor of operational decisions.

c. **The tasks in the UJTL are founded on joint tactics, techniques, and procedures (JTTP).** This does not mean that the UJTL

is doctrine, but rather the names and definitions of the tasks in the UJTL were developed, as much as possible, using joint doctrine and associated JTTP as the primary source. Thus the UJTL provides a means of listing and describing the capability requirements of combatant commanders.

3. UJTL Menu

a. The CD-ROM UJTL menu is **organized by task and related JTF desired operational capabilities.** It includes:

- Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver;
- Develop Operational Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance;
- Employ Operational Firepower;
- Provide Operational Support;
- Exercise Operational Command and Control; and
- Provide Operational Protection

b. **Subsequent options then sub-divide these major tasks into appropriate supporting and enabling tasks**, such as, "Conduct Operations in Depth," "Provide Operational Aerospace and Missile Defense," or "Supply Operational Forces," which must be accomplished by the Services, functional combatant commands, or Department of Defense and other Federal agencies, to successfully perform the JTF assignment. Only those supporting and enabling tasks which a subordinate JTF component would be required to perform are included. Those functions that are clearly the responsibility of

the JTF staff, such as “Formulate Request for Strategic Deployment,” have been intentionally omitted.

c. The **overarching operational concept** in JP 1, “Joint Warfare of the Armed Forces of the United States,” is that **JTFs synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, space, and special operations forces** to achieve strategic and operational objectives through integrated, joint campaigns and major operations. Accordingly, upon selecting a UJTL supporting or enabling task, options are further sub-divided into the **five systematic categories** of land, sea, air, special operations, and space forces. These five categories are

divided subsequently by individual Service, functional combatant command, or DOD and other Federal agencies which possess the capability to accomplish the task, down to the battalion, squadron, ship level. Principle end-items of equipment and major weapon systems also are included.

d. Figure V-1 portrays the **UJTL logic steps** of a typical hierarchy of information contained in the JP 3-33, “Joint Force Capabilities,” CD-ROM.

e. Using the logic steps described in Figure V-1, when exploring options for gaining and maintaining maritime superiority, the user

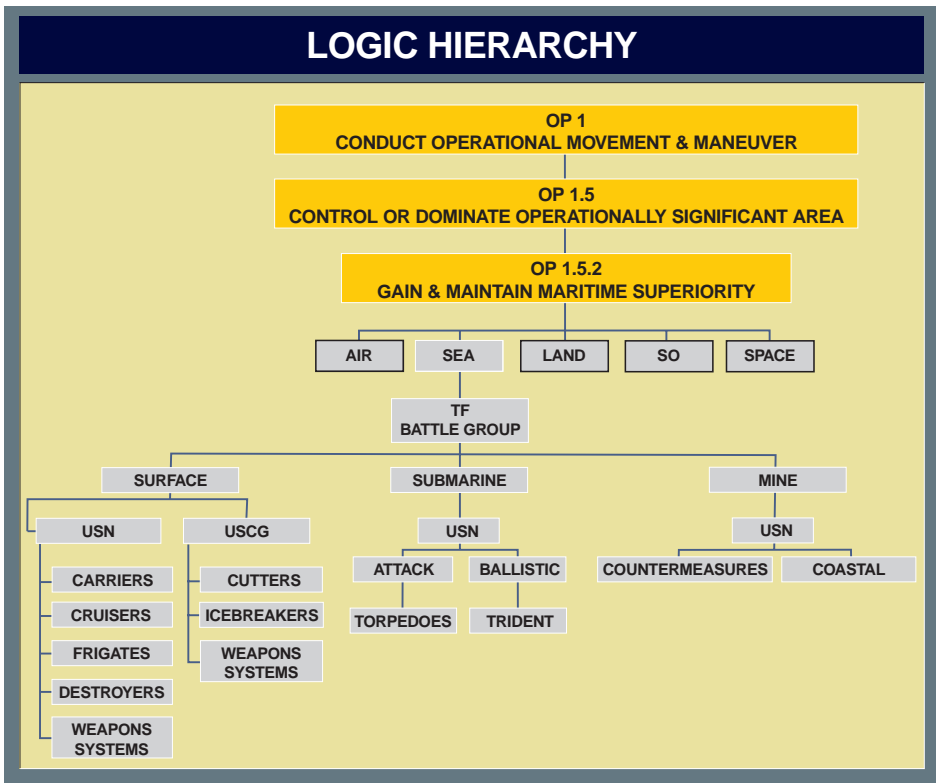


Figure V-1. Logic Hierarchy

selects OP 1, “Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver.” This is accomplished by moving the cursor to the OP 1 button and clicking the left mouse button once. The sequence of screens is shown in Figures V-2 through V-19.

f. After reviewing the contents of both OP 1 screens by clicking on the NEXT and BACK

buttons, the user selects OP 1.5, “Control or Dominate Operationally Significant Area.” It is not required to view the second OP 1 screen if the user is already familiar with the subject; OP 1.5 may be selected immediately, if desired. (The NEXT and BACK buttons work only within a set of screens from the same file. To move back to a previous file, close the current file by clicking the CLOSE button at the bottom of the screen.)

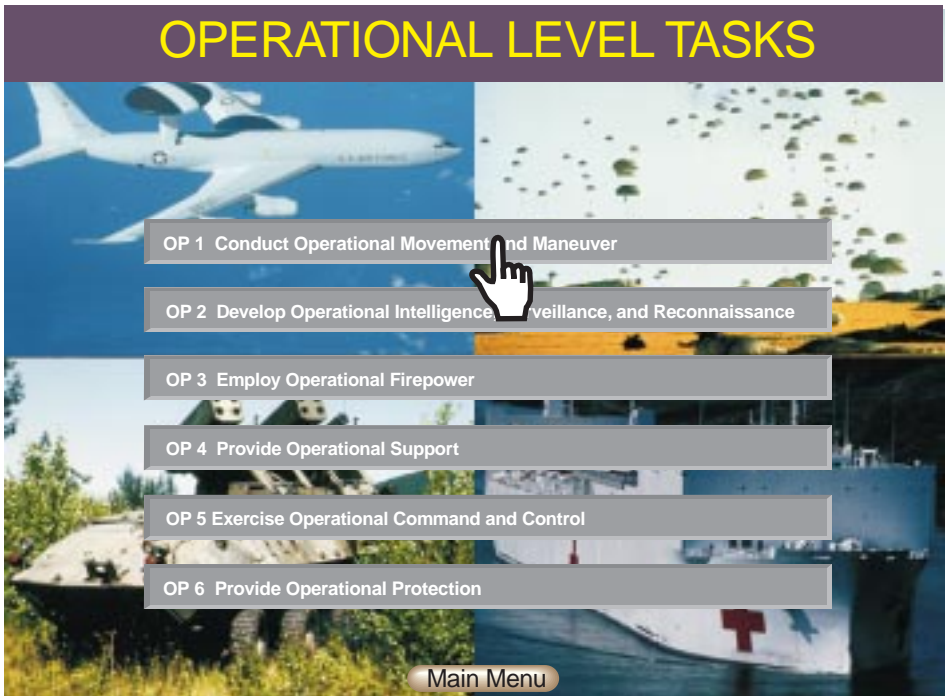


Figure V-2. Operational Level Tasks

OP1 CONDUCT OPERATIONAL MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER

To dispose joint and/or multinational forces, conventional forces, and special operations forces (SOF), to impact the conduct of a campaign or major operation by either securing positional advantages before battle is joined or exploiting tactical success to achieve operational or strategic results. This activity includes moving or deploying forces for operational advantage within a theater of operations or a joint operations area and conducting maneuver to operational depths (for offensive or defensive purposes).

OP 1.1 Conduct Operational Movement

OP 1.2 Conduct Operational Maneuver

OP 1.3 Provide Operational Mobility

OP 1.4 Provide Operational Countermobility

OP 1.5 Control or Dominate Operationally Significant Area



CLOSE 

Figure V-3. OP 1, “Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver,” First Screen

It also includes enhancing the mobility of friendly forces; degrading the mobility of enemy forces; and controlling battlespace on land, on and under sea, in air, or in space. Operational formations are actually composed of tactical forces moving to achieve operational or strategic objectives. As a shorthand, they are referred to as operational formations or operational forces. (JPs 3-0, 3-02, 4-0, 4-01.6 [JPs 1, 3-05, 3-05.3, 3-15])



 CLOSE

Figure V-4. OP 1, “Conduct Operational Movement and Maneuver,” Second Screen

g. The search is further refined by selecting one of the five subsequent options of OP 1.5 such as OP 1.5.2, “Gain and Maintain Maritime Superiority in Theater of Operations/JOA.”

h. At this point, an option is presented to examine the contributions of air, land, sea, space, or special operations assets in the

accomplishment of OP 1.5.2. If sea is selected, the user will be presented a screen that displays naval tactical organization. Note that on this screen (Figure V-6) the AIR and SEA contain files on gaining and maintaining maritime superiority. While land, space, and special operations can contribute supporting capabilities in this arena, those capabilities fall under a different

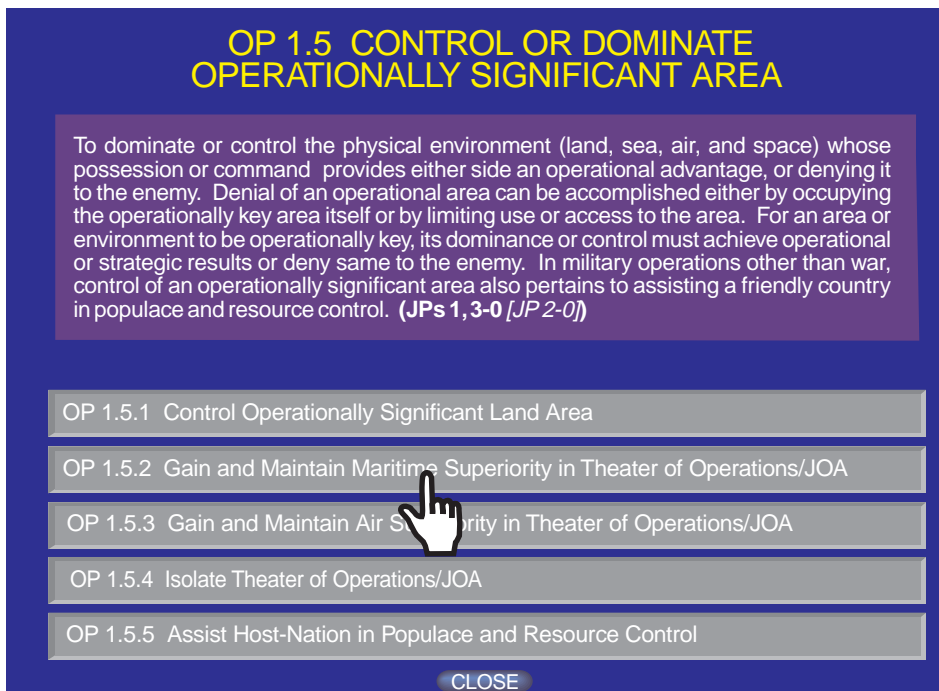


Figure V-5. OP 1.5, “Control or Dominate Operationally Significant Area”

UJTL category such as OP 2.2.3, “Provide Operational Reconnaissance and Surveillance.”

i. After reviewing the three screens on naval tactical force organization, the SURFACE option is selected.

OP 1.5.2 GAIN AND MAINTAIN MARITIME SUPERIORITY IN THEATER OF OPERATIONS/JOA

To achieve that degree of dominance in the sea campaign and major battles over opposing forces which permits the conduct of operations by friendly maritime forces and their related land, sea, air, and special operations forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force in the theater of operations/JOA. (JPs 1, 3-0)



CLOSE

Figure V-6. OP 1.5.2, “Gain and Maintain Maritime Superiority in Theater of Operations/JOA”

NAVAL TACTICAL FORCE ORGANIZATION

Naval force structure is concerned with both the proper balance of the total Navy and the proper balance of individual forces assigned to specific roles and tasks in specific geographic areas. The total fleet inventory is made up of the various categories, classes, and types of ships and craft, and units are aggregated by type in the administrative organization of the Navy to facilitate material management. However, the grouping of units to achieve the proper balance for specific tactical employment is the purpose of that element of the naval force structure called tactical force organization. In the operational sense, units are tactically deployed in task organizations tailored to the intended employment of the force. Because the sine qua non of all Navy missions is sea control, the principal task organization must be those established to meet hostile forces in battle at sea.



SURFACE

SUBMARINE

MINE

CLOSE

Figure V-7. Naval Tactical Force Organization, First Screen

BATTLE FORCES

Battle forces are made up of those units designed for combat at sea; that is, the warships: carriers, surface combatants, and submarines. Further, each included battle group must be able to perform effectively the full spectrum of at-sea offensive warfare tasks. Thus, as a minimum the battle group would include within its task organization a carrier, surface warships, and submarines in direct support.

OTHER TASK FORCES

Although the battle forces are formed for the specific purpose of challenging the enemy's main combatant force at sea, other (and particularly subsequent) naval tasks may require other types of ships with other capabilities. Therefore, the underlying concept of naval tactical force organization is to aggregate units of specific warfare capabilities so as to form a structure whose total capability most effectively meets the requirements of the assigned tasks. In naval warfare, as in all combat, economy of force can be as important as sufficiency of capability.

BATTLE GROUP

A standing naval task group consisting of a carrier, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile submarine, surface, and air forces within the group's assigned area of responsibility and striking at targets along hostile shore lines or projecting fire power inland.

CLOSE

Figure V-8. Naval Tactical Force Organization, Second Screen

TASKFORCE

A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.

TASKGROUP

A component of a naval task force organized by the commander of a task force or higher authority.



Figure V-9. Naval Tactical Force Organization, Third Screen

j. There is a two-screen overview of surface warfare forces. US NAVY is selected.

k. At this point, the option to examine the types of surface combatants is offered. "CARRIERS" is selected.

SURFACE WARFARE FORCES

Some naval platform, such as aircraft and submarines, are designed to accomplish a specific or limited number of naval warfare tasks. Other platforms, such as ships, are generally designed to be capable of conducting multiple warfare tasks simultaneously. These tasks include undersea warfare, surface warfare, air warfare, strike warfare, amphibious warfare, mine warfare, and supporting warfare tasks such as electronic warfare, command, control, communication and intelligence, special operations, logistics or ocean surveillance.



Figure V-10. Surface Warfare Forces, First Screen

Surface warfare is directed against enemy warships or merchant ships.

Surface combatants are large, heavily armed surface ships which are designed primarily to engage enemy forces on the high seas. Surface combatants include cruisers, destroyers, and frigates. Equipped with guns, missiles, torpedoes, and advanced complex weapon systems such as light airborne multipurpose system (LAMPS) helicopters, they conduct combat operations against submarines, aircraft, and surface ships at sea and against targets ashore.

Carrier based aircraft can attack enemy surface ships hundreds of miles from the main force, well before the enemy ships are within missile firing range.

Aircraft Carriers are ships designed primarily for the purpose of conducting combat operations by aircraft which engage in attacks against airborne, surface, subsurface and shore targets. Aircraft carriers are able to accommodate a broad range of tasks encompassing anti-air warfare, strike, reconnaissance, air, surface and subsurface surveillance, undersea warfare, electronic warfare and logistics. Aircraft carriers can also accommodate helicopters and vertical/short take-off and landing (V/STOL) aircraft. The carrier's complement of aircraft can be adapted on short notice or on a long term.



Figure V-11. Surface Warfare Forces, Second Screen

SURFACE WARFARE

Navy surface warfare operations are conducted and coordinated by the Composite Warfare Commander for Surface Warfare (SUWC).

Surface Warfare operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels. The SUWC, usually located on the aircraft carrier, controls aircraft and antiship missiles and occasionally ships engaged in antisurface warfare. The SUWC uses air, surface, and subsurface resources that are under his direct control. Carrier based tactical aircraft, is the primary weapon system for engaging enemy shipping. Aircraft operations include, but are not limited to, antisurface action and anticarrier battle group operations, anti-invasion operations, and antishipping operations. He also uses resources from other surface ships and submarines that may be under the primary control of other missions, unless specific actions and operations are overridden.



- CARRIERS
- CRUISERS
- FRIGATES
- DESTROYERS

CLOSE

Figure V-12. Surface Warfare

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS - CV, CVN

Aircraft carriers are the Navy's airports at sea. The aircraft carrier continues to be the centerpiece of the forces necessary for forward presence. Carriers support and operate aircraft that engage in attacks on airborne, afloat, and ashore targets that threaten our use of the sea; and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces. Aircraft carriers are deployed worldwide in support of US interests and commitments. They can respond to global crises in ways ranging from peacetime presence to full-scale war. Together with their on-board air wings, the carriers have vital roles across the full spectrum of conflict.

General Characteristics

Nimitz Class

Enterprise Class

John F. Kennedy Class

Kitty Hawk Class



CLOSE

Figure V-13. Aircraft Carriers - CV, CVN

1. To find **specific carrier capabilities**, a class is selected — “Nimitz Class.” (Any highlighted word in the CD-ROM has an associated file that can be viewed by placing the cursor on the word and clicking the left mouse button.)

NIMITZ CLASS

Builder: Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, VA

Power Plant: Two nuclear reactors, four geared steam turbines, four shafts

Length: 1040 feet (317 meters)

Flight Deck Width: 252 feet (76.8 meters)


Beam: 252 feet (76.8 meters)

Displacement: Approx. 97,000 tons (87,300 metric tons) full load

Speed: 30+ knots (34.5+ miles per hour)

Aircraft: 85

- F/A-18
- F-14
- E-2C
- E-6B




CLOSE 

Figure V-14. Nimitz Class, First Screen

Crew: Ship's Company: 3,200 - Air Wing: 2,480

Armament: Four NATO **Sea Sparrow** launchers, 20mm **Phalanx** CIWS mounts: (3 on Eisenhower and Nimitz, 4 on Vinson and later ships of the class.)

Ships:

USS NIMITZ (CVN-68); Bremerton, WA
USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN-69); Norfolk, VA
USS CARL VINSON (CVN-70); Alameda, CA
USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN-71); Norfolk, VA
USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN-72); Alameda, CA
USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (CVN-73); Norfolk, VA
USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN-74); Norfolk, VA
USS HARRY STRUMAN (CVN-75); Norfolk, VA

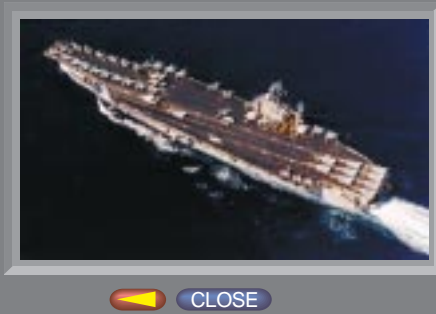


Figure V-15. Nimitz Class, Second Screen

m. Within this two-screen file, there are **additional highlighted words** that allow examination of the carrier's specific systems. "F-14" is selected.

n. Specific weapons carried by the F-14 can be examined by clicking on those highlighted in blue. "Sparrow missile" is selected.

F-14 TOMCAT

The F-14 Tomcat is a supersonic, twin-engine, variable sweep wing, two-place fighter designed to attack and destroy enemy aircraft at night and in all weather conditions. The F-14 can track up to 24 targets simultaneously with its advanced weapons control system and attack six with Phoenix AIM-54A missiles while continuing to scan the airspace. Armament also includes a mix of other air intercept missiles, rockets and bombs. It can also be equipped with the **TARPS** reconnaissance pod.

The Grumman F-14, the world's premier air defense fighter, was designed to replace the F-4 Phantom II fighter (phased out in 1986). F-14s provided air cover for the joint strike on Libyan terrorist targets in 1986. The F-14A was introduced in the mid-1970s.

General Characteristics

Function: Carrier-based multi-role strike fighter

Contractor: Grumman Aerospace Corporation

Propulsion:

F-14: two Pratt & Whitney TF-30P-414A turbofan engines with afterburners;

F-14B and F-14D: two General Electric F-110-GE-400 augmented turbofan engines with afterburners

CLOSE



Figure V-16. F-14 Tomcat, First Screen

Thrust:

F-14A: 20,900 pounds (9,405 kg) static thrust per engine;

F-14B and F-14D: 27,000 pounds (12,150 kg) per engine

Length: 61 feet 9 inches (18.6 meters)

Height: 16 feet (4.8 meters)

Maximum Takeoff Weight: 72,900 pounds (32,805 kg)

Wingspan: 64 feet (19 meters) unswept, 38 feet (11.4 meters) swept

Ceiling: Above 50,000 feet

Speed: Mach 2+

Crew: Two: pilot and radar intercept officer

Armament: Up to 13,000 pounds of AIM-54 **Phoenix** missile, AIM-7 **Sparrow** missile, AIM-9 **Sidewinder** missile, air-to-ground ordnance (**MK-82**, **MK-84**, **MK-12**, **GBU-10**), and one MK-61A1 **Vulcan** 20mm cannon



CLOSE

Figure V-17. F-14 Tomcat, Second Screen

SPARROW MISSILE

Services: Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force

A highly maneuverable air-to-air missile with surface-to-air capability. The Navy's AIM-7M Sea Sparrow and the Air Force's AIM-7 Sparrow are radar-guided, air-to-air missiles with high explosive warheads. They have a cylindrical body with four wings at mid-body and four tail fins. The Navy uses the Sea Sparrow version aboard ships as a surface-to-air anti-missile defense. The versatile Sparrow has all-weather, all-altitude operational capability and can attack high-performance aircraft and missiles from any direction. It is widely deployed by US and NATO forces. The Sea Sparrow is found aboard many US and NATO surface warships.

General Characteristics

Primary Function: Air-to-air and surface-to-air radar-guided missile

Power Plant: Hercules MK-58 solid-propellant rocket motor

Speed: More than 2,660 mph (4,256 kph)

Range: More than 30 nautical miles (approximately 55 km)

Length: 12 feet (3.64 meters)



Figure V-18. Sparrow Missile, First Screen

Diameter: 8 inches (20.3 cm)

Wingspan: 3 feet 4 inches (one meter)

Warhead: Annular blast fragmentation warhead, 90 pounds (40.5 kg)

Launch Weight: Approximately 500 pounds (225 kg)

Guidance System: Semi-active on continuous wave or pulsed Doppler radar energy

Aircraft Platforms:

Navy: F-14 and F/A-18;

Air Force: F-15 and F-16;

Marine Corps: F/A-18



Figure V-19. Sparrow Missile, Second Screen

o. Having taken the search to this point, the file can be closed using the Windows Tool Bar. Each subsequent closing will move back one file along the search path. This procedure will lead to the original Main Menu. However, at any point in the process, a different search path option can be selected and followed.

4. Capability Menu

A second menu feature allows a **search by capability**, such as domestic support operations or undersea warfare. With this option, the user may bypass the UJTL menu previously described and search directly for desired information.

5. Operator's Instructions

The **CD-ROM** and **loading instructions** are located in a poly sleeve in the back cover

of this publication. The user instruction booklet is on the CD-ROM. The contents of the user instruction booklet include:

- a. General information;
- b. CD-ROM software;
- c. Use of menus; and
- d. Advanced search procedures

6. Additional Instructions and Help

The CD-ROM contains **additional instruction and software on-line help**. Once the software is installed using procedures in the User Instruction Booklet, it is recommended that the user open the README.PDF file and review the contents.

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APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

The development of JP 3-33 is based upon the following primary references.

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5. DOD Regulation 4500.9-R, “Defense Transportation Regulation.”
6. JP 1, “Joint Warfare of the Armed Forces of the United States.”
7. JP 0-2, “Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).”
8. JP 1-01, “Joint Doctrine Development System.”
9. JP 1-02, “DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.”
10. JP 1-05, “Religious Ministry Support for Joint Operations.”
11. JP 2-0, “Doctrine for Intelligence Support to Joint Operations.”
12. JP 2-01, “Joint Intelligence Support to Military Operations.”
13. JP 2-01.1, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Intelligence Support to Targeting.”
14. JP 2-01.2, “Joint Doctrine and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Counterintelligence Support to Operations.”
15. JP 2-02, “National Intelligence Support to Joint Operations.”
16. JP 3-0, “Doctrine for Joint Operations.”
17. JP 3-01.2, “Joint Doctrine for Theater Counterair Operations.”
18. JP 3-01.4, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (J-SEAD).”
19. JP 3-01.5, “Doctrine for Joint Theater Missile Defense.”
20. JP 3-02, “Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.”

21. JP 3-03, “Doctrine for Joint Interdiction Operations.”
22. JP 3-05, “Doctrine for Joint Special Operations.”
23. JP 3-05.3, “Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures.”
24. JP 3-05.5, “Joint Special Operations Targeting and Mission Planning Procedures.”
25. JP 3-07, “Joint Doctrine for Military Operations Other Than War.”
26. JP 3-07.1, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense (FID).”
27. JP 3-07.2, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Antiterrorism.”
28. JP 3-07.3, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Peace Operations.”
29. JP 3-07.4, “Joint Counterdrug Operations.”
30. JP 3-07.5, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Noncombatant Evacuation Operations.”
31. JP 3-07.6, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Humanitarian Assistance” (In Development).
32. JP 3-07.7, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Domestic Support Operations.”
33. JP 3-08, “Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations.”
34. JP 3-10, “Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations.”
35. JP 3-10.1, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Base Defense.”
36. JP 3-11, “Joint Doctrine for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense.”
37. JP 3-13.1, “Joint Doctrine for Command and Control Warfare (C2W).”
38. JP 3-14, “Joint Doctrine; Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Space Operations.”
39. JP 3-15, “Joint Doctrine for Barriers, Obstacles, and Mine Warfare.”
40. JP 3-17, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Theater Airlift Operations.”
41. JP 3-50.2, “Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR).”
42. JP 3-51, “Electronic Warfare in Joint Military Operations.”

43. JP 3-52, "Doctrine for Joint Airspace Control in the Combat Zone."
44. JP 3-53, "Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations."
45. JP 3-55, "Doctrine for Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) Support for Joint Operations."
46. JP 3-56.1 "Command and Control for Joint Air Operations."
47. JP 3-57, "Doctrine for Joint Civil Military Operations."
48. JP 3-58, "Joint Doctrine for Military Deception."
49. JP 3-59, "Joint Doctrine for Meteorological and Oceanographic Support."
50. JP 4-0, "Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations."
51. JP 4-01.1, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Airlift Support to Joint Operations."
52. JP 4-01.2, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Sealift Support to Joint Operations."
53. JP 4-01.3, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Movement Control."
54. JP 4-01.5, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Water Terminal Operations."
55. JP 4-01.6, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Joint Logistics Over-the-Shore (JLOTS)."
56. JP 4-02, "Doctrine for Health Service Support in Joint Operations."
57. JP 4-02.2, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Patient Movement in Joint Operations."
58. JP 4-03, "Joint Bulk Petroleum Doctrine."
59. JP 4-04, "Joint Doctrine for Civil Engineering Support."
60. JP 4-06, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations."
61. JP 5-0, "Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations."
62. JP 5-00.2, "Joint Task Force Planning Guidance and Procedures."

63. JP 6-0, “Doctrine for Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) Systems Support to Joint Operations.”
64. JP 6-02, “Joint Doctrine for Employment of Operational/Tactical Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems.”
65. FM 100-1, “The Army.”
66. FM 100-5, “Operations.”
67. FM 100-7, “Decisive Force: The Army in Theater Operations.”
68. FM 100-10, “Combat Service Support.”
69. FM 100-13, “Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD).”
70. FM 100-15, “Corps Operations.”
71. FM 100-16, “Army Operational Support.”
72. FM 100-17, “Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization.”
73. FM 100-17-3, “Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, & Integration” (In Development).
74. FM 100-34, “Command and Control” (In Development).
75. FM 100-40, “Tactics” (In Development).
76. FM 100-103-2, TACNOTE 3-56.2, FMFRP 5-62, CAF Pam 50-54, “TAGS: Multiservice Procedures for the Theater Air-Ground System.”
77. MCDP 1, “Warfighting.”
78. MCDP 1-1, “Strategy”
79. MCDP 1-2, “Campaigning.”
80. MCDP 1-3, “Tactics.”
81. MCDP 2, “Intelligence.”
82. MCDP 3, “Expeditionary Operations.”
83. MCDP 4, “Logistics.”
84. MCDP 5, “Planning.”

85. MCDP 6, "Command and Control."
86. MCRP 5-12D, "Organization of Marine Corps Forces."
87. MCWP 0-1, "Marine Corps Operations."
88. MCWP 3-1, "Ground Combat Operations."
89. MCWP 3-2, "Aviation Operations."
90. "...From the Sea: Preparing the Naval Service for the 21st Century," Department of the Navy White Paper, 1992.
91. "Forward...from the Sea," Department of the Navy White Paper, 1994.
92. NDP 1, "Naval Warfare."
93. NDP 2, "Naval Intelligence."
94. NDP 3, "Naval Operations" (In Development).
95. NDP 4, "Naval Logistics."
96. NDP 5, "Naval Planning."
97. NDP 6, "Naval Command and Control."
98. AFDD 1, "Air Force Basic Doctrine."
99. AFDD 2, "Organization and Employment of Aerospace Power."
100. AFDD 2-1, "Air Warfare" (In Development).
101. AFDD 2-1.1, "Counterair."
102. AFDD 2-1.2, "Strategic Attack."
103. AFDD 2-1.3, "Counterland" (In Development).
104. AFDD 2-1.4, "Countersea" (In Development).
105. AFDD 2-3, "Military Operations Other Than War."
106. AFDD 2-4, "Combat Support" (In Development).
107. AFDD 2-6.1, "Airlift Operations" (In Development).

108. AFDD 2-7, “Special Operations” (In Development).
109. AFDD 2-8, “Command and Control” (In Development).
110. COMDTINST M3000.3A, “Coast Guard Capabilities Manual (CAPMAN).”
111. USSOCOM Pub 1, “Special Operations in Peace and War.”

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. User Comments

Users in the field are highly encouraged to submit comments on this publication to the United States Joint Forces Command Joint Warfighting Center, Attn: Doctrine Division, Fenwick Road, Bldg 96, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000. These comments should address content (accuracy, usefulness, consistency, and organization), writing, and appearance.

2. Authorship

The lead agent and the Joint Staff doctrine sponsor for this publication is the Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability (J-7).

3. Change Recommendations

- a. Recommendations for urgent changes to this publication should be submitted:

TO: JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J7-JDD//

Routine changes should be submitted to the Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability (J-7), JDD, 7000 Joint Staff Pentagon, Washington, DC 20318-7000.

- b. When a Joint Staff directorate submits a proposal to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that would change source document information reflected in this publication, that directorate will include a proposed change to this publication as an enclosure to its proposal. The Military Services and other organizations are requested to notify the Director, J-7, Joint Staff, when changes to source documents reflected in this publication are initiated.

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GLOSSARY

PART I — ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACF	air contingency force
AEF	air expeditionary force
AEG	air expeditionary group
AEW	air expeditionary wing
AFSOF	Air Force special operations forces
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ASCC	Army service component command
ASETf	air and space expeditionary task force
C2	command and control
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
CA	civil affairs
CD-ROM	compact disk - read only memory
CE	command element (MAGTF)
CI	counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CMRT	consequence management response team
COM	Chief of Mission
COMAFFOR	Commander, Air Force Forces
CONUS	continental United States
COTP	captain of the port
CS	combat support
CSS	combat service support
CSSE	combat service support element (MAGTF)
CVBG	carrier battle group
DART	disaster assistance response team
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DII	defense information infrastructure
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DNAT	defense nuclear advisory team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EW	electronic warfare
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

Glossary

FEST	foreign emergency support team
FHA	foreign humanitarian assistance
FID	foreign internal defense
GI&S	geospatial information and services
HDCU	harbor defense command unit
HN	host nation
HQ	headquarters
HUMINT	human intelligence
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IO	international organization
J-2	Intelligence Directorate of a joint staff
JCSE	Joint Communications Support Element
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFC	joint force commander
JOA	joint operations area
JPOTF	joint psychological operations task force
JSC	Joint Spectrum Center
JSOTF	joint special operations task force
JTF	joint task force
JTTP	joint tactics, techniques, and procedures
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEU(SOC)	Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)
MPF	maritime pre-positioning force
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
NAF	numbered air force
NCA	National Command Authorities
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NIST	national intelligence support team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSA/CSS	National Security Agency/Central Security Service
NSW	naval special warfare
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service

PSU	port security unit
PSYOP	psychological operations
PVO	private voluntary organization
RC	Reserve Component
SAG	surface action group
SAO	security assistance organization
SEAL	sea-air-land team
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SO	special operations
SOC	special operations command
SOF	special operations forces
SPOC	Space Operations Center
SSBN	fleet ballistic missile submarine
SST	space support team
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC	United States Code
USCINCSpace	Commander in Chief, United States Space Command
USCINCTrans	Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command
USDAO	United States Defense Attaché Office
USG	United States Government
USIA	United States Information Agency
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

PART II — TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

aerial port. An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, and to serve as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country in which located. (JP 1-02)

air and space expeditionary task force. A deployed numbered air force (NAF) or command echelon immediately subordinate to a NAF provided as the US Air Force component command committed to a joint operation. Also called ASETF. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

air expeditionary force. Deployed US Air Force wings, groups, and squadrons committed to a joint operation. Also called AEF. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

air expeditionary wing. A wing or a wing slice placed under the administrative control of an air and space expeditionary task force or air and space task force by Department of the Air Force orders for a joint operation. Also called AEW. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

air interdiction. Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. (JP 1-02)

airspace control. See airspace control in the combat zone. (JP 1-02)

airspace control in the combat zone. A process used to increase combat effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. Airspace control is provided in order to

prevent fratricide, enhance air defense operations, and permit greater flexibility of operations. Airspace control does not infringe on the authority vested in commanders to approve, disapprove, or deny combat operations. Also called combat airspace control; airspace control. (JP 1-02)

air superiority. That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 1-02)

air supremacy. That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference. (JP 1-02)

amphibious operation. An attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. As an entity, the amphibious operation includes the following phases: a. planning—The period extending from issuance of the initiating directive to embarkation. b. embarkation—The period during which the forces, with their equipment and supplies, are embarked in the assigned shipping. c. rehearsal—The period during which the prospective operation is rehearsed for the purpose of: (1) testing adequacy of plans, the timing of detailed operations, and the combat readiness of participating forces; (2) ensuring that all echelons are familiar with plans; and (3) testing communications. d. movement—The period during which various components of the amphibious task force move from points of embarkation to the objective area. e. assault—The period between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the

objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission. (JP 1-02)

area of operations. An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area. (JP 1-02.)

area of responsibility. 1. The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. 2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. Also called AOR. (JP 1-02)

battle group. A standing naval task group consisting of a carrier or battleship, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile submarine, surface, and air forces within the group's assigned operational area and striking at targets along hostile shore lines or projecting fire power inland. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

campaign. A series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (JP 1-02)

campaign plan. A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (JP 1-02)

carrier battle group. A standing naval task group consisting of a carrier, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile submarine, surface, and air forces within the group's assigned operational area and striking at targets along hostile shore lines or projecting fire power inland. Also called CVBG. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

civil affairs. The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and nongovernmental, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives. Civil affairs may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of local government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Also called CA. (JP 1-02)

combatant command. A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 1-02)

combatant commander. A commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. See also combatant command. (JP 1-02)

command and control warfare. The integrated use of operations security, military deception, psychological

operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, mutually supported by intelligence, to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy adversary command and control capabilities, while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against such actions. Command and control warfare is an application of information operations in military operations. Also called C2W. C2W is both offensive and defensive: a. C2-attack. Prevent effective C2 of adversary forces by denying information to, influencing, degrading, or destroying the adversary C2 system. b. C2-protect. Maintain effective command and control of own forces by turning to friendly advantage or negating adversary efforts to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy the friendly C2 system. (JP 1-02)

communications intelligence. Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT. (JP 1-02)

contingency. An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment. (JP 1-02)

counterdrug. Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. Also called CD. (JP 1-02)

counterintelligence. Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or

foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. Also called CI. (JP 1-02)

Country Team. The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the Chief of the US diplomatic mission. (JP 1-02)

crisis. An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, possessions, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of US military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. (JP 1-02)

cutter. 1. In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructor to part a sweep. 2. Coast Guard watercraft 65 feet long or larger. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

electronic intelligence. Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign non-communications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called ELINT. See also electronic warfare; intelligence; signals intelligence. (JP 1-02)

electronic warfare. Any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called EW. The three major

subdivisions within electronic warfare are: electronic attack, electronic protection, and electronic warfare support.

a. **electronic attack.** That division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability. Also called EA. EA includes: 1) actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as jamming and electromagnetic deception, and 2) employment of weapons that use either electromagnetic or directed energy as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams).

b. **electronic protection.** That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy employment of electronic warfare that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called EP.

c. **electronic warfare support.** That division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. Thus, electronic warfare support provides information required for immediate decisions involving electronic warfare operations and other tactical actions such as threat avoidance, targeting, and homing. Also called ES. Electronic warfare support data can be used to produce signals intelligence, both communications intelligence, and electronics intelligence. (JP 1-02)

expeditionary force. An armed force organized to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country. (JP 1-02)

human intelligence. A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT. (JP 1-02)

humanitarian assistance. Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. Also called HA. (JP 1-02)

imagery intelligence. Intelligence derived from the exploitation of collection by visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices, or other media. Also called IMINT. (JP 1-02)

intelligence. 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas. 2. Information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. See also communications intelligence; electronics intelligence; human resources intelligence; imagery intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; open source intelligence; technical intelligence. (JP 1-02)

interdiction. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's surface

military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces. See also air interdiction. (JP 1-02)

international organizations. Organizations with global influence such as the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Also called IOs. See also nongovernmental agencies, private voluntary organizations. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

joint force. A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments, operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 1-02)

joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander derives authority from the joint force commander who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, redirect and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission. The joint force commander will normally designate a joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander's responsibilities will be assigned by the joint force commander (normally these would include, but not be limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the joint force commander's apportionment decision). Using the joint force commander's guidance and authority, and in coordination with other Service component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, the joint force air component commander will recommend to the joint force commander apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas. Also called JFACC. (JP 1-02)

joint force commander. A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC. (JP 1-02)

joint force special operations component commander. The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of special operations forces and assets, planning and coordinating special operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force special operations component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force special operations component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of special operations forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. Also called JFSOCC. (JP 1-02)

joint operations. A general term to describe military actions conducted by joint forces, or by Service forces in relationships (e.g., support, coordinating authority), which, of themselves, do not create joint forces. (JP 1-02)

joint operations area. An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Joint operations areas are particularly useful when operations are limited in scope and geographic area or when operations are to

be conducted on the boundaries between theaters. Also called JOA. See also joint special operations area. (JP 1-02)

lodgment. A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile territory that, when seized and held, will ensure the continuous landing of troops and material and provide maneuver space for subsequent operations. (This term and its definition are provided for information and are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02 by JP 3-18.)

Marine air-ground task force. A task organization of Marine forces (division, aircraft wing, and service support groups) under a single command and structured to accomplish a specific mission. The Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) components will normally include command, aviation combat, ground combat, and combat service support elements (including Navy Support Elements). Two types of Marine air-ground task forces which can be task organized are the Marine expeditionary unit and Marine expeditionary force. The four elements of a Marine air-ground task force are: a. command element (CE)—The MAGTF headquarters. The CE is a permanent organization composed of the commander, general or executive and special staff sections, headquarters section, and requisite communications and service support facilities. The CE provides command, control, and coordination essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other three elements of the MAGTF. There is only one CE in a MAGTF. b. aviation combat element (ACE)—The MAGTF element that is task organized to provide all or a portion of the functions of Marine Corps aviation in varying degrees based on the tactical situation and the MAGTF mission and size. These functions are air

reconnaissance, antiair warfare, assault support, offensive air support, electronic warfare, and control of aircraft and missiles. The ACE is organized around an aviation headquarters and varies in size from a reinforced helicopter squadron to one or more Marine aircraft wing(s). It includes those aviation command (including air control agencies), combat, combat support, and combat service support units required by the situation. Normally, there is only one ACE in a MAGTF. c. ground combat element (GCE)—The MAGTF element that is task organized to conduct ground operations. The GCE is constructed around an infantry unit and varies in size from a reinforced infantry battalion to one or more reinforced Marine division(s). The GCE also includes appropriate combat support and combat service support units. Normally, there is only one GCE in a MAGTF. d. combat service support element (CSSE)—The MAGTF element that is task organized to provide the full range of combat service support necessary to accomplish the MAGTF mission. CSSE can provide supply, maintenance, transportation, deliberate engineer, health, postal, disbursing, enemy prisoner of war, automated information systems, exchange, utilities, legal, and graves registration services. The CSSE varies in size from a Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) service support group (MSSG) to a force service support group (FSSG). Normally, there is only one combat service support element in a MAGTF. (JP 1-02)

measurement and signature intelligence. Scientific and technical intelligence obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features

associated with the target, source, emitter, or sender and to facilitate subsequent identification and/or measurement of the same. The detected feature may be either reflected or emitted. Also called MASINT. (JP 1-02)

multinational operations. A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, typically organized within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 1-02)

national intelligence support team. A nationally sourced team composed of intelligence and communications experts from either Defense Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, or any combination of these agencies. Also called NIST. (JP 1-02)

National Military Joint Intelligence Center. National-level focal point for all defense intelligence activities in support of joint operations. Also called NMJIC. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

national strategy. The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives. (JP 1-02)

naval coastal warfare. Coastal sea control, harbor defense, and port security, executed both in coastal areas outside the United States in support of national policy and in the United States as part of this Nation's defense. Also called NCW. (JP 1-02)

naval expeditionary warfare. Military operations mounted from the sea, usually on short notice, consisting of forward deployed, or rapidly deployable, self-sustaining naval forces tailored to achieve

a clearly stated objective. Also called NEW. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

naval surface fire support. Fire provided by Navy surface gun, missile, and electronic warfare systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objectives. Also called NSFS. (JP 1-02)

nongovernmental organizations. Transnational organizations of private citizens that maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Nongovernmental organizations may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). "Nongovernmental organizations" is a term normally used by non-United States organizations. Also called NGOs. See also private voluntary organizations. (JP 1-02)

open-source intelligence. Information of potential intelligence value that is available to the general public. Also called OSINT. See also intelligence. (JP 1-02)

operational control. Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operational control may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the

commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON. (JP 1-02)

operational level of war. The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or areas of operations. Activities at this level link tactics and strategy by establishing operational objectives needed to accomplish the strategic objectives, sequencing events to achieve the operational objectives, initiating actions, and applying resources to bring about and sustain these events. These activities imply a broader dimension of time or space than do tactics; they ensure the logistic and administrative support of tactical forces, and provide the means by which tactical successes are exploited to achieve strategic objectives. (JP 1-02)

peace enforcement. Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Also called PE. (JP 1-02)

peacekeeping. Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (ceasefire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a

long-term political settlement. Also called PK. See also peace enforcement; peace operations. (JP 1-02)

peace operations. A broad term that encompasses peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. Also called PO. See also peace enforcement. (JP 1-02)

private voluntary organizations. Private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organizations involved in development and relief activities. Private voluntary organizations are normally United States-based. "Private voluntary organization" is often used synonymously with the term "nongovernmental organizations." Also called PVOs. See also nongovernmental organizations. (JP 1-02)

psychological operations. Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called PSYOP. (JP 1-02)

reconnaissance. A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (JP 1-02)

sea surveillance. The systematic observation of surface and subsurface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships,

submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans. See also surveillance. (JP 1-02)

signals intelligence. 1. A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronics, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. See also communications intelligence; electronic intelligence; intelligence. (JP 1-02)

space control operations. Operations that provide freedom of action in space for friendly forces while, when directed, denying it to an enemy, and include the broad aspects of protection of US and US allied space systems and negation of enemy space systems. Space control operations encompass all elements of the space defense mission. (JP 1-02)

special operations. Operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or informational objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. These operations are conducted across the full range of military operations, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional, nonspecial operations forces. Political-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques and oversight at the national level. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational

intelligence and indigenous assets. Also called SO. (JP 1-02)

supported commander. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JP 1-02)

supporting commander. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate. See also supported commander. (JP 1-02)

surface action group. A temporary or standing organization of combatant ships, other than carriers, tailored for a specific tactical mission. Also called SAG. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

surface warfare. That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels. Also called SUW. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

surveillance. The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 1-02)

technical intelligence. Intelligence derived from exploitation of foreign materiel, produced for strategic, operational, and tactical level commanders. Technical intelligence begins when an individual service member finds something new on

the battlefield and takes the proper steps to report it. The item is then exploited at succeeding higher levels until a countermeasure is produced to neutralize the adversary's technological advantage. Also called TECHINT. (JP 1-02)

theater of operations. A subarea within a theater of war defined by the geographic combatant commander required to conduct or support specific combat operations. Different theaters of operations within the same theater of war will normally be geographically separate and focused on different enemy forces. Theaters of operations are usually of significant size, allowing for operations over extended periods of time. (JP 1-02)

Triad. The three complementary weapons systems — ballistic missile submarines, land based intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range bombers — upon which US strategic nuclear deterrence rests. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

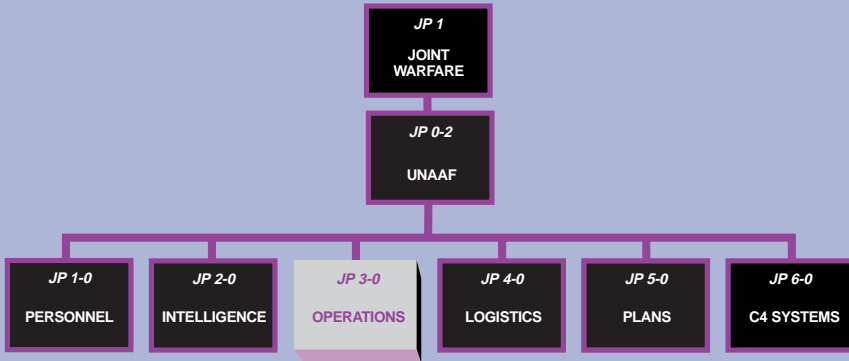
unified command. A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments, and which is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called unified combatant command. (JP 1-02)

Universal Joint Task List. A menu of capabilities (mission-derived tasks with associated conditions and standards, i.e., the tools) that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Once identified as essential to mission accomplishment, the tasks are reflected within the command joint mission essential task list. Also called UJTL. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.)

wing. 1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations, i.e., organizations designed to render supply, maintenance, hospitalization, and other services required by the primary mission groups. Primary mission groups may be functional, such as combat, training, transport, or service. 2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation. Such wings are mobile units to which are assigned aircraft squadrons and tenders for administrative organization control. 3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups/squadrons together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units. A standard Marine Corps aircraft wing contains the aviation elements normally required for the air support of a Marine division. 4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. (JP 1-02)

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JOINT DOCTRINE PUBLICATIONS HIERARCHY



All joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures are organized into a comprehensive hierarchy as shown in the chart above. **Joint Publication (JP) 3-33** is in the **Operations** series of joint doctrine publications. The diagram below illustrates an overview of the development process:

