



# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MANUAL

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DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C

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## JOINT DATA NETWORK OPERATIONS: VOLUME III — JOINT INTERFACE CONTROL OFFICER

1. Purpose. This manual establishes policy and procedures for the Joint Tactical Operations Interface Control Officer instructional program; describes operational concepts, provides planning guidance, and defines organizational relationships associated with the Joint Data Network (JDN) and the Joint Interface Control Officer (JICO); describes associated processes, manning, and training necessary to develop and maintain the Service functional components' tactical pictures and the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander's common tactical picture (CTP). Last, this manual provides, at the operational and tactical levels of command, a means to execute the intent of reference a.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. None.
3. Applicability. The policy, guidance and procedures contained in this manual and any supplements are applicable to the Joint Staff, Combatant Commanders (CCDR), Military Services, and Defense agencies. This document shall be used by Combatant Commands, Services, and Agencies (C/S/A) of the Department of Defense when a JDN is established in support of a JTF. C/S/A are responsible for developing detailed procedures applicable to their components and agencies and for ensuring those procedures are implemented and Service operators are trained in these joint procedures. In all cases of conflicting guidance, this manual takes precedence. Users are requested to inform the Deputy Director, Joint Staff J-7, Joint Education and Doctrine, via appropriate C/S/A channels, of all such cases.
4. Procedures. See Enclosures.
5. Summary. This volume represents a revision of JDN operations guidance as it applies to the Joint Interface Control Officer. This volume addresses the role of the Joint Staff J-7 Joint Interoperability Division (JID), the position of JICO, JICO training requirements, and JICO Support Team functions.

6. Releasability. This manual is approved for limited release. DoD components (to include the Combatant Commands) and other federal agencies may obtain copies of this manual through controlled Internet access only (limited to “.mil” and “.gov” users) from the CJCS Directives Home Page; [http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs\\_directives](http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives). Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this manual from the Joint Staff Decision Support Environment (JS DSE). Allies and Coalition Partner nations may request this manual through Joint Staff J7 Foreign Disclosure Office.

7. Effective Date. This manual is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



DAVID L. GOLDFEIN, Lt Gen, USAF  
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A – Joint Interface Control Officer
- B – JICO Training
- C – JICO Support Teams
- D – Joint Interoperability Division
- E – References
- GL – Glossary

ENCLOSURE A

JOINT INTERFACE CONTROL OFFICER

1. General. The JICO is the senior interface control officer in support of Multi-Tactical Data Link Network (MTN) operations and is the MTN coordinator for the JDN within the theater/Joint Operations Area (JOA). The MTN is the primary feed/data source to support generation of a CTP. The CTP subsequently feeds the CCDR's theater COP. The JICO is responsible for planning, monitoring, and managing the architecture and technical integration of joint data and communications systems for the MTN. The MTN components are the Tactical Data Link (TDLs), such as Link 11, Link 11B, Link 16, etc. The JICO controls and acts as the coordinating authority for the Joint Interface Control Cell (JICC) and for any Regional Interface Control Officer (RICO)/Sector Interface Control Officer (SICO) for planning and executing TDL functions that cross regional and/or sector boundaries or impact the theater-wide MTN. When formed, the JTF will have only one JICO. The JICO will be located within a Command and Control (C2) facility (normally the Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC) or JTF Headquarters) with connectivity to and visibility on the primary TDLs. Additionally, Service component Interface Control Officers (ICOs) may also be located in the JICC or they may support from their respective Service headquarters.

2. Multi-Tactical Data Link Network. The MTN is the Multi-Tactical Data Link Architecture (MTA), systems, and associated tactical data that supports production of the CTP. It is the physical configuration, functional organization, and operational procedures used in the design, establishment, modification, and operation of TDL networks and associated voice circuits. The primary distinguishing characteristic of data links within the MTN is that they facilitate the exchange of processed track reports (land, air, surface, sub-surface and space) in near-real time. The accuracy and precision of any reported track depends on the performance characteristics of the sensor(s) tracking the object. Reporting responsibility and correlation/de-correlation algorithms determine which unit holding the track reports its location on the MTN. Specific tactics, techniques and procedures for planning, executing, and managing the MTN are contained in reference b.

3. Command Relationships

a. JFC/JTF Commander. The Joint Force Commander or designated JTF commander may designate a Component Commander the responsibilities for MTN planning, management, and execution. Normally the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) and the JICO are co-located within the JAOC. Although normally assigned to the JFACC, the JICO may also be

assigned to Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC) or Joint Forces Land Component Commander (JFLCC) based on the mission/objective of the JTF.

b. Component Commander/Functional Component Commander. The designated component Commander or Functional Component Commander with responsibilities for MTN planning, management, and execution will:

(1) Assign the JICO (if required).

(2) Command the JICC and any deployed JICO Support Teams (JST) in support of that commander.

(3) Resolve issues for the JTF Commander and Component Commanders regarding the JICOs' ability to meet all MTN information exchange requirements (IER).

(4) Co-locate the JICO and JICC with the designated Component Commander or Functional Component Commander.

c. Regional Air Defense Commanders (RADC)/Sector Air Defense Commanders (SADC). RICOs and SICOs may be collocated with RADCs/SADCs.

4. Multi-Tactical Data Link Network Organization. The MTN operational/technical organization (Figure 1), led by the JICO, within the JTF Commander's JOA. The mission of the JICO organization is to plan, execute, and manage the MTN within the JTF/JFC Area of Responsibility (AOR). The JICO controls and acts as the coordinating authority for the JICC, RICOs, and SICOs for planning and execution functions that cross regional and/or sector boundaries or impact the theater-wide MTN.

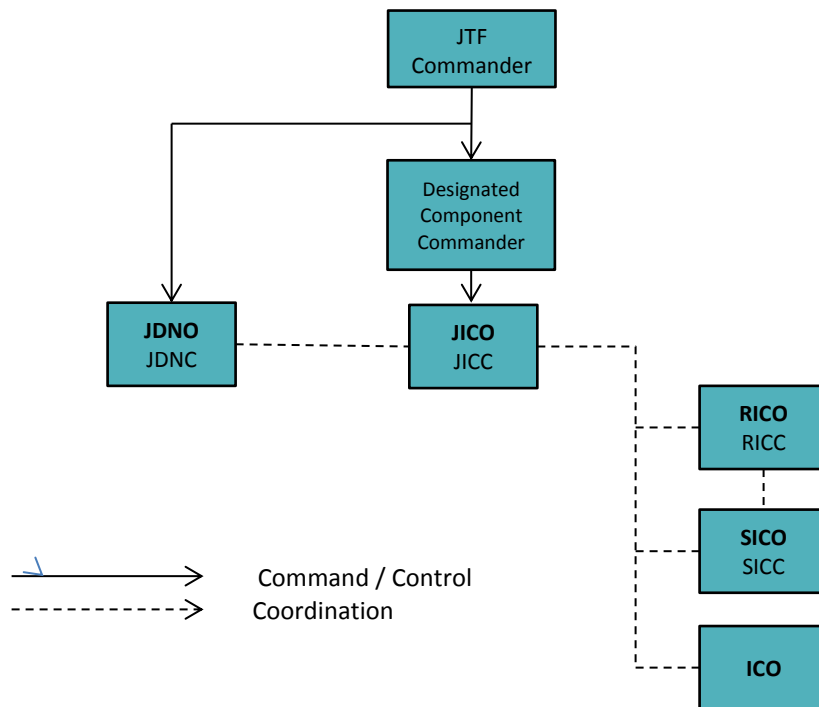


Figure 1. JDNO-JICO Organization

a. RICOs/SICOs. RICOs/SICOs are responsible for coordinating and maintaining the MTN in their assigned region/sector. The SICO(s) coordinate with the RICO for planning and execution functions that cross sector boundaries or impact the regional portion of the MTN. The JICO/JICC directs resolution of architectural and multi-TDL data issues with the corresponding RICO(s) and/or SICO(s).

b. Interface Control Officer. The ICO is responsible for TDL integration, management, and operations within a unit. ICOs will:

- (1) Ensure all platform interfaces are configured and operational in accordance with the published Operations Task Link (OPTASKLINK).
- (2) Coordinate with the JICO/JICC and report any internal platform status/issues that may affect their unit's participation in the MTN.
- (3) Ensure platform-unique network capacity requirements are identified in network design requests.

- (4) Assist the JICO/JICC in developing the OPTASKLINK message.
- (5) Manage platform-unique link capabilities of the MTN.

5. JICO Manning Requirements. To meet warfighting requirements for Combatant Commands, JTFs, and their components, trained JICO and multi-TDL operators are required.

a. Joint Interoperability Division. Per reference c, Joint Staff J-7/JID is responsible for coordinating the training of JICO. This training supplements Service-specific operational training requirements and supports CCDRs and Service Components' mission execution requirements. As the designated Joint schoolhouse established to develop Joint Core competencies for MTN management and train all JICOs, Services shall provide JICO qualified and experienced personnel to support the schoolhouse in accordance with reference e.

b. JICOs. To meet planning and coordination requirements for exercises and contingencies within their specific AOR, each of the following should establish a JICO billet or appoint a Service component JICO as their Theater JICO to ensure all JICC requirements are met and adhered to: Joint Staff, USSOUTHCOM, USPACOM, USCENTCOM, USEUCOM, USSOCOM, USTRANSCOM, USNORTHCOM (NORAD), USAFRICOM, and USSTRATCOM. The JICO should be a field grade officer (O-4 to O-5, W-3 to W-5) with multi-TDL planning and operational experience, and a graduate of the Joint Interface Control Officer Course taught by the Joint Staff J-7/JID. Only ICOs who graduate from JT-301 and are in an active JICO billet are identified as JICOs. The JICO will reside within the J-3 directorate and support operations and planning within the headquarters command center. The JICO is responsible for coordinating with component JICOs to ensure that MTN operations fully support JTF operations during contingencies or training exercises.

c. Component JICOs. In order to support multi-TDL planning, coordination, and execution requirements for exercises and contingencies, each component should establish a JICO billet at appropriate headquarters elements and operational units. Component JICOs should be officers (O-3 to O-5, W-3 to W-4 or GS equivalent) with multi-TDL planning and operational experience, and be formally trained in JICO operations. Component JICOs should reside within the operations directorates and be able to support operations within command and battle management centers. The following paragraphs reflect component JICO manning requirement recommendations:

(1) U.S. Air Force. JICOs are assigned in accordance with Falconer and tailored Air Operations Center (AOC) unit type codes. Currently there are eight geographic AOCs and four functional AOCs for a total of 24 JICO graduates.

(2) U.S. Navy. Two JICO graduates at each Fleet Staff (4), 3 at each of the following Numbered Fleet Staffs (Includes IAMD JICOs) C3F/C5F/C6F/C7F (13), one at each Carrier Strike Group staff (10), Tactical Training Group (2), Navy Air and Missile Defense Command (2), Center for Surface Combat System (3), one at each CSFT LANT/PAC (2), one at C4F, CNFJ, CNFK, Navy Cyber Command, and OPNAV, for a total of 41 JICO graduates.

(3) U.S. Marine Corps. Three JICO graduates at each active Tactical Air Command Center (TACC) (9) and two at the reserve TACC (2). Three JICO graduates at each active Tactical Air Operations Center (TAOC) (9) and two at the reserve TAOC (2), for a total of 22 JICO graduates.

(4) U.S. Army. One staff JICO graduate in each operational area or JTF (2) and two staff JICO graduates in each contingency area (4). Two JICOs in each Army Service Component Command (18). Three JICO graduates in each Army Air and Missile Defense Center (6) and two in each air defense artillery (ADA) brigade (14) (includes Active Component, National Guard, and U.S. Army ADA school training brigades), for a total of 44 JICO graduates.

(5) Total JICO Manning. The following is a summation of Joint forces JICO requirements for the Joint Staff, Combatant Command staffs, and their component manning:

Joint Interoperability Division	14
Combatant Command staffs	28
<u>Components</u>	<u>122</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>164</u>

*Note: Components and Services should review their individual requirements regularly to ensure adequate JICO manning levels.*

d. MTN Management Positions. The management of the MTN has been standardized significantly throughout the Services, and more extensive documentation can be found in reference b. Typically, a JICC will consist of personnel filling one or a combination of the following positions:

(1) JICO

(a) The JICO leads the JICC organization. There is only one designated positional JICO per Combatant Commander/JTF, and all positions subordinate to this JICO are ICO's for their respective organization. During MTN planning, the JICO, ICW the operations branch (J3), determines the IER and drafts the OPTASKLINK message for the MTN across all functional components, and determines joint capabilities and limitations supported by the Interoperability Enhancement Process and—if a requirement exists—for the JST assets in theater. The JICO, in coordination with the appropriate Plans Division personnel and service network design facilities, develops the operational architecture supporting approved IER and the OPTASKLINK message. The JICO manages the MTN and associated voice networks, directs MTN reconfiguration, conducts fidelity checks, coordinates track data management, and evaluates the MTN analysis efforts through the JICC during execution across all functional components.

(b) In some cases, specific subordinate ICOs may be designated as regional or sector ICOs specifically responsible for MTN coordination within a specific operations area. Further detailed information regarding the JICO's MTN planning, management, mission, functions, tasks, and responsibilities is covered in reference b.

(2) JICC Watch Officer. The JICC Watch Officer is responsible to the JICO for JICC operations and active management of MTN operations. The JICC Watch Officer supervises the JICC personnel during data link planning, management, and execution. He/she also monitors the overall quality of the MTN and directs actions to rectify the problems as they occur and conducts dynamic replanning to adjust the MTN and interfaces to meet changing requirements and operations. Service/component mission planning teams will coordinate, brief, and debrief with the JICC Watch Officer as necessary to ensure corrective action is taken. When multiple regions or sectors are established, the JICC Watch Officer coordinates and has resolution authority to resolve cross-regional MTN issues with the regional interface control cell (RICC) or sector interface control cell(s) (SICC).

(3) Joint Track Data Coordinator (JTDC). The JTDC is responsible to the JICC Watch Officer and JICO for all track management issues within the MTN. The JTDC ensures the clarity, accuracy, currency, and quality of all track data displayed on the MTN. The JTDC is responsible for identifying and communicating track conflicts and facilitates the resolution of track anomalies that are the result of system interoperability, link message set implementation differences, or operator error. The JTDC will also establish a collaborative means of communicating mission tasking and track



deconfliction via the MTN. Specific tasks for the JTDC can be found in reference b.

(4) Link Manager. The duties of link management may be expanded or condensed based on links employed or volume of work. Typically, a JICC may employ link managers for all active data-links including Link 16, Link 11/11B. Additional manager positions may be required based upon the architecture and or operational requirements.

(5) Link 11/11B Manager. The Link 11/11B Manager is responsible to the JICC Watch Officer and JICO for all Link 11 and Link 11B planning and operations. When multiple regions and/or sectors are established, the Link 11/11B Manager coordinates, and has the authority to resolve, cross-regional Link 11 and/or Link 11B issues. In addition, the Link 11/11B Manager may be tasked to plan and manage any of the extended interface data links. Specific tasks for the Link 11/11B Manager can be found in reference b.

(6) Link 16 Manager. The Link 16 Manager is responsible to the JICC Watch Officer and JICO for all Link 16 planning and operations. When multiple regions and/or sectors are established, the Link 16 Manager coordinates, and has the authority to resolve, cross-regional Link 16 operations. Specific tasks for the Link 16 Manager can be found in reference b.

6. MTN Management Occupational Specialty Codes by Service. The following represents the recommended military occupational specialties from each Service to provide optimum manning of a JICC (although recommended, other occupational specialties may fill these positions at the discretion of the component).

a. U.S. Air Force Enlisted

- (1) 1A4X1 Airborne Battle Management Systems.
- (2) 1C5X1 Aerospace Control and Warning Systems.
- (3) 3D1X3 Ground Radio Communications.

b. U.S. Air Force Officer

- (1) 13B Air Battle Manager.

c. U.S. Marine Corps Enlisted

- (1) 7234 Tactical Air Defense Operator.
- (2) 7236 Tactical Air Defense Controller.
- (3) 5979 Tactical Data Systems Maintenance Chief.
- (4) 5974 Tactical Data Systems Administrator.

d. U.S. Marine Corps Officer

- (1) 7202 Marine Air Command and Control Officer.
- (2) 7210 Air Defense Control Officer.
- (3) 5970 Tactical Data Systems Maintenance Officer.

e. U.S. Navy Enlisted

- (1) Operations specialists with Navy Equivalency Code (NEC) OS-0348 and OS-0350.
- (2) Information Systems Technician with applicable NEC.
- (3) Electronics Technician with applicable NEC.

f. U.S. Navy Officer

- (1) 6120 Operations Limited Duty Officer.
- (2) 7120 Operations Warrant Officer.

g. U.S. Army Enlisted

- (1) 14G Air Battle Management System Operator.
- (2) 14H Air Defense Enhanced Early Warning Operator.
- (3) 25B Information Technology Specialist.

h. U.S. Army Officer

- (1) 140AT2 Command and Control Systems Technician (W-3 to W-5).
- (2) 255N Network Management Technician.

*Note: Components and Services should review their individual requirements regularly to ensure appropriate rank/grade levels, and appropriate specialty designations.*

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ENCLOSURE B

JICO TRAINING

1. General. Increased emphasis on joint integration and IER has placed greater demands on TDL interface planning, execution, and management. These increased demands require that the JICO be trained in joint multi-TDL operations. This formal training will supplement, but not replace, Service-specific operational and multi-TDL training and will build on the Services' foundational training to provide essential joint skills to plan and execute the MTN.

2. JICO Training. Joint Staff is responsible for joint multi-TDL training. Joint Staff J-7/JID is the multi-TDL training center. The JID, coordinating with Service training activities, will maintain the multi-TDL training curriculum, which includes the JICO training course (JT-301). The training includes both classroom and practical application of JICO core competencies. The training provides advanced-level technical academics and a realistic operational environment using multi-TDL analysis, display, and communications systems. JICO courses are conducted in conjunction with major joint exercises. Only Service-qualified ICO's who graduate from JT-301 can be identified as JICOs.

a. JICO Course Prerequisites. Prerequisites for the JICO course are:

(1) Graduate of JMETS JT-102, Multi-TDL Advanced Joint Interoperability Course.

(2) Graduate of JMETS JT-201, Mutli-TDL Planners Course.

(3) Service designated ICO with at least 2 years of multi-TDL experience as a Service ICO.

b. Waivers. The Director, Joint Staff J-7/JID is the waiver authority for any of these criteria. Requests for waivers must be submitted in writing by the Service, Component, or Combatant Command on behalf of the individual. Waivers are not normally granted, except under very extenuating circumstances, and on a case-by-case basis and are granted in writing as a written response to the original request.

c. Current Joint Staff J-7/JID training schedules and quota management information can be found at reference d.

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## ENCLOSURE C

### JICO SUPPORT TEAMS

1. General. The JST is a task-organized, tailorable element within the Joint Staff J-7/JID designed to provide real world operational assistance to operations when organic multi-TDL expertise is not available. In the event of a contingency or humanitarian emergency, the JIDs short-notice support capabilities can provide Combatant Commands and Components with veteran subject matter experts to aid initial stand-up of a complex architecture required to support a Joint Force CDR or JTF CDR's IER.

2. Composition. The JSTs includes the Joint Engineering Response Team (JERT), the Joint Network Design Team (JNDT), and the Joint Interface Control Cell Team (JICCT) (Figure 2). These teams provide mobile MTN support consisting of personnel and equipment that augment and become force multipliers for the JTF and JICO organization until permanent MTN personnel and equipment resources are sourced from the Services. The JST mission is to provide the JICO organization with the multi-TDL operational, engineering, network design, communications, information technology, and test and analysis expertise not initially organic to a theater or JOA. While in theater, the supported component commander exercises operational control (OPCON) of the JST. The JICO serves as JST element coordinating authority. The component commander provides in theater billeting, logistics, and transportation for the JST element.

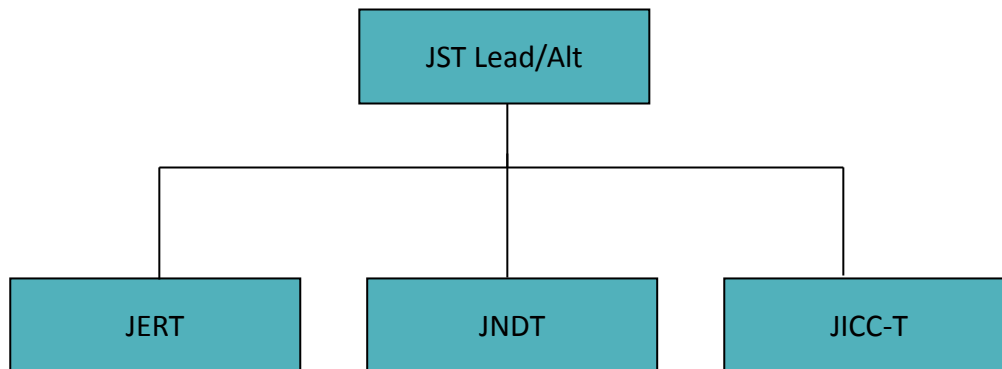


Figure 2. JICO Support Team Organization

a. Joint Engineering Response Team. Responsible to the JST lead and the JTF JICO, the JERT consists of multi-TDL operational experts, platform engineers, network designers, test and analysis representatives, and

communications and information technology experts (Figure 3). JID military or DoD civilian, usually a trained JICO/Engineer, will lead the JERT. The team lead will work with the JTF JICO to resolve any MTN anomalies. The JERT does not deploy to theater and remains under Joint Staff command and control. Once activated, the JERT will support multi-TDL platform and theater MTN analysis, design, and testing at a CONUS-based facility. The JERT requires requisite communications, adequate network connectivity to the supported theater, and access to the theater MTN, the JICC, and other key operational participants. Specific JERT tasks are:

- (1) Analyze the operational MTN and identify critical problems to the JICO.
- (2) Work with Acquisition Program Offices and other technical authorities to resolve platform and network anomalies.
- (3) Recommend parameters and changes to the MTN and/or to platform configurations.
- (4) Assist the JICO with Dynamic Network Management as required.
- (5) Recommend Link 16 network designs or re-designs to the JNDT and the JICO.
- (6) Assist in the development of the OPTASKLINK message based on MTN and/or platform anomalies identified and recommend corrective action.

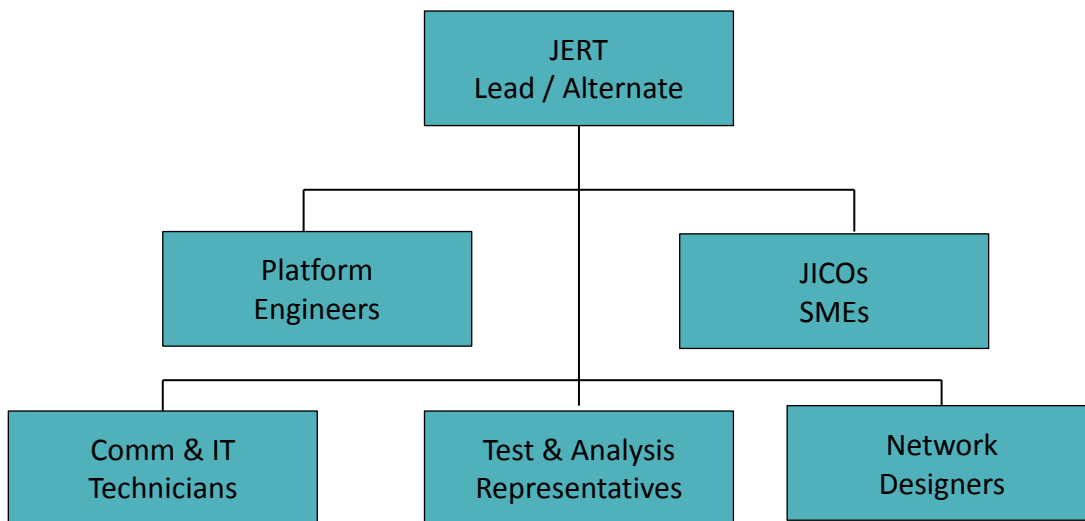


Figure 3. Joint Engineering Response Team Organization



b. Joint Network Design Team. When activated, the JNDT is responsible to the JST lead and the JICO to address Link 16 network planning, design, initialization, and operations (Figure 4). In addition, the JNDT can provide Link 16 SMEs to the JERT to address Link 16 anomalies. Upon receipt of a Link 16 network design/redesign request by the JICO, designated component commander, or JTF commander, Joint Staff will determine if a JNDT is required. If required, the JNDT may be tasked in support of the JTF and JICO, to the theater, a Service network design facility, or to the Joint Interoperability Division. Specific tasks for the JNDT are:

- (1) Review Link 16 network request.
- (2) Conduct all feasible actions to provide a solution; i.e., existing network identification, network design, or modification to existing network.
- (3) Test, validate, and/or refine the Link 16 network design.
- (4) Distribute completed network design loads and Network Description Document (NDD) including operational considerations and assumptions to the JST lead, JTF JICO, and participating Service Interface Units.
- (5) Assist JICC to develop Link 16 portion of the OPTASKLINK message.

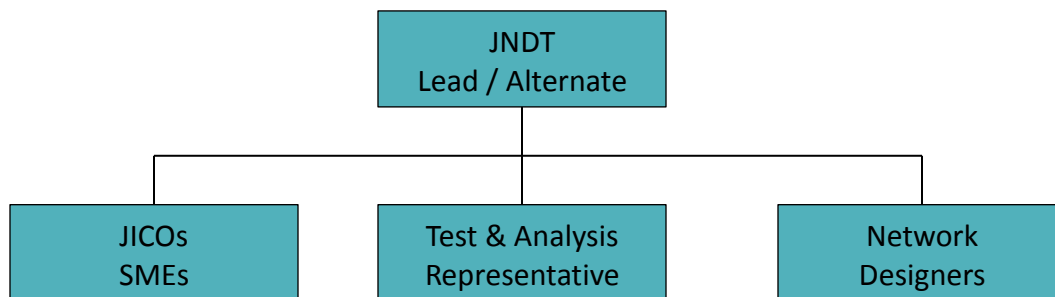


Figure 4. Joint Network Design Team Organization

c. Joint Interface Control Cell Team. The JICCT, as shown in Figure 5, is a separate component of the JST, which may be tasked upon request to support short-notice CJCS requirements for contingencies or humanitarian assistance operations. The JICCT will be sourced from within the JID and may be augmented from the C/S/As. The JICCT will be led by a JID military member or DoD civilian and will be tailored to the mission requirement. As such, a JICCT may consist of up to 24 multi-TDL operational, equipment, and JICO SMEs, as well as a variety of multi-TDL operating, management, analysis, and communications equipment designed to temporarily augment or perform duties

as a JICC. Once the JICCT arrives in theater, the designated component commander can direct the forward deployment of small Interface Teams (ITs) of two to three JICCT personnel to critical locations to establish beyond line of sight connectivity of the MTN to designated JTF components. These ITs can set up and operate the required multi-TDL equipment and provide MTN equipment training to the existing or replacement personnel.

<b>Joint Interface Control Cell Team</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rank</b>
JTF JICO (OIC)	1	W-3 to W-5 or O-3 to O-5
JICC Watch Officer	3	W-3 to O-3
Link 16 Manager	3	E-5 to O-3
Link 11/11B Manager	3	E-5 to O-3
Joint Track Data Coordinator	3	E-5 to O-3
System Administrator	3	E-5 to E-7
Communications Technicians	3	E-5 to E-7
Total	19	

Figure 5. Notional Composition of a Joint Interface Control Cell Team

d. JICO Support Team Request Process. The process, as shown in Figure 6, begins when a JFC or JTF submits a request for capability or support via the supported Combatant Commander (reference i). This is normally accomplished by the Combatant Command assigned JICO, or the Joint Force JICO within a component headquarters recommending which JST capability or support is required, the deployed location, duration of deployment, and specific support needed. The supported Combatant Command will request the JST from Joint Staff. Joint Staff recommends approval of the supported Combatant Command's request for the JST support to the CJCS and Secretary of Defense. Once approved, Joint Staff directs the deployment of the JST through the Joint Staff J-7. The JST is led by a JID military or DoD Civilian. The JST requires all MTN documentation (OPTASKLINK, NDD, Network Design Loads, etc.) and applicable JTF campaign planning documents (OPLAN/OPORD, Joint Air Operations Plan, and Air Defense Plan, Air Tasking Order, SPINS, Air Space Control Order) to effectively accomplish its mission. The supported Component Commander exercises OPCON of any JST while they are in theater. The Joint Forces JICO serves as coordinating authority while the JST personnel are in theater. The component commander provides billeting, logistics, and transportation support required to JST assets while in theater.

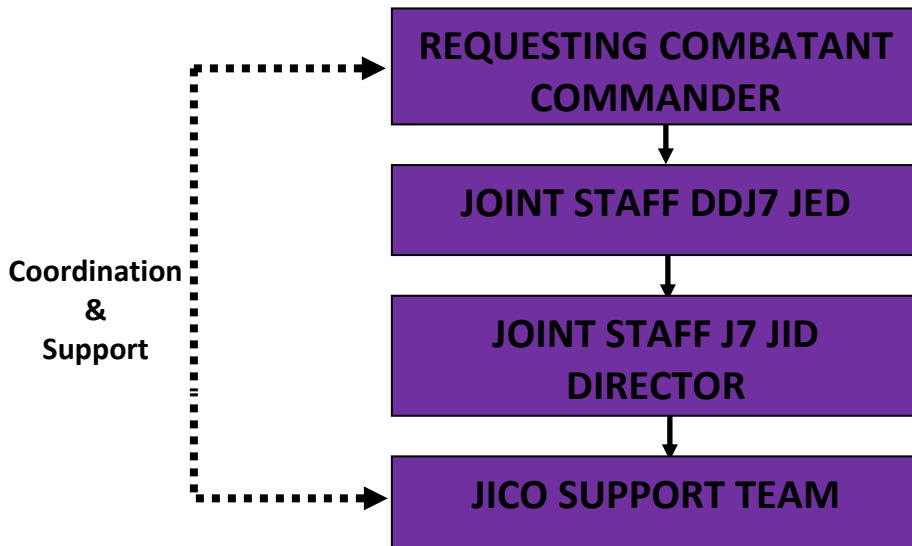


Figure 6. JICO Support Team Request Process

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ENCLOSURE D

JOINT INTEROPERABILITY DIVISION

1. General. The JID is responsible for all DoD Joint and Allied MTN Interoperability training, JICO training, U.S./Canadian Link 16 Operations de-confliction, the Joint Network Design Library, and JST to the Combatant Commands and provides Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to support MTN operations training. Per reference e, paragraph 6.d.(1), “the JID will: Develop, plan, coordinate, and manage (in collaboration with the C/S/As) a Joint Tactical Operations (JTO) Interface Training Program for operational forces consistent with Joint Training Policy. The training program will focus on delivering interoperability training to improve Joint Force integration and readiness, and support Combatant Commands’ operational needs.” To accomplish its assigned responsibilities, the JID is organized into three branches (Figure 7).

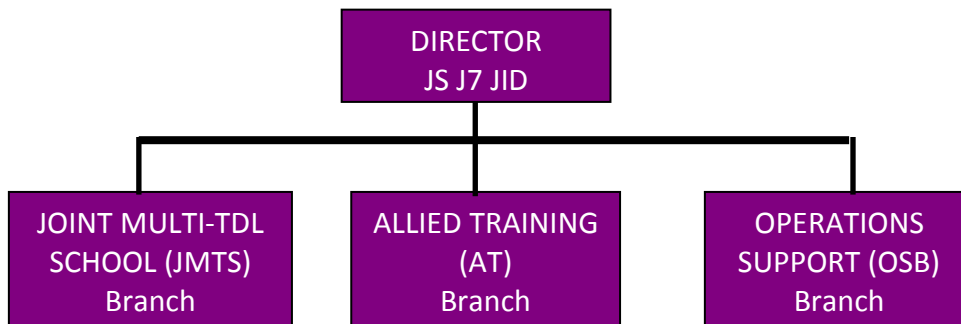


Figure 7. JID Organization

2. Formal Joint MTN Training. Joint Staff has executive authority and is responsible for joint multi-TDL training. Joint Staff J-7/JID is the joint multi-TDL training center. The JID, coordinating with Service training activities, maintains the Joint Tactical Operations Interface Training Program/MTN training curriculum, which includes basic TDL through advanced JICO training.

a. The training includes both classroom and practical application of MTN operations, leading to JICO core competencies per the Joint Training Committee approved JICO Training Task List:

- (1) Command Relationships (Core).
- (2) MTN (Core).
- (3) Service Interface Unit Capabilities and Limitations (Core).
- (4) JTF Data Sources (Planning & Execution).

- (5) Early Warning Information (Planning).
- (6) Special Information Systems Interface (Planning).
- (7) JICC (Planning & Execution).
- (8) IER (Planning and Execution).
- (9) Interface Planning (Planning).
- (10) Communication Planning Consideration (Planning).
- (11) Interface Operating Procedures (Execution).
- (12) Track Management (Planning & Execution).

b. The training is delivered to students through the following courses (check current course catalogue found on reference d for latest courseware updates).

(1) JT-100: Link 16 Basics. Provides a basic knowledge for TDL/MTN knowledge focusing on Link 16, Joint Tactical Information Distribution System, Multi-Function Information Distribution System (JTIDS/MIDS), Joint Range Extension Application Protocol, etc.

(a) 3.25 hour long WBT on Joint Knowledge Online (JKO).

(b) Prerequisite: None.

(2) JT-101: Link 16 Joint Interoperability Course. Provides training to the joint warfighter in the processes associated with the planning, employment, and operation of Link 16 JTIDS/MIDS, Joint Range Extension Application Protocol (JREAP) in a Joint Force and Multinational Tactical Data Link environment.

(a) 4 training days via WBT on JKO.

(b) Prerequisite: None.

(3) JT-102: Multi-TDL Advanced Joint Interoperability Course. This course provides knowledge to comprehension level instruction for operators of multi-TDL systems in the joint operational tactics, techniques, and procedures of employing Multi-TDL architecture. Topics include the capabilities, features, and functions of Link 16 JTIDS/MIDS, JREAP, Link 11, Link 11B, Situation Awareness Data Link (SADL), and extended interface data links. Platform system

capabilities and limitations with respect to multi-TDL employment and functions are included. The instruction covers all data links the United States operates, the platforms that operate them, and interoperability procedures required to make both the data links and platforms work together. Students will demonstrate their comprehension of the instruction by relating the concepts to the interpretation of the OPTASKLINK message through given scenarios.

(a) 10 training days per class in-garrison & via MTTs.

(b) Prerequisite: None.

(4) JT-105: United States Message Text Format Automated Message Preparation Course. Provides United States Message Text Format (USMTF) training covering basic through advanced USMTF knowledge and applications. The Common Message Processor (CMP) and the Web-based Automated Message Handling System are used in the course to prepare and verify messages.

(a) 1 training day per class at Fort Bragg, NC & via MTTs.

(b) Prerequisite: None.

(5) JT-201: Multi-TDL Planner Course. Provides a comprehension and application level of learning. Course is designed to prepare the student to participate in the staff-level planning of a multi-TDL architecture in order to support situations ranging from a real-world Joint Task Force to a localized exercise, conduct information exchange requirement analysis for combat systems.

(a) 10 training days per class at Fort Bragg, NC & via MTT.

(b) Prerequisite: JT-102.

(6) JT-205: USMTF Manager Course. Offers in-depth training on USMTF program items and the CMP message preparation system.

(a) 3 training days per class at Fort Bragg, NC & via MTTs.

(b) Prerequisite: Unknown.

(7) JT-220: Link 16 Unit Manager Course. Provides instruction in unit-level joint planning and operating procedures associated with Link 16 network employment. Link 16 Unit Manager (LUM) enables students to resolve tactical interoperability issues and provide a template for base/unit Link 16 manager responsibilities.

- (a) 5 training days per class at Fort Bragg, NC & via MTTs.
- (b) Prerequisite: None.

(8) JT-301: Joint Interface Control Officer Course. JT-301 is an analysis, synthesis and evaluation-level course designed to prepare the graduate to lead the JICC organization as the JICO and/or be responsible for interface operations in Joint and Coalition AORs and active management of the MTN as a JICC Watch Officer. Designed to train JICO and JICC Watch Officer on duties and responsibilities required to conduct JICC operations for contingencies and exercise events. Students should be senior O-3 to O-5 with considerable experience in multi-tactical data link operations. Also open to highly experienced and competent senior NCOs (E-7 and above)

- (a) 20 training days per class (~1 month TDY).
- (b) Prerequisite: 102 and 201 per enclosure b.

(9) JT-310: Advanced Joint Interface Control Cell Operators Course (AJOC). JT-310 is the counterpart to the JT-301 course. Graduates will operate the ADSI, JRE, CCD, MIDS LVT, JSS, and other JICC equipment in the dynamic environment of a joint exercise, will be able to establish a JICC at an exercise location and prepare it for MTN management operations, and will also learn the JICC organization, its duty positions, and specific roles and responsibilities of each. Students participate in the exercise performing the duties of JTDC, Link 16 Manager, and MTN manager under the supervision of a JICO and/or JICC watch officer. Target audience for this course is Service ICO/ICT E-4 thru E-7.

- (a) 20 training days per class (~1 month TDY).
- (b) Prerequisite: None.

(10) JT-401: Joint Interoperability Executive Course. JT-401 provides a broad overview/summary of JTO and MTN. It introduces senior leaders to the full spectrum of training and services available from the JID as well as Joint Interoperability planning considerations for personnel in their organizations/ Services.

- (a) Usually 1 day/4 hours – Tailorable/scheduled as requested.
- (b) Prerequisite: None.

(11) Mobile Training Team. The Joint Multi-TDL School (JMTS) provides joint courses (JT-101, JT-102, JT-201, JT-220 and JT-401) via Mobile Training Team (MTT). These MTTs provide students with the same level of certified joint



training and education as with resident instruction.

(12) Customer Requested Instruction. JMTS provides Customer Requested Instruction (CRI) via MTT, tailored to specific training needs, requirements, or schedules. CRIs are tailored training and are not joint certified COIs and do not fulfill the pre-requisite requirements listed above for JICO COI. Certificates of completion are not warranted. CRIs are funded by requesting unit/command.

(13) JID is funded to provide 3 joint MTT courses per year, normally in concentration areas. Out of cycle or tailored requests for MTT or CRI is funded by the requesting command. Out of cycle requests or tailored training requests must be submitted to the JID for review and approval. MTT/CRI request format is below and posted on JID website, reference d. Request for Operational Support via JST is submitted as a Request For Capability/Request For Support IAW reference i, validated by GCC and sourced via the Joint Staff.

1. R DDHHMMZ MONTH YR PSN  
FM REQUESTING COMMAND  
TO JOINT STAFF J7/JID//  
INFO OPCON CDR  
CCDR  
OTHERS AS REQUIRED  
BT  
UNCLAS  
MSGID/GENADMIN,USMTF,2008/XXXX/-/MONTH//  
SUBJ/TRAINING SUPPORT REQUEST//  
REF/A/DOC/CJCS/DATE: TBD//  
REF/B/PHONECON/AOC-JID/DATE:112233ZXXX12//  
NARR/REF A IS CJCSI 3115.01X VOL III JICO. REF B IS PHONECON BETWEEN  
XX AOC POC AND JID POC.//  
POC/XXXX/XXX/UNIT:XXXXX/LOC:DAVIS MONTHAN, AZ/TEL:XXX-XXX-  
XXXX/EMAIL:XXXXXX//  
GENTEXT/REMARKS/  
1. PER REF A, XXX ACS IS DEPLOYING IN SUPPORT OF OP GREEN LIZARD.  
REQUEST TAILORED MTN BRIEFS AND ICO OPERATOR TRAINING AS  
DISCUSSED REF B. TRAINING AUDIENCE IS JUNIOR OFFICER AND SENIOR  
ENLISTED PERSONNEL AS DETAILED BELOW.  
2. REQUESTED DATES:  
A. PRIMARY: XX-XX MAY 201X  
B. SECONDARY DATES: XX-XX JUNE 201X  
3. AUDIENCE: AOC-OM JTIDS OPERATORS, WATCHSTANDERS AND  
MAINTAINERS.  
4. ATTENDEES: 17 PERSONNEL PROVIDED SEPCOR  
5. FUNDING POC: (FUNDING LINE WILL BE PROVIDED BY ACC)

6. REQUEST 2 INSTRUCTORS WITH ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT REQUESTED TRAINING.

7. POC: MY POC FOR THIS MISSION IS: MSGT I. KANT FLY  
123-321-1111/EMAIL://

4. Quota Management. Course quotas are managed by Service representatives and detailed via the Army Training Requirements and Resources System. Attendees should request attendance via their Service designated representative(s) per below:

- a. U.S. ARMY: DSN 312-498-4518/Comm. 910-908-4518.
- b. USAF: DSN 312-574-8328/29/Comm. 757-764-8328/29.
- c. USN
  - (1) East Coast Rep: Comm: 757-836-4380.
  - (2) West Coast Rep: Comm: 619-767-4101.
- d. USMC: DSN 312-424-1214 / Comm. 910-394-1214

5. Allied Training. Allied Training Branch provides Foreign Military Sales Case support and all training funded by the requesting country.

a. AT-101: Link 16 Joint Interoperability Course. The AT-101 Link 16 Joint Interoperability Course is a foundational interoperability training course, providing knowledge to comprehension level instruction for operators of Link 16 JTIDS/MIDS. The course covers all aspects of Link 16, from technical theory to operational employment. Students learn technical theory, Link 16 joint/allied terminology, features/functions, employment, and network design documentation. AT-101 Link 16 Joint Interoperability Course is geared towards the operators of Link 16 equipped systems and command and control specialists.

- (1) The course is 5 training days in length.
- (2) Prerequisite: None.

b. AT-102: Multi-TDL Advanced Joint Interoperability Course. The AT-102 Multi-TDL Advanced Joint Interoperability Course (MAJIC) provides knowledge to comprehension level instruction for operators of TDL systems in the joint operational tactics, techniques, and procedures of employing Multi-TDL architecture. Topics include advanced features, and functions of Link 16 JTIDS/MIDS, JREAP, Link 11, Link 11B, SADL, and extended interface data links. Platform system capabilities and limitations with respect to Multi-TDL

employment and functions are included. Students will demonstrate their comprehension of the instruction by relating the concepts to the interpretation of the OPTASKLINK message through given scenarios. Target audiences for MAJIC include: Multi-TDL managers and planners who are qualified at the service/platform level, Multi-TDL operators and planners designated to become a JICO or JICC operator, and systems engineering or integration personnel who need an understanding of Multi-TDL and JICC operations.

(1) MAJIC is 10 training days in duration.

(2) Prerequisite: AT-101.

c. AT-201: Multi-TDL Planner Course. The AT-201 Multi-TDL Planner Course provides a comprehension and application level of learning in advanced joint C2 organizational structures, joint/coalition planning considerations, along with JTO interface, and how they relate to planning. Specific data link planning instruction includes link 16 JTIDS/MIDS, JREAP, Link 11/11B, SADL, and other joint extended interface data links. Students are required to plan and brief a joint/coalition C2 organizational architecture. The Multi-TDL Planner Course's target audience is personnel with at least 2 years' experience, operating multiple data links, who will be tasked to perform Multi-TDL planning for training events, exercises, and contingency operations. Multi-TDL operators and planners who are qualified at the Service/platform level, Multi-TDL operators and planners designated to become a JICO or JICC operator, and systems engineering or integration personnel who need an understanding of Multi-TDL operations.

(1) 10 training days in duration.

(2) Prerequisite: AT-101 and AT-102

d. AT-301: Joint Interface Control Officer Course. AT-301 is a graduate-level course focused on analysis, synthesis, and evaluation, and it is designed to prepare the graduate to lead the JICC organization as the JICO and/or be responsible for JICC operations and active management of the MTN as a JICC Watch Officer, JTDC, or TDL Manager. This course prepares graduates to determine the IER for the MTN, exploit/enable platform capabilities and limitations with respect to TDL employment; provide MTN guidance in the OPTASKLINK, and direct reconfiguration of the MTN as situations dictate. The graduate will be prepared to analyze the components of the MTN and will be able to make proactive decisions in support of operational/exercise objectives relative to the exchange of tactical data over the MTN. The graduate will be prepared to present MTN planning briefings to senior leadership and other MTN operators as well as conduct daily JICC operational briefings. Additionally, the JICO graduate will be able to relate the supported commander's objectives/intentions through other directive documents such as the OPLAN, Air Tasking Order, Airspace

Control Order, etc. to the MTN plan contained in the OPTASKLINK; and will be able to provide real-time, expert advice to the supported commander in reaction to mission changes. Finally, the graduate will be prepared to function as part of the supported commander's staff for MTN planning and operational considerations.

(1) 20 days in length.

(2) Prerequisite: AT-101, AT-102, and AT-201.

e. AT-401: JTAO Interoperability Executive Course. The AT-401 Interoperability Executive Course provides training to senior leaders (O-6 and above) who require executive level instruction on Multi-TDL architecture planning, execution, management, and operational impact.

(1) Normally 1 training day, but is tailored to the audience.

(2) Prerequisite: None.

f. Link 16 Unit Manager Course. The AT-220 LUM Course provides instruction in joint planning and operating procedures associated with Link 16 network employment. The LUM course is designed to provide the student with the tools needed to effectively plan, manage, and employ Link 16 operations at the unit level. It enables students to advocate Link 16 capabilities and resolve unit tactical interoperability issues as well as provide a template for Unit Link 16 Manager duties and responsibilities. The target audience is fighter pilots and command and control operators who do not attend other advanced AT courses.

(1) 5 training days in length,

(2) Prerequisite: AT-101

g. AT-105/205, US Message Text Formatting Course. The AT-105/205 USMTF Course introduces the USMTF program. The USMTF Course is procedures-oriented and includes practical applications and hands-on software training in the preparation of MIL-STD-6040 compliant messages. The course is geared toward warfighting operational staff members who will be required to compose formatted messages, such as the OPTASKLINK.

(1) 5 training days in length.

(2) Prerequisite: None.

6. Operations Support Branch

a. Provide operational Multi-TDL interface support to Combatant Commanders, Service Components, and Agencies. Lead for JT 301/310 Joint Interface Control Officer Course of Instruction.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Joint Interface Control Officer Course (JT-301) and Advance JICC Operation (JT-310).

(a) Support up to 5 Courses annually in conjunction with CCDR Joint Exercise Program.

(b) Instruct 80 JICO/AJOC (JT 301/310) students annually.

(c) Execute MTT and CRI.

(d) Manage Link 16 Pulse De-confliction Server, located at Suffolk Virginia.

(e) JTIDS/MIDS Network Design Library — Coordinate with Service Network Design Facilities.

(f) Provide JST Capability upon approval of Request for Capability or Request for Support.

1. Joint Engineering Response Team.

2. Joint Network Design Team.

3. Joint Interface Control Cell Team.

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ENCLOSURE E  
REFERENCES

- a. JP 3-01, 23 March 2012, "Countering Air and Missile Threats"
- b. CJCSM I 6120.01 series "Joint Multi-Tactical Data Link (TDL) Operating Procedures (JMTOP)"
- c. CJCSI 3500.01 series, "Joint Training Policy and Guidance for the Armed Forces of the United States"
- d. JS-J-7/JID Web Site Located on NIPRNET at [HTTPS://www.US.ARMY.MIL/SUITE/PAGE/508203](https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/508203)
- e. CJCSI 6240.01 series, "Responsibilities for the Joint Tactical Operations Interface Training Program"
- f. CJCSI 6241.01 series, "Policy and Procedures for Using United States Message Text Formatting"
- g. CJCSI 6232.01 series, "Link 16 De-confliction Procedures"
- h. CJCSI 3115.01 series, "Common Tactical Picture Reporting Requirements"
- i. CJCSM 3122 series, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Manuals"

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GLOSSARY

PART I - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**A**

ADA	Air Defense Artillery
AOC	Air Operations Center
AOR	Area of Responsibility

**C**

C3F	Commander Third Fleet
C4F	Commander Fourth Fleet
C5F	Commander Fifth Fleet
C6F	Commander Sixth Fleet
C7F	Commander Seventh Fleet
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CMP	Common Message Processor
CNFJ	Commander Naval Forces Japan
CNFK	Commander Naval Forces Korea
CSFT LANT	Commander Strike Force Training Atlantic
CSFT PAC	Commander Strike Force Training Pacific
CTP	Common Tactical Picture

**I**

ICO	Interface Control Officers
IER	Information Exchange Requirement
IT	Interface Teams

**J**

JAOC	Joint Air Operations Center
JDN	Joint Data Network
JERT	Joint Link Engineering Response Team

JFACC	Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JFLCC	Joint Forces Land Component Commander
JFMCC	Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
JICC	Joint Interface Control Cell
JICCT	Joint Interface Control Cell Team
JICO	Joint Interface Control Officer
JID	Joint Interoperability Division
JNDL	Joint Network Design Library
JNDT	Joint Network Design Team
JOA	Joint Operations Area
JREAP	Joint Range Extension Applications Protocol
JST	JICO Support Teams
JTDC	Joint Track Data Coordinator
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JTO	Joint Tactical Operations

**M**

MAJIC	Multi-TDL Advanced Joint Interoperability Course
MIDS	Multifunctional Information Distribution System
MTA	Multi-Tactical Data Link Architecture
MTN	Multi-Tactical Data Link Network
MTT	Mobile Training Teams

**N**

NDD	Network Description Document
NORAD	North American Air Defense

**O**

OPCON	Operational Control
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OPNAV Chief of Naval Operations  
OPTASKLINK Operations Task Link

**R**

RADC Regional Air Defense Commanders  
RICC Regional Interface Control Cell  
RICO Regional Interface Control Officer

**S**

SADC Sector Air Defense Commanders  
SADL Situation Awareness Data Link  
SICC Sector Interface Control Cell  
SICO Sector Interface Control Officer  
SME Subject Matter Expert

**T**

TACC Tactical Air Command Center  
TDL Tactical Data Link  
TP Tactical Picture

**U**

USAFRICCOM United States African Command  
USCENTCOM United States Central Command  
USEUCOM United States European Command  
USMTF United States Message Text Format  
USNORTHCOM United States Northern Command  
USPACOM United States Pacific Command  
USSOUTHCOM United States Southern Command  
USSOCOM United States Special Operations Command  
USSTRATCOM United States Strategic Command  
USTRANSCOM United States Transportation Command

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## GLOSSARY

### PART II - TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Note: Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this manual only. A definitional entry in the Glossary is not approved for general, DoD-wide use and inclusion in the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (JP 1-02) unless followed by an explanatory, parenthetical caption such as: “(JP 1-02, Source: JP X-xx [i.e., the source-document from which the terminology was derived]).”

Air and Space Operations Center (AOC). (DoD) The senior agency of the Air Force component commander that provides command and control of Air Force air and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-30)

Common Operational Picture (COP). (DoD) A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-0)

Common Tactical Picture (CTP). (DoD) An accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data that integrates tactical information from the multi-tactical data link network, ground network, intelligence network, and sensor networks. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-01)

Joint Force Commander (JFC). (DoD) A general term applied to a combatant commander, sub-unified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. See also joint force. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 1)

Joint Force Land Component Commander (JFLCC). (DoD) 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 assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force land component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. See also joint force commander. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-0)

Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC). 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 assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. (Source: JP 3-0)

Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC). (DoD) 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 assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force maritime component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. See also joint force commander. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-0)

Joint Interface Control Officer (JICO). (DoD) The senior interface control officer for multi-tactical data link networks in the joint force. Responsible for development and validation of the architecture and the joint interoperability and management of the multi-tactical data link networks. Oversees operations of a joint interface control cell. (JP 1-02, Source: JP 3-01)

Operation Task Link (OPTASKLINK). Documentation used to provide the detailed information regarding the operation of tactical data links, including the information required to establish such links.

Tactical Data Link. (DoD) A Joint Staff-approved, standardized communication link suitable for transmission of digital information. Tactical digital information links interface two or more command and control or weapons systems via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of tactical information. Also called TDL. (JP -1-02, Source: JP 6-0).

Tactical Picture (TP). The real time or near real time integrated battle picture derived from sources managed by a component commander of the joint task force that is a subset of the common tactical picture.