

Task Export

Title: Task Export

Date Printed: Wed May 14 2025

Found 23 tasks changed since 01-Apr-2025

SN 5.1.1	Promulgate Higher-Level Communication Guidance
SN 5.5.6	Plan Military Information Support Operations (MISO)
SN 5.6	Manage Public Affairs (PA)
ST 2.9.1	Manage Target Lists
ST 3.2.2	Coordinate Nonlethal Attack
ST 3.9	Prioritize Targets
ST 4.4.2	Coordinate General Engineering
ST 4.5.1	Perform Contract Support Integration
ST 4.5.2	Perform Contractor Management
ST 5.1.5	Integrate Combat Camera (COMCAM)
ST 5.6.2	Coordinate Command Information Support
ST 6.2.1	Coordinate the Preparation of Significant Defenses
OP 1.3	Provide Mobility
OP 2.8.2	Conduct Target Development
OP 3.1.4	Develop High-Payoff Targets (HPT)/High-Value Targets (HVT)
OP 4.5.1.3	Organize Contracting Support
OP 4.6	Build Sustainment Bases
OP 4.6.2	Provide General Engineering
OP 4.6.5	Provide Real Estate Management
OP 5.1.7	Employ Combat Camera (COMCAM)
OP 5.8.2	Conduct Command Information Programs
OP 6.2.1	Prepare Significant Defenses
OP 6.2.10	Control Pollution

SN 1 Manage Deployment and Redeployment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Manage the movement of forces into and out of desired areas and/or return to points of origin.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-09

Notes: This task focuses on the movement of forces and resources from a point of origin to a specific operational area (OA) and vice versa. This may involve contracted transportation requirements, including movement of non-organic equipment/supplies, as well as contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). Strategic deployment encompasses relocation of forces, equipment, and supplies to a theater from the continental United States (CONUS), or from one theater to another, for subsequent reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI), much of which will likely be executed by contracted support. This task applies to mobilization and non-mobilization situations. Forces include air, land, and sea forces, as well as special operations forces (SOF). These actions may be in accordance with national military strategy and operation plans (OPLAN).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) sealifted units closed by latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation.
M2	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) airlifted units closed by latest arrival date (LAD).
M3	Percent	Of units close by latest arrival date (LAD).
M4	Percent	Of sustainment movement requirements met by available sealift (during execution).

SN 1.1 Determine Transportation Infrastructure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Identify demands on common-user, organic, and contracted commercial lift assets and en route support required to move forces and sustainment to and from military theaters.

References: JP 4-01, JP 3-35, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: This task includes common-user airlift service, common-user land transportation (CULT), and common-user sealift. It also may include identifying contractor transportation demands and plan for moving non-organic equipment designated Government-owned and contractor-operated, as well as movement of contractor personnel authorized to accompany the Armed Forces of the United States (US).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of sealift requirements have adequate origin out-load and destination reception support infrastructure.
M2	Weeks	Since demands on common-user and organic lift assets last verified.
M3	Yes/No	Was approval of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) to approved operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) completed?
M4	Hours	To identify requirements for lift assets (in crisis situation).
M5	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) and concept plans (CONPLANs) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) determined transportation feasible not later than final TPFDD refinement conference.
M6	Hours	To identify available common-user lift assets worldwide to support critical, short-notice requirements in support of national or theater military strategies.
M7	Hours	To determine transportation feasibility.
M8	Hours	To determine transportation feasibility of supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment

		data (TPFDD) (from warning order) (assuming required over-flight rights, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assets are available).
M9	Yes/No	In crisis action planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can determine transportation feasibility in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M10	Percent	Of airlift requirements that miss latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) because of unforeseen lack of en route support.
M11	Percent	Of requirements closed at port of debarkation (POD) between earliest arrival date (EAD) and latest arrival date (LAD) at the POD.
M12	Percent	Of requirements planned to close between earliest arrival date (EAD) and latest arrival date (LAD).
M13	Yes/No	The combatant commander in coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) will determine if an operation plan (OPLAN) or operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) is transportation feasible as a result of the final TPFDD refinement conference.

SN 1.1.1 Determine Transportation Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Feb-2021

Description: Determine installation materiel handling capability, port throughput capacity, onward movement capability, transit times, overflight and landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift asset availability.

References: JP 4-01, JP 3-17, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5

Notes: Geographic combatant commanders (GCCs), in coordination with Commander, United States Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM) and other supporting commanders, are jointly responsible for the deployment of forces from origin to destination. GCCs develop a concept of operations (CONOPS) using the assumptions and forces made available for planning through strategic guidance. GCCs also conduct logistic supportability analyses to develop concepts of support. Subordinate component commanders then determine their specific force deployment and sustainment requirements with recommended time phasing. Planners integrate component requirements and develop the supported GCC’s time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), which identifies force requirements for the plan and provides routing data from origin to destination. Within this planning construct, supported and supporting commanders’ planners evaluate and implement appropriate factors detailed in theater distribution plans (TDPs) and provide theater mobility and distribution analysis of the infrastructure, support relationships, and customer locations to ensure sufficient capacity or planned enhanced capability. They also analyze movement requirements to determine transportation feasibility using available assets.

Measures:

M1	Days	To update and modify an assessment.
M2	Hours	To determine commercial transport industry response times and asset availability (from execution).
M3	Hours	To ascertain current state of Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), Sealift Readiness Program (SRP), Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA), and Ready Reserve fleet (RRF) assets.
M4	Hours	To identify seaport(s) of embarkation (SPOEs) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order).
M5	Hours	To identify transportation availability data for combatant command Course of Action development or analysis (for continental United States [CONUS]).

M6	Hours	To verify availability of all sourced Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircraft and crews.
M7	Hours	To verify en route support facilities available, functioning at projected level or capable of reaching required operational levels with sourced deploying en route support equipment and personnel.
M8	Hours	To verify impact of current and forecast weather on transit times.
M9	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft.
M10	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced deploying en route support personnel (during crisis action planning).
M11	Hours	To verify overflight and landing rights.
M12	Hours	To verify transit times with respect to weather (assuming required transit rights, vessel berthing permissions, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assists are available.).
M13	Hours	To identify port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) current and predicted throughput capacity (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order).
M14	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft (during crisis action planning).
M15	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircrews (during crisis action planning).
M16	Months	Since last theater on-site capability assessment.
M17	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS) installation outloading capability available at execution, compared to Destroyer (Navy Ship) DD Form 1726

		Reports.
M18	Percent	Of port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) capacity employed.
M19	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated rail capacity from point of origin to port of embarkation (POE).
M20	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for installation, actually achieved.
M21	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for port of debarkation (POD) actually achieved.
M22	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for port of embarkation (POE), actually achieved.
M23	Hours	To verify operation plan(OPLAN)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) transit times with respect to current and forecast weather (assuming transit rights, vessel berthing permissions, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assets are available).
M24	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced deploying en route support equipment.
M25	Yes/No	Planned throughput does not exceed capacity of any port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) used.
M26	Percent	Of port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) with planned throughput exceeding capacity.
M27	Yes/No	United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can identify transportation availability data required for supported combatant commander's course of action (COA)

		development or analysis not later than time coordinated with supported combatant commander (CCDR)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M28	Hours	To verify status of available personnel and equipment.
M29	Hours	To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft.
M30	Hours	To complete a transportation analysis to support strategic movement from identification of tasking.
M31	Percent	Of operational energy capable of being delivered to operational units in the OPLAN/CONPLAN.

SN 1.1.2 Coordinate Transportation Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Compare deployment requirements against the actual strategic lift assets made available.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01

Notes: If the supported combatant commander (CCDR) requires additional airlift allocations, they should coordinate with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the additional transportation allocations will be requested through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD) in airlift (during transportation feasibility estimator (TFE)).
M2	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]).
M3	Hours	To reallocate strategic lift assets in

		accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) direction.
M4	Hours	To justify and obtain change in lift allocation (during crisis planning).
M5	Hours	To provide concept of operations (CONOPS) and estimate of lift capability in relationship to apportioned airlift and sealift assets (during crisis planning).
M6	Hours	To validate and recommend change in lift allocation (during crisis planning).
M7	Hours	Of planning time, used to determine transportation feasibility.
M8	Percent	Of unique deployable criteria, addressed.
M9	Yes/No	Do commands determine if an operation plan (OPLAN) or operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) is transportation feasible as a result of the final TPFDD refinement conference?
M10	Hours	To determine transportation feasibility of combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (from commander's estimate).
M11	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) latest arrival dates (LADs) planned with sufficient transportation resources for stated requirements during deliberate planning.
M12	Hours	Deviation from supported commander's crisis planning time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) closure and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) evaluation.
M13	Yes/No	Is a course of action (COA) transportation feasible in time to allow

		the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submissions to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (during crisis planning)?
M14	Hours	For transportation commands to assist in development of an initial closure estimate in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M15	Yes/No	During crisis planning, did the command determine if a course of action (COA) is transportation feasible not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander?
M16	Hours	To verify mission capability of all lift assets to final destination.
M17	Yes/No	Was the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense situation considered during the planning process?
M18	Hours	To allocate lift assets to support strategic movement from identification of taskings.
M19	Yes/No	Is Antiterrorism (AT)/force protection (FP) considered in the planning process?
M20	Percent	Of operational energy capable of being delivered to transportation units in support of the selected COA.

SN 1.1.3 Determine Possible Force Closure Times

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Determine the commander's required delivery date (RDD) for a deploying force's arrival in its assigned area with sufficient resources, ready to conduct its assigned mission.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-09, JP 4-10, CJCSM 3122.05 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: In deployment operations, force closure occurs when the supported commander determines the deploying force, which can include organic, multinational, host-nation, and/or contracted support, has completed movement to the specified operational area (OA)/destination with sufficient resources and is ready to conduct its assigned mission. In redeployment operations, force closure occurs when the designated commander or Service determines that the redeploying force has returned to home station or other follow-on destination. Both deployment and redeployment operations may rely heavily on commercial capabilities. The supported command conducts deployment, joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI), and planning time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement in coordination with the Joint Staff (JS), joint force providers (JFP), United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), the Services, and supporting commands. Deployment and JRSOI refinement ensures the force deployment plan maintains force mobility throughout movement, provides for force visibility and tracking at all times, provides for effective force preparation, and fully integrates forces into a joint operation while enabling unity of effort. The refinement conference should assess the feasibility of force closure by the commander's required delivery date (RDD) and the feasibility of successful mission execution within the time frame established by the commander under the deployment concept.

Measures:

M1	Days	Deviation between latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) and required delivery date (RDD) (at destination) for self-deploying Service and component forces.
M2	Percent	Of planning time a command uses to determine initial closure times.
M3	Yes/No	During planning, does a command project closure dates during time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conferences?
M4	Percent	Of time a command projects closure dates by end of final time-phased force

		and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conference.
M5	Hours	Of planning time needed to determine joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) and theater distribution of forces and sustainment to final destination.
M6	Yes/No	During crisis planning, does a command determine closure time not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander?
M7	Hours	To complete a closure analysis to support strategic movement from identification of tasking.
M8	Days	Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) in airlift (during transportation refinement, examination for transportation feasibility and preparation of closure estimate)).
M9	Days	Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility refinement, examination for transportation feasibility and preparation of closure estimate).
M10	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) close after their required delivery date (RDD).
M11	Hours	To determine transportation feasibility of supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (from warning order).
M12	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date (LAD) in airlift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]).
M13	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULN)s arrive NLT latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]).
M14	Weeks	Needed to determine aerial port

		requirements based on post forces conference time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) during contingency planning.
M15	Yes/No	Are initial closure times determined in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (in crisis planning)?
M16	Days	After contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation conference, identify percentage of cargo and passengers that will close on time.
M17	Days	After contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation conference, identify all closure dates.
M18	Percent	Of operational energy available to support selected contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation closure dates

SN 1.1.4 Provide En route Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-May-2022

Description: Arrange support for in-transit forces with affected countries along the passage route.

References: JP 3-35, JP 3-08, JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes coordination with domestic state and local authorities for homeland security (HS) or homeland defense (HD) missions. This task may require coordination with foreign nations as appropriate for transit authorities and/or support needs. Many strategic deployments need intermediate staging bases or areas for refueling, air-bridge operations, forward basing/staging of personnel and equipment, regrouping of ship convoys, replenishment, exercise, inspection, and concentration or redistribution of

forces. Staging bases or areas may require airfields and facilities (e.g., navigation aids, communications, maintenance and servicing facilities), augmentation support, parking and transshipment facilities, construction services, health services, berths, beaches, stevedores, and utilities. During deployment or redeployment to a new operational area (OA), en route support nodes along the theater lines of communications (LOC) provide security, life support, refueling, limited vehicle maintenance, and vehicle recovery. The size of the support centers will be based upon the available facilities, length of route, and volume of equipment and personnel transiting the sites. Other types of en route facilities for overland movement include convoy support sites, trailer transfer points; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) transfer points, pre-stock supply points, and railheads.

Measures:

M1	Airframe-Days	Lost en route maintenance.
M2	Airframe-Days	Lost to indirect routing.
M3	Days	To post changes to Department of Defense (DOD) Foreign Clearance Guide.
M4	Hours	Before unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence (L-Hour), support teams available.
M5	Hours	Until support teams available (after C-Day and L-Hour).
M6	Hours	To be prepared to request priority diplomatic clearance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order).
M7	Hours	To verify overflight and landing rights needed for deployment execution (during crisis).
M8	Hours	Until support teams available (after L-Hour).
M9	Percent	Decrease in ship deployments because of non-availability of staging bases, bunkering, or routing.
M10	Percent	Of airlift/tanker sorties diverted or canceled.

M11	Percent	Of airlift/tanker sorties overfly planned en route support bases (due to lack of base, fuel, support facilities, or ramp space).
M12	Percent	Of Defense Courier Service movements.
M13	Percent	Of host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements, provided to supported combatant commander before he submits his commander's estimate.
M14	Percent	Of ship sailings, delayed, diverted, or canceled (lack of diplomatic clearance).
M15	Percent	Of sorties containing courier material diverted or canceled.
M16	Percent	Of support, clearance, and overflight permit requests, filled using current references/standing operating procedure(s) (SOPs).
M17	Percent	Of tanker sorties diverted or canceled.
M18	Percent	Of tanker sorties overfly planned en route support bases (due to lack of petroleum, oils, and lubricants [POL], support facilities, or ramp space).
M19	Percent	Of unique deployable criteria, addressed.
M20	Percent	Of ship-days lost because of ship husbanding or repair facilities en route.
M21	Yes/No	Does a command identify host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements to support course of action (COA) analysis?
M22	Steaming-Days	Lost because of lack of available ship handling and repair facilities en route.
M23	Percent	Of host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements identified (to support course of action [COA] analysis).
M24	Hours	To identify host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements

		(to support course of action [COA] analysis).
M25	Yes/No	Does a command identify host-nation support (HNS), en route support, intermediate staging bases, and diplomatic clearance requirements to support given courses of action (COAs) and provide this information to the supported combatant commander prior to his submission of the commander's estimate?
M26	Hours	To identify host-nation support (HNS), en route support, intermediate staging bases, and diplomatic clearance requirements (to support course of action [COA] analysis).
M27	Hour	To determine firefighting requirements for deployed locations.
M28	Hours	To develop aircraft parking maximum (aircraft) on ground (MOG) for all deployed locations.
M29	Days	To develop aircraft parking plans for en route locations.
M30	Days	To plan and source engineering support, personnel, and equipment.
M31	Hours	To determine airfield support requirements.
M32	Hours	To determine the fuel systems maintenance requirements.
M33	Hours	To determine explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support requirements.
M34	Days	To determine and validate support facility requirements.
M35	Days	To assist in development of operation order (OPORD) for deployed locations to include measures required for disaster control.
M36	Hours	Until support team is tasked.
M37	Hours	For a command to identify en route facilities in advance of a deficiency affecting operations during execution.

M38	Yes/No	En route support bases are fully operational before first planned aircraft arrival time (during execution).
M39	Hours	Determine host-nation support (HNS) requirements.

SN 1.1.5 Determine Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Impact

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Identify environmental conditions that impact airlift, sealift, and/or other operations.

References: JP 3-59, JP 2-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3810.01 Series

Notes: Weather, oceanic, and the space environment are some of the conditions which may delay, divert, change, or cancel airlift, sealift, and other operations. This task includes providing tailored information to aid commanders and planners in determining the best employment packages and equipment windows considering predicted environmental conditions. This may include recommending changes in transportation modes, assets, or routing to minimize impact or exploit favorable conditions to enhance mission success. Secondly, it includes assessing meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) (to include space) information and identify impacts of METOC on employment of nuclear weapons to combatant command (CCMD) missions. This involves performing consequence analysis and consequences of execution for nuclear weapons. Thirdly, it includes the assessment and reporting of strategic METOC of immediate value relating to particular areas of concern to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and national strategic planners.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To verify operation plan (OPLAN)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) transit times with respect to current and predicted meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) effects.
M2	Percent	Of airborne airlift/tanker deployment missions, delayed, diverted, re-routed, or canceled (due to weather conditions

		that should have been predicted prior to takeoff).
M3	Percent	Of transit time computations include factors for historical data on adverse weather.
M4	Percent	Of airlift/tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated geographic considerations).
M5	Percent	Of airlift/tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated climatic considerations).
M6	Percent	Of sealift changed or canceled (due to climatic considerations not forecast at least 24 hours in advance).
M7	Days	Projection of weather by meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) for daily presentation to crisis planning team.
M8	Yes/No	Are location and climatology considered during planning and execution?
M9	Yes/No	Are environmental effects of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons included?
M10	Hours	To assess transit time in case of degradation of ability to respond and survive chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M11	Yes/No	Are command and control (C2) system in place to disseminate actual and predictive data on environmental conditions to airlift/sealift forces?
M12	Percent	Of airlift/tanker missions delayed or canceled due to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) contamination.
M13	Yes/No	Do strategic plans exist for re-routing mission-critical mobility assets if aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaports of debarkation (SPOD) are not accessible due to environmental conditions?

M14	Hours	To assess impact of patient movement, aeromedical evacuation (AE) and flow options upon rerouting decisions designed to get around new threats.
M15	Minutes	To establish contingency plans and take protective measures to protect patients in case of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack.

SN 1.1.6 DELETED Determine the Impact of Threat Activity

SN 1.1.7 DELETED Determine the Impact of Meteorology and Oceanography (METOC) on Employment of Nuclear Weapons

SN 1.2 Conduct Deployment and Redeployment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Jul-2022

Description: Conduct force and cargo deployment and/or redeployment in accordance with requirements.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-09

Notes: These requirements may be included in a supported commander's concept of operations (CONOPS), operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), or operation order (OPORD). This may involve contracted transportation requirements, including movement of non-organic equipment/supplies, as well as contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To evaluate validated Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) force modules and pass to components.
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M2	Percent	Of available ship-days, lost awaiting cargo.
M3	Percent	Of cargo planned for delivery, delivered.
M4	Percent	Of unit line numbers (ULNs) closed by required delivery date (RDD).
M5	Percent	Of unit line numbers (ULNs) closed within earliest arrival date (at port of debarkation) (EAD)/latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD) window.
M6	Percent	Of delivered cargo not identified in Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

SN 1.2.1 Integrate Deployment Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Integrate the employment of deployment systems to include common-user and organic lift assets of deploying forces through movement control and the Department of Defense information network (DODIN).

References: JP 4-01, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, DODI 5158.06

Notes: This task discusses the overall execution of the deployment system and provides for synchronization of that system. Integration of deployment systems requires oversight of the entire system to synthesize, synchronize and optimize systems usage. While execution is decentralized, centralized integration permits worldwide strategic mobility operations. The Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) integrates data from transportation and logistics automated information systems for mission area applications. IGC should be used for in-transit visibility (ITV). This task utilizes the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for deployment, sustainment, and redeployment operations. This task includes common-user airlift service, common-user land transportation (CULT), and common-user sealift.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after receipt.
M2	Hours	Maximum lag in high priority cargo in-

		transit visibility (ITV).
M3	Hours	Lag in high priority cargo in-transit visibility (ITV).
M4	Hours	To account for all rolling stock.
M5	Hours	To generate, transmit, and centralize movement information from source systems.
M6	Hours	To generate, transmit, and centralize movement information from various sources for access by Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M7	Hours	To review feasibility for supported commander's high priority cargo versus available lift assets (after supported commanders warning order).
M8	Hours	To locate specific personnel or cargo en route.
M9	Minutes	To obtain selective Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) query responses (by type, mode, geographic area, date, inbound/outbound, on hand waiting).
M10	Percent	Accuracy in generated movement information for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M11	Percent	Completeness in generated movement information for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M12	Percent	Of Defense Communications System (DCS) materiel, delayed more than 24 hours (faulty prioritization procedures).
M13	Percent	Of Global Information Grid (GIG) interface or have work-around.
M14	Percent	Of cargo, with in transit visibility (ITV).
M15	Percent	Of generated movement information for global transportation network (GTN),

		current.
M16	Percent	Of supported commander's high priority cargo, identified.
M17	Yes/No	(During planning and execution) Was no data transfer between networked stations responsible for a supporting command failing to meet a request/requirement?
M18	Percent	Of currency in generated movement information in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M19	Hours	To notify the system owner that a source system for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) is providing inaccurate or incomplete data, after receipt of batch data feed.
M20	Hours	To identify inaccurate or incomplete data coming from a near real-time data feed to Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) and to identify the source system owner.
M21	Minutes	For personnel operating command and control systems to get desired or requested output from those systems (within system capability) for a simple query.
M22	Hours	For personnel operating command and control systems to get desired or requested output from those systems (within system capability) for a complex query.
M23	Yes/No	Was there sufficient operational energy for moving the supported commander's high priority cargo in available lift assets?

SN 1.2.2 Provide Transportation Assets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Coordinate provision of transportation means (e.g., road, rail, sealift, and airlift) required in an operational configuration for the movement of forces and cargo.

References: **JP 4-01**, JP 3-17, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides transportation and common-user port management and terminal services for United States (US) forces and is responsible for global airlift, sealift, and land transportation planning in coordination with supported combatant commanders (CCDRs). CCDRs may create joint deployment and distribution operations centers (JDDOCs) and/or joint movement centers (JMCs) to coordinate the employment of all means of common-user theater transportation (including that provided by allies, partner nations, or the host nation (HN)). USTRANSCOM allocates transportation assets to supported CCDRs' validated requirements in accordance with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportionment guidance and priority assigned to each operation and/or requirement. This task may include the movement of contractors as part of the force.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of sourced airlift aircraft, mission capable by unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-day).
M2	Hours	For contractor to reconfigure to aeromedical evacuation (AE) aircraft.
M3	Percent	Of required transportation assets arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) (in proper configuration and operational status).
M4	Hours	To assemble rail and ground assets for intratheater deployment of forces.
M5	Hours	For carriers to supply aircraft after call up in Stage III.
M6	Hours	For carriers to supply aircraft after call up in Stages I and II.
M7	Days	To assemble airlift forces for strategic intratheater deployment of forces.
M8	Hours	Prior to first planned aircraft arrival,

		en route support bases fully operational.
M9	Hours	For carriers to supply aircraft (after call up).
M10	Hours	For carrier providing aeromedical evacuation (AE) aircraft to divert aircraft to support maintenance facility (to reconfigure).
M11	Ship-days	To make ships fully operationally ready (down time).
M12	Percent	Of allocated/appORTioned transportation assets, provided by United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM).
M13	Hours	To reconfigure commercial aircraft to support military operations (down time).
M14	Percent	Of sourced tanker aircraft, mission capable by planned deployment date.
M15	Ship-Days	Lost because of ship maintenance problems.
M16	Percent	Of en route support bases, fully operational prior to first planned aircraft arrival.
M17	Hours	To alert deploying en route support elements, prior to planned departure time.
M18	Hours	Prior to first planned aircraft arrival time, deploying en route support elements, in place.
M19	Days	For railroad cargo support to reach full capacity.
M20	Percent	Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) throughput capacity, available prior to first earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation).
M21	Percent	Of ships met activation schedule.
M22	Percent	Of assigned aerial port of debarkation (APODs), operating at earliest arrival date (EAD).
M23	Percent	Of sourced units report equipment

		readiness levels at C-2 or better.
M24	Percent	Of seaport(s) of embarkation (SPOEs) and seaport(s) of debarkation (SPODs) reach required operational capability not later than (NLT) first available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation.
M25	Percent	Of tasked units receive valid tasking in time to meet available-to-load-date (ALD).
M26	Percent	Of transportation assets meet available-to-load-date (ALD)/ready to load date (at origin) (RLD).
M27	Percent	Of allocated/apportioned transportation assets, available for movement of forces and cargo.
M28	Days	Of available operational energy for the Force.

SN 1.2.3 Coordinate Terminal Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate receiving, processing, and staging of passengers; receipt, transit storage, and marshaling of cargo; loading and unloading of ships or aircraft; maintaining in-transit visibility (ITV); and/or manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination.

References: JP 4-18, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task applies to ports of embarkation (POE) normally within the continental United States (CONUS) and can also apply to ports of debarkation (POD) outside the CONUS.

Measures:

M1	Days	For aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) to reach full operating capability.
M2	Days	For seaports of debarkation (SPOD) to reach full operating capability.
M3	Days	For seaports of debarkation (SPOD) to reach initial operating capability.
M4	Days	For aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)

		to reach full operating capability.
M5	Days	For seaports of embarkation (SPOE) to reach full operating capability.
M6	Percent	Of seaports of debarkation (SPOD), open by required time.
M7	Hours	Delay in opening of aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) or seaports of debarkation (SPOD) because of late arrival of port personnel and equipment.
M8	Hours	For time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)-identified theater aerial port of debarkation (APOD) to reach initial operational capability (IOC).
M9	Hours	Maximum port hold time for transportation priority (TP) 2 and 3 air channel cargo.
M10	Hours	Maximum port hold time for transportation priority (TP) 1 air channel cargo.
M11	Percent	Of aircraft, loaded at aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) within the concept of operations (CONOPS)/specified time.
M12	Percent	Of aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) throughput capacity achieved prior to first ready to load date (RLD).
M13	Percent	Of cargo unloaded at port of debarkation (POD) incorrectly manifested.
M14	Percent	Of cargo, damaged during terminal operations.
M15	Days	To move cargo from reception area.
M16	Percent	Of cargo frustrated by shortfall in reception capability.
M17	Percent	Of cargo, visible during terminal operations.
M18	Percent	Of ports of embarkation (POE) reach required operational capability in accordance with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) not later

		than (NLT) first available to load date at POE available to load date (ALD).
M19	Percent	Of required aerial ports of embarkation (APOE), operating at earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation) to support mission mobility requirements.
M20	Percent	Of support element, fully operational at aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) 24 hours prior to first scheduled aircraft arrival.
M21	Percent	Of standard ship load and unload times, achieved.
M22	Percent	Of aerial ports of debarkation (APOD), open by required time.
M23	Yes/No	Are sufficient aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) operating at earliest arrival date (EAD) to support mission mobility requirements by time and phase?
M24	Percent	Of required aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) operating at earliest arrival date (EAD).
M25	Hours	After notification, all aerial port personnel and equipment are deployed.
M26	Percent	Of aerial port equipment and personnel in place 24 hours prior to scheduled arrival of forces in accordance with the concept of operations (CONOPS).
M27	Percent	Of aircraft unloaded at the aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) within the concept of operations (CONOPS)/specified time (during execution).
M28	Hours	Prior to expected peak workload, augmentation personnel and equipment are in place.
M29	Yes/No	Are en route support teams available for transportation not later than (NLT)

		than their available to load date (ALD) and in place NLT their latest arrival date (LAD) (during execution)?
M30	Yes/No	Are aerial port(s) of debarkation (APOD)/seaport(s) of debarkation (SPOD) prepared to operate under nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense conditions?
M31	Hours/Days	Delay in opening seaports of debarkation (SPOD)/seaports of embarkation (SPOE) due to mining.
M32	Yes/No	Are aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaports of debarkation (SPOD) prepared to operate in force protection conditions (FPCON) ALPHA through DELTA?

SN 1.2.4 Coordinate Embarkation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Nov-2021

Description: Coordinate the movement of forces, individuals, and/or equipment/supplies to port of embarkation (POE) in accordance with the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) schedules.

References: JP 3-02, JP 3-35, JP 3-36, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: The planning for the movement begins from the originating installation, or mobilization station to the marshaling area. Embarkation planning involves all the measures necessary to ensure timely and effective loading and off-loading of the amphibious force (AF). Task may be executed in concert with its amphibious task force (ATF) counterparts. The embarkation phase is one of five phases in an amphibious operation, which are: planning, embarkation, rehearsal, movement, and action. This task may include Contractors, and they may have unique coordination procedures or item receiving/turn-in requirements.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between unnamed day on which a unit's deployment operation begins (C-
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		Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence (L-Hour) and unit's departure from home station for port of embarkation (POE).
M2	Hours	To validate location of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned pre-positioned transport assets.
M3	Percent	Of cargo arrived at port of embarkation (POE) on or before its time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) available-to-load-date at port of embarkation (POE) availability to load date (ALD).
M4	Percent	Of Defense Fuel Region (DFR) alignments to installations and units, still valid at execution.
M5	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport and DOD commercial capability meet time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) available-to-load date (ALD).
M6	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned pre-positioned transport assets have valid location held at L-Hour.
M7	Percent	Of movements delayed by late port calls.
M8	Percent	Of movements rerouted because of lack of waivers for hazardous materials.
M9	Percent	Of ports have Port Support Activities in place at time first load arrives.
M10	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) ready to load date (RLD) (at port of embarkation [(POE)]/availability to load date (ALD) met by Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport and/or DOD commercial capability (during execution).
M11	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arriving

		at port of embarkation (POE), properly configured to load.
M12	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arriving at port of embarkation (POE), properly documented.
M13	Percent	Of waivers and permits, granted in time to preclude cargo delays (during execution).
M14	Percent	Of units requiring Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)-generated port calls receive them in time to arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) not later than their availability to load date (ALD).

SN 1.2.5 Coordinate Debarkation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Nov-2021

Description: Coordinate debarkation of troops, equipment, and/or supplies from a ship or aircraft in theaters.

References: JP 3-02, JP 3-35, JP 3-36, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122.01 Series

Notes: Debarkation planning involves all the measures necessary to ensure timely and effective loading and off-loading of the amphibious force. The personnel debarkation plan must give consideration to priority for debarkation, the tactical grouping of personnel as dictated by the landing plan, and an assigned debarkation station on the ship. This task may include Contractors, and they may have unique coordination procedures or item receiving/turn-in requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of air cargo, damaged en route.
M2	Percent	Of sea cargo, damaged en route.
M3	Percent	Of strategic mobility assets, required to move cargo not identified in Joint Operation Planning and Execution

		System (JOPES).
M4	Percent	Of strategic mobility and support assets, in place to move forces in accordance with (IAW) validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M5	Percent	Of cargo closed before joint force commander (JFC) earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation [POD]) without any place to offload or store.
M6	Percent	Of supported combatant commander validated requirements unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) their latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation.
M7	Percent	Of combat support and combat service support units closed within supported combatant commander's earliest arrival date (EAD)/latest arrival date (LAD).
M8	Hours	Till air schedules are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once the supported combatant commander has validated the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) first increment of airlift requirements during execution planning (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] alert order).
M9	Hours	Till air schedules are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once the supported combatant commander has validated requirements beyond the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) first increment (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] deployment or execution order).

M10	Days	Before the ship is scheduled to be on berth at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) till ship schedules with requirement allocation are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M11	Hours	Till aircraft passenger or cargo manifest information is available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once aircraft has departed from any on-load stop.
M12	Hours	Till ship cargo manifest information is available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once ship has departed from any on-load port.
M13	Percent	Of supported combatant commander validated unit line numbers (ULN) scheduled to arrive at the POD within their earliest arrival date (EAD)/latest arrival date (LAD) window during execution.

SN 1.2.6 DELETED Conduct Redeployment

SN 1.2.7 Coordinate Global Strategic Refueling

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Coordinate refueling for the deployment of aircraft to reach their destination with minimum dependence on landing rights in foreign nations, and/or enhance the range, loiter time, and payload of aircraft conducting strategic air operations.

References: JP 3-36, JP 3-35, CJCSI 3110 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 series

Notes: This task is typically conducted in support of a joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign or major operations. Air refueling (AR) forces conduct

intertheater AR to support the long-range movement of combat and combat support aircraft between theaters. Intertheater AR operations also support global strike missions and airlift assets in an air bridge. AR enables deploying aircraft to fly nonstop to their destination, reducing closure time.

Measures:

M1	Days	For ships transit.
M2	Hours	To provide supported combatant commander feasibility study on short notice requirement for air refueling assets.
M3	Percent	Of aircraft, diverted from planned destination (missed aerial refueling).
M4	Percent	Of airlift sorties stopped en route because of lack of tanker support.
M5	Percent	Of bomber combat missions, diverted or canceled for lack of tanker support.
M6	Percent	Of underway replenishment(s) for fuel, conducted by surface combatants.
M7	Percent	Of fighter deployments (United States (US) Air Force (USAF), US Navy (USN), or US Marine Corps (USMC) must use en route stops (lack of tanker support).
M8	Percent	Of receiver aircraft must divert (tankers missing air refueling control times (ARCT).
M9	Percent	Of tanker packages unit line numbers (ULN) meet complete scheduled offload.
M10	Percent	Of tanker packages, which support strategic Army Reserve (AR) unit line number(s) (ULN), meet latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD).
M11	Percent	Of air refueling requirements for direct to strategic deployments and air-bridge operations validated prior to final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conference.
M12	Hours	To source air refueling resources for validated short-notice air refueling requests.

M13	Hours	To provide a feasibility analysis for short-notice requests for additional apportioned tactical air refueling assets to the appropriate supported combatant commander.
M14	Hours	To provide a feasibility analysis for short-notice requests for additional apportioned strategic air refueling assets to support the air-bridge.
M15	Yes/No	Provide, when asked, tanker cell to plan and task deployed tankers units supporting Air Mobility Command (AMC) operations.
M16	Hours	After receipt, United States (US) Transportation Command validates incoming short-notice requirements for air refueling and notifies Air Mobility Command (AMC).
M17	Incidents	Of errors in crew force response when execution directed by the President.

SN 1.2.8 Provide Patient Movement (PM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Evacuate injured and/or sick personnel with appropriate en route care.

References: JP 3-36

Notes: This task includes the movement of combat casualties, which may include contractors, from theater of operations/operational area (OA) and worldwide movement of ill or injured patients within theater, between theaters or between the theater and continental United States (CONUS), or within CONUS. This includes all activities related to aeromedical evacuation, medical evacuation, casualty evacuation, en route care, patient movement items (PMI), and patient in-transit visibility. Also included are all activities related to maintaining the Department of Defense's (DOD's) ability to move patients globally. Patient movement includes the functions of medical regulating, processing patients, patient evacuation, and en route medical care.

Measures:

M1	Days	For mobile aeromedical staging facility (MASF) to be operational.
M2	Days	Recycle time for aeromedical evacuation (AE) or medical treatment facility (MTF) provided medical equipment to be returned.
M3	Days	Supply of medications, special diets, and consumable supplies.
M4	Days	To deploy aeromedical evacuation (AE) operations team to theater of war or joint operations area (JOA) locations.
M5	Hours	Delay for aeromedical patient awaiting transportation.
M6	Hours	Aeromedical patient remain on ground during intermediate stops awaiting fuel or repairs.
M7	Hours	For aeromedical evacuation (AE) Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircraft to be available (once activated).
M8	Hours	For aeromedical patient to be moved bed-to-bed.
M9	Hours	For departure of first aircraft scheduled (after validated requirement in an emergency).
M10	Hours	To reconfigure an airlift aircraft for aeromedical evacuation (AE) use.
M11	Distance	From medical treatment facility (MTF) to designated aeromedical evacuation (AE) point.
M12	Minutes	Aeromedical patient remain on aircraft at destination awaiting movement to treatment facilities.
M13	Percent	Of aeromedical patient condition worsens during medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) flight.
M14	Percent	Of aeromedical patients, determined to have not been suitable patients for movement by air.
M15	Percent	Of aeromedical patients, moved within

		24 hours of being available.
M16	Percent	Of aeromedical patients can be tracked through in-transit visibility (ITV).
M17	Percent	Of patients have no loss of personal effects during transfer.
M18	Percent	Of patient records, available at destination medical facility with or before patient arrival.
M19	Percent	Of patients (scheduled for strategic movement)
M20	Percent	Of special needs patients have medical attendants assigned to them for aeromedical evacuation (AE).
M21	Percent	Of time, in small scale contingency (SSC) theater medical assets, reduced below planned levels to support aeromedical evacuation (AE).
M22	Weeks	For On-Site Inspection Agency (OSIA) charges to be posted.
M23	Percent	Of patients scheduled for strategic movement (in accordance with movement policy).
M24	Percent	Of patient movement by retrograde aircraft (aircraft do not deviate from schedule missions).
M25	Hours	Maximum to notify Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) carrier of selection of aeromedical evacuation (AE) CRAF aircraft for call-up after identification requirement.
M26	Hours	Maximum to identify and deploy aeromedical aircrew to meet aeromedical evacuation (AE) Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircraft after identification of requirement to use them.
M27	Hours	For deployable theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) to be available for deployment.
M28	Hours	For deployable theater patient

		movement requirements center (TPMRC) to be in place and operating (after designation of unit unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence L-Hour).
M29	Hours	For Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC) and theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) to adjudicate disconnects in patient movement.
M30	Yes/No	Are security forces required due to cargo or intermediate stops.

SN 2 Provide Strategic Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Produce intelligence required for the formation of policy and/or military plans at national and international levels.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE), US Code Title 50

Notes: This task allows senior leaders and commanders to formulate national strategy and policy, monitor the international and global situation, prepare military plans, determine major weapon systems and force structure requirements, and conduct strategic operations. It also produces the intelligence required by combatant commanders (CCDR) to prepare strategic estimates, strategies, and plans to accomplish missions assigned by higher authorities. The task includes support to theater strategic intelligence that supports joint operations across the competition continuum, assesses the current situation, and estimates future capabilities and intentions of adversaries that could affect the national security and United States (US) or allied interests. It also includes providing national strategic surveillance and reconnaissance. The consumer indicates the type of intelligence to be produced.

Measures:

M1	Days	Of warning time (of actual enemy action).
M2	Days	Of warning time (of potential enemy action).
M3	Months	To update assessments of overall regional threats.
M4	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with new intelligence data.
M5	Hours	To provide intelligence support for adaptive planning.
M6	Frequency	Of command intelligence briefs to the combatant commander (CCDR), battle staff, task force (TF) commanders, and component commanders to support the generation of forces.
M7	Hours	To provide intelligence support for existing plan.
M8	Yes/No	Did provided intelligence fulfill assigned Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) roles per Defense Intelligence Agency directives?
M9	Frequency	Of order of battle messages to the combatant commander (CCDR), battle staff, task force (TF) commanders, and component commanders to support the generation of forces.
M10	Yes/No	Conduct surveillance indications and provide warning and report problems in the Defense Indications and Warning System within area of responsibility (AOR).
M11	Yes/No	Operate strategic warning center 24 hours/day with reporting as required.
M12	Frequency	Classified measures located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Frequency	Classified measures located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 2.1 Manage Strategic Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Identify strategic military intelligence requirements (IR), plan the strategic collection effort, and/or manage intelligence analysis and activities responding to strategic requirements.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may include reviewing, validating, and prioritizing requirements and taskings, as well as issuing necessary orders and requests to execute collection and/or intelligence production. Requirements include intelligence for United States (US) and allied forces and for host nations (HN)/groups in support of actions across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of new requirements not previously met.
M2	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with supporting intelligence data.
M3	Hours	To establish long-term (deliberate) intelligence plans for the command under crisis conditions as specified in guidelines to establish an intelligence task force (ITF) or other assigned support.
M4	Months	To establish long-term (deliberate) intelligence plans for the command in peacetime as per deliberate planning guidelines.
M5	Time	To establish intelligence policies for command in peacetime.
M6	Hours/Days	To establish intelligence requirements (IR) for current independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls and ensure shortfalls are incorporated into Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR).
M7	Hours/days	To review intelligence policies for

		command during a crisis.
M8	Months	To establish intelligence requirements (IR) for mid-long term independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls, to include holding cross-directorate validation for all independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls.
M9	Hours/days	To process, validate, and register intelligence production requirements in community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers (COLISEUM) under normal conditions.
M10	Hours/Days	To process, validate, and register intelligence production requirements in community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers (COLISEUM) under crises conditions.
M11	Hours/Days	To review and validate collection requirements in support of strategic production and request for information (RFI) requirements, and strategic targeting intelligence requirements (IR) including battle damage assessment (BDA), under normal conditions.
M12	Hours/Days	To review and validate collection requirements in support of strategic production and request for information (RFI) requirements, and strategic targeting intelligence requirements (IRs) including battle damage assessment (BDA) during a crisis or time-sensitive conditions.
M13	Hours/days	To review interoperability of required databases and dissemination systems.
M14	Hours	To provide command counterintelligence support in peacetime or pre-hostilities.

SN 2.1.1 Develop Strategic Intelligence Policy

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Assist and advise the President and/or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with the development of policy governing strategic intelligence operations.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may include developing intelligence planning guidance; identifying major intelligence deficiencies, and, establishing goals and associated objectives to overcome these deficiencies at the national and combatant command (CCMD) levels; and identifying intelligence resource requirements that increasingly require contracted solutions (equipment and/or personnel).

Measures:

M1	Days	Since intelligence data on priority intelligence requirements (PIR) last collected.
M2	Hours	In advance of collection, deployment intelligence collection requirements identified.
M3	Instances	Of identified threats, en route or at port(s) of debarkation (POD), resulted in diverted or delayed airlift/sealift missions.
M4	Instances	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) identified after collection begins.
M5	Percent	Of new requirements not previously met.
M6	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) covered by collection plan.
M7	Percent	Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) contained in theater collection plan.
M8	Percent	Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) satisfied (in time to support deployment planning).
M9	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence

		requirements (PIR) that have no collection effort.
M10	Percent	Of duplicate priority intelligence requirements (PIR) eliminated (during validation).
M11	Months	Since information on theater operation plan (OPLAN) ports of debarkation (POD) and transportation infrastructures updated.
M12	Percent	Of essential elements of information (EEI) that are collected.
M13	Percent	Instances of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) use resulting in delays or damage.
M14	Yes/No	Were commands, agencies, or staffs tasked for input to intelligence program objective memorandum (IPOM)?
M15	Yes/No	Were commands, agencies, or staffs tasked for input to integrated priority list (IPL)?
M16	Yes/No	Were commands, agencies, or staffs tasked for input to Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR)?

SN 2.1.11 DELETED Analyze Intelligence Operations

SN 2.1.2 Determine Strategic Intelligence Requirements (IR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Determine and/or prioritize strategic intelligence requirements (IR) for national strategic decision makers and Combatant Commanders (CCDR).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This may include analyzing, deconflicting, and validating strategic military intelligence requirements (IR) for collection. This task applies to the competition continuum; however, the supported command indicates the type of intelligence to be produced.

Measures:

M1	Hours	In advance of collection, intelligence requirements (IR) identified.
M2	Hours	To disseminate initial and subsequent priority intelligence requirements (PIR) to all components.
M3	Hours	To prioritize requirements.
M4	Percent	Of prior priority intelligence requirements (PIR) require modification or deletion.
M5	Yes/No	Tasked for input to Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) yearly production plan?
M6	Yes/No	Tasked for input into Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) national human intelligence (HUMINT) collection effort?

SN 2.1.3 Conduct Strategic Collection Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Conduct strategic collection planning that will satisfy the strategic intelligence requirements (IR) of the Department of Defense (DoD).

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.02 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, DoDI 3325.08

Notes: Collection planning includes assigning the appropriate collection capabilities to fulfilling specific intelligence requirements (IR). This task involves all intelligence combat support agencies (CSA) and interacting with the rest of the national intelligence community (IC) through the National Intelligence Coordination Center (NICC) to support military operations and support combatant command (CCMD) contingency planning with national intelligence support plans (NISP).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To create collection plan.
M2	Hours	To revise collection plan.
M3	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) not covered by collection plan.
M4	Days	Before collection begins, distribute collection plan.
M5	Yes/No	Was collection, exploitation, and reporting guidance provided based on standing and ad hoc collection requirements?

SN 2.1.4 Allocate National Military Intelligence Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Assign resources to national military intelligence agencies and combatant commands (CCMD) to permit the accomplishment of assigned intelligence tasks.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task includes requesting support from allied sources and/or civil authorities in support of homeland defense (HD) when required.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of augmentees provided by national and combat support agencies (CSA).
M2	Percent	Of collection plan satisfied.
M3	Percent	Of collection plan satisfied by assigned theater assets.
M4	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIR) denied collection effort by national level.
M5	Hours	Range in overtime worked in Department of Defense (DoD) intelligence organizations during crisis.
M6	Hours	Range in overtime worked in Department of Defense (DoD) intelligence organizations (during non-

		crisis period).
M7	Yes/No	Has the required funding been received?
M8	Yes/No	Is adequate support received through the intelligence program objective memorandum (IPOM) process?

SN 2.1.5 Determine Strategic Intelligence Issues

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Aug-2022

Description: Identify issues involving intelligence collection, planning, exploitation, production, and/or dissemination that requires resolution by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), or military intelligence boards.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This may involve various established or ad hoc national intelligence and Department of Defense (DoD) intelligence processes to prioritize, validate, articulate, and/or resource requirements to resolve strategic intelligence issues. This may involve the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), which balances intelligence issues, state, and non-state actors to formulate a global standing priority matrix.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of collected material backlogged.
M2	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with no collection effort.
M3	Number	Of intelligence priority or resource issues that must be resolved by a Department of Defense (DoD) intelligence community decision board, governing body, or executive agent.

SN 2.1.6 Manage the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Sep-2022

Description: Provide guidance to direct and/or guide investments by the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG).

References: **JP 2-0**, CJCSI 3901.01 Series, DoDD 5105.60, DoDI 3115.15, National System for Geospatial Intelligence Publication 1.0

Notes: Actions may improve performance, assure interoperability, enhance quality, and/or ensure the reliability of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) information, products, and services. The NSG consists of members of the intelligence community (IC), Services, Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMD), Civil Applications Committee members, international partners, industry, academia, and defense and civil community service providers. This task conducts assessments of NSG investment implementation to ensure adequacy of, and compliance with, NSG standards, policies, and guidance. It reviews and prioritizes geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) capability and funding requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is annual Geospatial Intelligence Functional Managers Guidance published?
M2	Yes/No	Were periodic community fora conducted to address National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) capability improvements?
M3	Weeks	To assess implementation of designated National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) programs.

SN 2.1.6.1 Execute Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Functional Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Conduct all geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) activities delegated under authorities, advise on matters concerning GEOINT, and/or serve as the GEOINT Functional Manager.

References: **JP 2-0**, DoDD 5105.60, DoDI 3115.15

Notes: This task includes leading and providing guidance to the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG). Guidance to the NSG and operation of a unified community for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) activities and capabilities may be provided by the Director, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), acting concurrently as the Department of Defense (DoD) GEOINT Manager and as the GEOINT Functional Manager. GEOINT conducted under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) typically must comply with NSG strategic guidance, policies, and procedures. The DoD GEOINT Manager conducts all GEOINT activities delegated under the authorities of the SecDef and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD[I&S]). The GEOINT manager advises the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and SecDef, as established in the SecDef and DNI Memorandum of Agreement on matters under the purview of the DNI concerning GEOINT and serves as the GEOINT Functional Manager, and is responsible for leading and providing guidance to the NSG.

Measures:

M1	Number	Provide number of cooperative geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) production and dissemination arrangements to enhance the performance of intelligence community (IC) and Department of Defense (DoD)-related elements per year.
M2	Amount	Assess, align, and execute geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) analysis and production each year.
M3	Yes/No	Did the staff develop and submit to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff a consolidated statement of geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) production requirements and priorities, pursuant to national defense strategies?

SN 2.1.7 Provide Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Standards

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Sep-2022

Description: Lead and/or provide functional management guidance, including issuance of doctrine, standards, policies, directives, and/or procedures required for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).

References: **JP 2-0**, DoDD 5105.60, National System for Geospatial Intelligence Publication 1.0

Notes: This includes standards for end-to-end architectures and embedded interfaces related to geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) and standards for geospatial aspects of natural and man-made features across the environmental domains of Earth, the atmosphere, and near-Earth space. It involves standards for GEOINT collected or produced within the Department of Defense (DoD); and technical guidance and direction to the DoD Components and other components of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) regarding standardization and interoperability of systems requiring, exploiting, and/or disseminating GEOINT. This task includes prescribing, mandating, and enforcing standards related to GEOINT. This task involves leading and providing guidance to the NSG. It includes advising on GEOINT investment strategies and activities, including research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) and/or procurement with the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) and National Intelligence Program (NIP).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) doctrine issued?
M2	Yes/No	Were procurements within the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) developed?
M3	Yes/No	Were geospatial-intelligence (GEOINT) investment strategies produced?
M4	Number	Number of standards implemented in the National System of Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) during the year.

SN 2.2 Collect Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Exploit sources of information and/or deliver the data collected.

References: JP 2-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic surveillance and reconnaissance are related to this task as is counterintelligence (CI). May also include incident awareness assessments in a domestic environment.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average).
M2	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average).
M3	Feet	Horizontal and vertical geolocation accuracy.
M4	Hours	Since data last collected.
M5	Percent	Level of assuredness.
M6	Percent	Of intelligence products produced in accordance with intelligence planning/programming analysis tool.
M7	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) satisfied.
M8	Percent	Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average.
M9	Percent	Of unit support tailored to meet validated joint force requirements.
M10	Targets/Day	Collected.
M11	Targets/Day	Detected, classified, and identified.
M12	Hours	To provide strategic intelligence data in support of operational commander (from receipt of request).
M13	Hours	For reconnaissance or surveillance assets to respond (from receipt of tasking).
M14	Hours	To prepare counterintelligence (CI) collection plan before formal tasking.
M15	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) satisfied.
M16	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 2.2.1 Collect Information on Strategic Situation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Obtain information and data from all sources on the strategic situation.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Areas of interest (AOI) include activities and situations that could impact United States (US) national security interests and objectives, multinational and regional relations, or US and allied military forces. Of particular importance is information relating to enemy or potential enemy strategic vulnerabilities; strategic forces; strategic centers of gravity (COG); and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. This task may include collecting information on key foreign leadership/decision makers and cultural factors that may influence decisions. Information is also collected on the nature and characteristics of theater and regional AOI. This task may also include collecting against high-payoff and high-value targets (HPT and HVT) of national strategic value, whose attack will lead directly or indirectly to the defeat of an enemy. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Feet	Of horizontal/vertical accuracy of national military and theater strategic geographical location data.
M2	Hours	To provide strategic intelligence data in support of operational commander (from receipt of request).
M3	Hours	Since high priority targets last detected, identified, and located.
M4	Hours	For reconnaissance or surveillance assets to respond (from receipt of tasking).
M5	Hours	To prepare counterintelligence (CI) collection plan effort after becoming aware of CI requirement.

M6	Hours	Until reconnaissance or surveillance assets respond (from receipt of tasking).
M7	Instances	Of failure to respond to commander's requirements for reconnaissance or surveillance assets.
M8	Instances	Of unit support tailored to meet validated task force requirements.
M9	Instances/Day	Of information collected on strategic targets in support of operational commander.
M10	Percent	Of commander's geographic area has required reconnaissance and surveillance assets.
M11	Months	Since available meteorology, oceanography, geospatial data updated (at crisis outbreak).
M12	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) satisfied.
M13	Months	Since information on operation plan (OPLAN) theater strategic situation updated.
M14	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) filled.
M15	Percent	Of disease and non-battle injury (DNBI) (from unanticipated medical threats).
M16	Percent	Of manned sorties requiring imagery have current imagery before flight briefing.
M17	Percent	Of outstanding priority intelligence requirements (PIR) (on situation).
M18	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) where at least one source yielded intelligence information.
M19	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) where more than one source yielded intelligence information.
M20	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with more than one collection

		source.
M21	Percent	Of potential high-payoff targets (HPT) accurately located.
M22	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) collected.
M23	Percent	Of proposed potential targets dropped for lack of adequate information.
M24	Percent	Of targets accurately identified.
M25	Percent	Of targets accurately located.
M26	Percent	Of targets detected, identified, located, and classified in detail in accordance with (IAW) defense intelligence guidance.
M27	Years	Since most current geospatial data updated.
M28	Hours	After priority intelligence requirement (PIR) satisfied collection requirements management (CRM) retasks collection asset to outstanding PIR.
M29	Percent	Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority one geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe.
M30	Percent	Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority two geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe.
M31	Percent	Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority three geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe.
M32	Hours	To provide strategic reconnaissance reports in support of the combatant commander (CCDR) from completion of tasking.
M33	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence

		with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M34	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within area of responsibility (AOR).
M35	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M36	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.

SN 2.2.2 Provide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Provide and/or allocate national-level intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets and/or capabilities.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may include providing, either on a time-share or dedicated basis, assets or asset protection to meet the needs of combatant commanders (CCDR) and designated subordinate joint force commanders (JFC). These capabilities are increasingly provided by the commercial sector.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of national asset capability untasked with combatant commanders (CCDR) having validated requirements.
M2	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding combatant commander (CCDR) requirement(s).
M3	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) collection requirements satisfied by piggybacking on existing collection mission on noninterference basis.
M4	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to access required databases, and draft, edit and release

		intelligence reporting in accordance with authoritative governance?
M5	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to collect, process, store and deliver information for intelligence production in accordance with authoritative governance?
M6	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to disseminate intelligence to subordinate and supported units in accordance with authoritative governance?

SN 2.2.3 Provide Collection Strategies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Develop integrated all-source intelligence collection strategies responding to intelligence collection requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task involves developing strategies for coordinating a collection plan and a validation plan for all-source intelligence collection requirements. This includes supporting the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMD), and Services. This may include using source data gathered by contracting officers in the area of operations (AO).

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify Intelligence Collection Requirements.
M2	Months/Weeks/Days	To develop collection strategies based on national assets that respond to requirements.
M3	Months/Weeks/Days	To coordinate and develop collection strategies based on theater assets that respond to requirements.

SN 2.2.3.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Sep-2022

Description: Provide human intelligence (HUMINT) services for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMD), and/or the Armed Services.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Human intelligence (HUMINT) is a category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. This task may be the conduit for Department of Defense (DoD) human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management.

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements.
M2	Yes/No	Are human intelligence (HUMINT) reporting architectures established?
M3	Yes/No	Are joint force human intelligence (HUMINT) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations?

SN 2.2.3.1.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collection Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management in response to Department of Defense (DoD), combatant command (CCMD), and/or other mission requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may include providing global reach and/or persistent access to worldwide collection targets through a range of human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements and capabilities tailored to meet the needs of its customers.

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Human intelligence (HUMINT) management performance objectives met.
M2	Percent	Of command intelligence requirements (IR) tasked to human intelligence (HUMINT) assets for collection.
M3	Yes/No	Are human intelligence (HUMINT) controlled and overt collection operations coordinated and deconflicted between all collection organizations and national agencies as allowed by classification authorities?
M4	Yes/No	Is human intelligence (HUMINT) tasking authority established and exercised?

SN 2.2.3.1.2 Manage Defense Attache Service

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Oct-2022

Description: Manage the Defense Attache Service.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 5205.75, DoDI C-5105.32

Notes: The senior defense official/defense attache (SDO/DATT) acts as the principal military advisor to an embassy's chief of mission (COM) for defense issues and defense aspects of national security issues. This includes planning, coordinating, and supporting United States (US) defense activities in the host nation, including theater security cooperation (SC) programs under the oversight of a combatant command. The SDO/DATT reports security cooperation and security assistance information of interest to relevant stakeholders.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are the senior defense official (SDO) and defense attache (DATT) roles and
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		responsibilities defined, especially with respect to each other?
M2	Percent	Of defense attache (DATT) personnel who received all required Department of Defense (DoD) training for their assigned position.
M3	Yes/No	Does the defense attache (DATT) staff have all of the required equipment to perform assigned duties and reporting?

SN 2.2.3.2 Perform Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Collection Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Perform signals intelligence (SIGINT) collection requirements management (CRM) and/or collection operations management (COM).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task as a conduit for Department of Defense (DoD) collection management can provide collection requirements management (CRM) and collection operations management (COM) to the following offices and agencies: Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMD), and Armed Services.

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify signals intelligence (SIGINT) intelligence collections requirements.
M2	Yes/No	Were signals intelligence (SIGINT) collection requirements management (CRM) processes and policies developed?
M3	Yes/No	Were signals intelligence (SIGINT) collection operations management (COM) processes and policies developed?

SN 2.2.3.2.1 Provide Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, collect, process and exploit, produce, and/or disseminate signals intelligence (SIGINT) products and/or services.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 5100.20

Notes: Disseminate SIGINT products in support of customers' needs and in accordance with national directives.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a response to customer information needs based on national intelligence priorities?
M2	Percent	Of customers whose engagement needs have been met.
M3	Status	Of customer's needs assessments and key reads.
M4	Percent	Of reporting based on encrypted data.
M5	Percent	Of customer-requested products and services delivered on time and on target.
M6	Number	Of target coverage gaps resolved through signals intelligence (SIGINT) development.
M7	Percent	Of customer-requested technical signals intelligence (SIGINT) products and services delivered on time and on target.

SN 2.2.3.3 Perform Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Collection Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Perform measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) collection requirements management (CRM) and/or collection operations management (COM).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task, as a conduit for Department of Defense (DoD) collection management, can provide collection requirements management (CRM) and collection operations management (COM) to the following offices and agencies: the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMD), and Armed Services.

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) intelligence collections requirements.
M2	Yes/No	Were measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) collection requirements management (CRM) processes and policies developed?
M3	Yes/No	Were measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) collection operation management (COM) processes and policies developed?

SN 2.2.3.4 Manage Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Collection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Aug-2022

Description: Manage geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collection and/or orchestration of GEOINT imagery sources across the entire spectrum of providers, airborne, commercial, and/or national systems. Perform GEOINT collection requirements management (CRM) and/or collection operations management (COM).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task, as a conduit for Department of Defense (DoD) collection management, can provide collection requirements management (CRM) and collection operations management (COM) to the following offices and agencies: the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMD), and Armed Services.

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collections requirements and manage collection operations.
M2	Percent	Compliance with schedule to enhance support to global strategies, which includes developing efficient collection processes, aligning with production needs, and enhancing interfaces with global strategies with partners across the National System for Geospatial-Intelligence (NSG).
M3	Percent	Compliance with schedule to successfully introduce and fully integrate multi-intelligence data, activities, and planning into Geospatial-Intelligence operations and solutions.

SN 2.2.3.4.1 Conduct Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Provide and/or develop expertise to deliver integrated geospatial intelligence (GEOINT). Produce GEOINT that provides time dominant (real-time/near real-time) production and analytical support (warning, targeting, and crisis), and baseline intelligence and products to enable national security priorities.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) integrates multiple analytic tradecraft, including advanced GEOINT techniques and methods, in support of global intelligence requirements to identify what an enemy (or potential enemy) can do, as well as when, where, and with what strength. This task informs and/or enables national security missions. It supports the strategic national, strategic theater, operational, and tactical levels of planning and decision making. This task addresses both military and nonmilitary capabilities covered under Combatant Command (CCMD) contingency and campaign plans and associated National Intelligence Support Plans, CCMD/Agency Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR), the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), and

the National Intelligence Strategy. Under military capabilities, this task examines ground, air, space, naval, nuclear, chemical/biological, information operations, special operations, and joint capabilities. Nonmilitary capabilities focus not only on political and economic actions but also on the analysis of non-state actors and terrorist groups for their capabilities and probability of executing a planned action against the homeland or United States (US) interests.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) that is usually/generally/or seldom available to meet supported organization's needs.
M2	Percent	Of instances when the initial assessment of potential threat within the operational threat area is usually/generally/or seldom provided by geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).
M3	Percent	Of analysts who are usually/generally/or seldom immediately available to provide time critical geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) support to help answer time critical intelligence problems.

SN 2.2.3.4.2 Provide Current Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Provide current high priority geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) to identify, assess, and/or help discern the meaning of events.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may provide greater insight and inform Department of Defense (DoD) mission decision making processes. Analysis may anticipate, estimate, and warn DoD about possible future events, to minimize uncertainty and to inform them of potential opportunities before they fully engage.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Time-sensitive geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) analysis is usually/generally/or seldom completed in a timely manner.
M2	Percent	Analysis usually/generally/or seldom supports ongoing mission needs.
M3	Percent	Population of assigned categories in shared national level databases such as the Modernized Integrated Data Base (MIDB) is usually/generally/ or seldom made in a timely manner.
M4	Percent	Reported events are usually/generally/or seldom relevant to assigned mission.
M5	Percent	Mission sharing is usually/generally/or seldom employed to support mission needs in a timely manner.

SN 2.2.3.5 Provide Medical Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Produce medical intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and/or interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information.

References: JP 4-02, JP 2-0

Notes: The formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for friendly forces. Medical intelligence contributes to medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment (MIPOE) and can be integrated within the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Of strategic medical priority intelligence requirements (PIR) responded to.
M2	Yes/No	Has planning and/or operational

		guidance been promulgated for the sharing of medical information with intelligence staffs/centers?
M3	Percent	Of published medical intelligence products delivered to intelligence staffs of a supported commander.

SN 2.2.3.6 Provide Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Provide geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collection, conduct GEOINT analysis and production, and/or disseminate GEOINT to customers, while maintaining a GEOINT archive. Provide foundational GEOINT content and services, and build safety of navigation information.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task provides foundational geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) content and services, and builds Safety of Navigation information. It should be performed in accordance with Title Codes to support national and Department of Defense (DoD) missions.

Measures:

M1	Hours/Days	To provide geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) to Department of Defense (DoD) customers within specified timeframe.
M2	Month	National level requirements accomplished per month.
M3	Percent	Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) reporting is usually/generally/or seldom available to meet support organization's need.
M4	Percent	Initial assessment of potential threat within the operational threat area is usually/generally/or seldom provided by geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).

SN 2.2.3.6.1 Provide Safety of Navigation Content

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Produce and/or maintain safety of navigation information and/or services for national, civil, and Department of Defense (DoD) missions.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Safety of navigation uses bathymetric, hydrographic, maritime safety, gravimetric, aeronautical, atmospheric, and topographic information for sea, air, and land navigation. This content supports the Global Positioning System (GPS) as the primary source of positioning, navigation, and timing information. Task should be performed in accordance with United States (US) Title Codes and Department of Defense (DoD) and Service regulations mandating navigation safety.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Currency of aeronautical data, products, and services.
M2	Percent	Currency of maritime data, products, and services.
M3	Percent	Survey domain program status.
M4	Percent	Geodesy domain program status.
M5	Percent	Currency of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) content.

SN 2.2.3.6.2 Produce Geographic Content

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Provide integrated geographic data, products, and/or services in response to customer requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Requirements may be captured on an approved production plan. This may include the collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and

exploitation of imagery, topographic, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth's surface.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Production of Boundary information against production plan per fiscal year.
M2	Percent	Human Geography production against production plan per fiscal year.
M3	Percent	Geographic Names (GeoNames) production against production plan per fiscal year.
M4	Percent	Small Scale Map production against production plan per fiscal year.
M5	Percent	Large Scale Map production against production plan per fiscal year.
M6	Percent	Digital Data production/maintenance against production plan per fiscal year.

SN 2.2.4 Coordinate Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Manage and/or integrate national and theater intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets and activities with assigned tasks.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Task may be done in support of strategic and global operations, to include global strike and missile defense. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities (which often rely on significant support from the commercial sector) are coordinated to optimize the use of resources to achieve specified objectives and ISR plans are integrated with ongoing theater ISR operations. Department of Defense (DoD) ISR coordination activities are intended to integrate all national, theater, and allied capabilities to provide timely and actionable intelligence to satisfy combatant commanders (CCDR) requirements.

Measures:

M1	Time	To establish intelligence requirements (IR).
M2	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) collection requirements satisfied by utilizing existing collection mission on a non-interference basis.
M3	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) tasked to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for collection.
M4	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) essential elements of information (EEI) tasked to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for collection.

SN 2.3 DELETED Process Collected Information

SN 2.3.1 Conduct Processing and Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Perform processing and/or exploitation activities such as imagery development and interpretation, document translation, data conversion, technical analysis of captured enemy materiel, and/or decryption of encoded material.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-42, DoDD 3300.03, DoDD 5205.15E

Notes: This task may include the processing and/or exploitation of a range of acquired information. Technical and scientific analysis of captured materials may include exploitation of latent prints; firearms; tool marks; deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); documents and media; trace material analysis; fire debris; forensic chemistry; impressions; human remains identification; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); and explosive forensics. This includes the intelligence applications of forensic-enabled intelligence (FEI), biometrics-enabled intelligence (BEI), and identity intelligence (I2).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To process raw material (from receipt).
M2	Hours	To decode messages (for which keys exist).
M3	Minutes/Page	To translate foreign national security material into English.
M4	Percent	Of intelligence collection data correctly processed for further exploitation.
M5	Percent	Of collected information processed within 24 hours.
M6	Percent	Of national asset collection of raw data processed within one year.
M7	Minutes	To read imagery after receipt.
M8	Days	To provide final assessment of captured information and materials.

SN 2.3.2 Collate Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Aug-2022

Description: Identify and group together related items of information for critical comparison in support of national security objectives and/or requirements.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic information and intelligence is the process and product of developing the context, knowledge, and understanding of the strategic environment required to support United States (US) national security policy and planning decisions. National strategic intelligence is produced for the President, the National Security Council (NSC), Congress, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), senior military leaders, combatant commanders (CCDR), and other US Government departments and agencies. Strategic intelligence enables national leadership to determine potential options using the nonmilitary instruments of national power (diplomatic, informational, and economic) based on estimates of the opposing force or the threat's reaction to US actions.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of packages returned to all-source analysts requesting additional information.
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M2	Percent	Of unincorporated items of information identified as critical after intelligence produced.
M3	Yes/No	Is strategic-level information gathered from non-intelligence sources, such as other federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, corporate industry, public information, foreign partners, etc.?

SN 2.3.3 Correlate National Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information in support of national security objectives and/or requirements.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic information and intelligence is the process and product of developing the context, knowledge, and understanding of the strategic environment required to support United States (US) national security policy and planning decisions. National strategic intelligence is produced for the President, the National Security Council (NSC), Congress, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), senior military leaders, combatant commanders (CCDR), and other US Government departments and agencies. Strategic intelligence enables national leadership to determine potential options using the nonmilitary instruments of national power (diplomatic, informational, and economic) based on estimates of the opposing force or the threat's reaction to US actions.

Measures:

M1	Data Points	Assembled on single subject.
M2	Percent	Of reported information graded credible based upon number of pieces of data combined and associated.
M3	Percent	Of reported information which graded high reliability.
M4	Sources	Provided information.

SN 2.3.4 Manage Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Manage Department of Defense (DoD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in response to DoD and national-level requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: The Defense human intelligence (HUMINT) Enterprise is capable of providing HUMINT support to military operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Department of Defense (DoD) human intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIR) responded to.
M2	Yes/No	Are human intelligence (HUMINT) controlled and overt collection operations coordinated and deconflicted between all collection organizations and national agencies as allowed by classification authorities?
M3	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and essential elements of information (EEI).
M4	Yes/No	Is human intelligence (HUMINT) reporting prioritized and disseminated?

SN 2.3.5 Synchronize Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Synchronize current and/or emerging threat exploitation capabilities with planning requirements.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-42

Notes: This task may include assisting the combatant commander (CCDR) and joint force commander (JFC) with identifying and developing joint and

combined exploitation requirements that inform operation plans (OPLAN), concept plans (CONPLAN), joint exercises, and training. It involves advocating for, synchronizing, coordinating, and integrating collection, exploitation, analysis, and dissemination capabilities. A command may develop an enduring exploitation framework by establishing a network of biometric, forensic, and technical capabilities which support the conduct of military operations across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of countries of interest for which situational awareness of exploitation and analysis capabilities are maintained.
M2	Number	Of annual joint exercises, and training events that included biometric, forensics and technical capabilities in scenario play.
M3	Number	Of exploitation and information sharing agreements between Department of Defense (DoD) other government agencies and multinational partners.
M4	Number	Of annual incidents of exploitation and information sharing between the Department of Defense (DoD), other federal agencies, multinational partners, and selected foreign governments.
M5	Number	Of training year Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-supported combatant command (CCMD) joint training exercises that included conventional, unconventional, or improvised threats in scenario play.
M6	Number	Of training year exploitation capability assessments completed in support of combatant commands (CCMD) building partner capacity efforts.
M7	Yes/No	Do operation plan(s) (OPLAN) and concept plan(s) (CONPLAN) include biometric, technical, and forensics appendixes?

M8	Percent	Of required collection kits in tasked units capable, available and supportable to meet established unit identity intelligence operations mission.
M9	Yes/No	is there an ability to safely exploit Weapons of Mass Destruction or chemical precursors?
M10	Yes/No	Are procedures established to track chain of custody of collected materiel?
M11	Percent	Of personnel trained at a professional military institution to carry out Identity Intelligence Operations mission.
M12	Percent	Of explosive material collected for exploitation.
M13	Percent	Of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) processed for exploitation.
M14	Yes/No	is a chain of custody established for further exploitation of captured material?
M15	Yes/No	Does the Executive Agent ensure the site exploitation program meets the current and future equipment/technical support requirements of warfighters?
M16	Yes/No	Does the Executive Agent ensure the site exploitation program provides a comprehensive service support plan?
M17	Yes/No	Does the Executive Agent ensure the site exploitation program provides an effective Evolving Technology Insertion process to provide the enduring operational planning, processing and exploitation support required to deliver near real time (NRT) information?
M18	Yes/No	Does the Executive Agent ensure the site exploitation program provides actionable identity intelligence to warfighters and analysts worldwide?
M19	Yes/No	Are external capabilities to support

		exploitation and analysis of collected material/data coordinated and integrated?
M20	Percent	Of command exercise programs including site exploitation training, planning, execution, exploitation and analysis.

SN 2.3.7 Produce Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Content

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Identify, collect, prioritize, and/or respond to geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) requirements for authoritative geospatial data, information, products, and/or services.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.08 Series, DoDI 5000.56

Notes: This task may employ geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) content to plan, rehearse, and execute missions; evaluate mission progress; adjust schedules; and assign and apportion forces, as appropriate. GEOINT can be used to create realistic, interactive scenarios that accurately depict the operational area in three dimensions and across time. Geospatial information identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, including statistical data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geodetic data, and related products.

Measures:

M1	Months	Time of completion and National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) Data Requirements Prioritization Forum approval of annual production plan.
M2	Percent	Partner production requirements from the fiscal year plan included in annual production plan.
M3	Percent	Partner production requirements met by execution of annual production plan.

SN 2.3.9 Produce Geomatics Content

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Respond to requirements for geophysical and/or photogrammetric sciences and content.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.08 Series, DoDI 5000.56

Notes: Requirements may be captured on an approved production plan. This may include the collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery, and gravimetric, data accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth's surface including controlled imagery, elevation, and geodesy information.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Terrain production against production plan.
M2	Percent	Precise Imagery against production plan.
M3	Percent	Elevation data production against production plan.

SN 2.4 Produce Strategic Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Convert processed and exploited information into strategic intelligence that satisfies the consumer's intelligence requirements (IR).

References: JP 2-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic intelligence is the process and product of developing the context, knowledge, and understanding of the strategic environment required to support United States (US) national security policy and planning decisions. National strategic intelligence is produced for the President, the National Security Council (NSC), Congress, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), senior military leaders, combatant commanders (CCDR), and other US Government departments and agencies. Theater strategic intelligence supports joint

planning and campaigning across the competition continuum by assessing the current situation and estimating future capabilities and intentions of threats that could affect the national security of the US or allied interests. Strategic intelligence enables national leadership to determine potential options using the nonmilitary instruments of national power (diplomatic, informational, and economic) based on estimates of the opposing force or the threat's reaction to US actions. This task may include developing time-sensitive intelligence products on foreign developments that could threaten the US; its citizens abroad; or allied military, political, or economic interests. It may identify hostile reactions to US reconnaissance activities as well as indications of impending terrorist attack. Strategic intelligence provides tailored analysis to Department of Defense (DoD) leadership and combatant commands (CCMDs) supporting current operations, as well as crisis planning.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average).
M2	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average).
M3	Hours	For newly received intelligence to be passed to components or joint force.
M4	Hours	Until completion of initial analysis of raw information (from receipt).
M5	Percent	Of intelligence products produced in accordance with production standards.
M6	Percent	Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average.
M7	Percent	Of recipients having received information in timely manner (as defined by customer requirements).
M8	Percent	Of strategic intelligence collection and dissemination capability in place prior to D-Day.
M9	Yes/No	Modernized integrated database (MIDB) updated continuously; database reexamined every 6-24 months in accordance with signals intelligence (SIGINT) support plan (SSP) periodicity requirements. Accuracy will be within specifications per Department of Defense Intelligence

		Production Program (DODIIP) guidance.
M10	Days	Classified measures located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 2.4.1 Evaluate Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Evaluate information for credibility, reliability, pertinence, and/or accuracy.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Evaluation includes forming patterns through the selection and combination of processed information. The task further includes reviewing information to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation. Finally, the task is to judge the significance of information in relation to the current body of knowledge.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To report change in enemy condition (e.g., disposition, order of battle).
M2	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) have complete data.
M3	Days	Since last vulnerability assessment (VA).
M4	Days	Since last review of critical intelligence data.
M5	Hours	To review critical intelligence data.
M6	Days	To review intelligence data.
M7	Days	Since last review of intelligence data.

SN 2.4.1.1 Identify Issues and/or Threats

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Assess threats, issues, and/or situations that could impact the national security interests and objectives of the United States (US) and/or its multinational partners.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To report change in enemy condition (e.g., disposition, order of battle).
M2	Months	Before fielding, new formations or weapons systems identified.
M3	Days	Since last review of critical intelligence data.
M4	Days	Since last review of intelligence data.
M5	Hours	To review critical intelligence data.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to identify global and regional issues and threats.
M7	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to identify global and regional issues and threats.
M8	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to identify global and regional issues and threats.
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to identify global and regional issues and threats?
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to identify global and regional issues and threats?
M11	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to identify global and regional issues and threats.

M12	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to identify global and regional issues and threats.
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to identify global and regional issues and threats?
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

SN 2.4.1.2 Determine Adversary Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Identify what an adversary (or potential adversary) can do, as well as when, where, and/or with what strength.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task addresses both military and nonmilitary capabilities. Under military capabilities, this task examines ground; air; space; naval; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) capabilities; operations in the information environment; cyberspace operations (CO); special operations; and joint capabilities. Non-military capabilities include political and economic actions; additionally, non-state actors and terrorist groups must be analyzed for their capabilities and probability of executing a planned action against the homeland. This task also includes identifying all strategic courses of action (COA) open to the adversary or other relevant actors, and where sufficient intelligence is available, determining the relative order of probability of each

COA. It also includes identifying the adversary centers of gravity (COG). Any factors that may influence the adversary to adopt a COA should be identified. Finally, it determines the susceptibility of the vital elements of the adversary's national power to potential actions of another nation. Adversary strategic vulnerabilities may come from political, information, geospatial (e.g., aeronautical, hydrographic, geodetic, topographic), climatic, economic, scientific, societal, or military factors.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint force(s) identified enemy decisive points and high-value targets (HVT) being monitored.
M2	Days	Less warning than predicted warning period.
M3	Days	Warning of war.
M4	Months	Lead time in identifying emerging threats to the nation.
M5	Percent	Of enemy decisive points and high-value targets (HVT) identified.
M6	Percent	Of nuclear production, storage, and delivery systems identified as strategic.
M7	Percent	Of chemical production, storage, and delivery systems identified as strategic.
M8	Percent	Of biological production storage and delivery systems identified as strategic.
M9	Months	To assess threats to installation and community critical infrastructure through joint military and civilian partnership vulnerability assessments (VA).

SN 2.4.1.3 DELETED Determine Enemys Centers of Gravity (COG)

SN 2.4.2 Prepare National-Level Intelligence Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Prepare intelligence products addressing national-level requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Intelligence products meet the needs of national strategic planners and decision makers.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average).
M2	Days	Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average).
M3	Hours	For intelligence to be passed to components or joint force (from receipt).
M4	Hours	Until initial analysis of raw information complete (from receipt).
M5	Percent	Of distributed copies of finished intelligence product are read by at least one person (from a sample).
M6	Percent	Of intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) Intelligence Planning/Programming Analysis Tool.
M7	Percent	Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average.
M8	Days	Projection of weather by meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) for daily presentation to crisis action team (CAT).
M9	Percent	Of required priority one geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information.
M10	Percent	Of priority one geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information.
M11	Percent	Of priority two geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information.

M12	Percent	Of priority two geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information.
M13	Percent	Of priority three geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information.
M14	Percent	Of priority three geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information.

SN 2.4.2.1 Provide Strategic Indications and Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Report time-sensitive intelligence on foreign developments that could threaten United States (US) entities or interests; its citizens abroad; or allied military, political, or economic interests.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 3115.16

Notes: Warning intelligence activities are intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States (US) entities, partners, or interests. Warning provides a distinct communication to a decision maker about threats against US security, interests, or citizens. Warning carries a sense of urgency, implying the decision maker should take action to deter or mitigate the threat's impact. Warning analysis focuses on the opportunities to counter and alter only those threats that have detrimental effects for the US (to include those within the significantly growing commercial sector). This includes US military or political decision cycles, infrastructure, course of action (COA), or loss of governance.

Measures:

M1	Days	Less than predicted warning period for planning.
M2	Days	Less than predicted warning period.
M3	Days	Since indicators last reviewed (in peacetime).

M4	Hours	For first update after designation of warning problem.
M5	Percent	Of indicators developed, reported.
M6	Percent	Of warnings issued result in diplomatic, economic, or military action.
M7	Days	Warning of war.
M8	Months	To assess threats to installations and community critical infrastructure through joint military and civilian partnership vulnerability assessments (VA).

SN 2.4.2.2 Provide Current Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Produce time-sensitive, all-source strategic or national intelligence of immediate value relating to particular areas of concern and ongoing operations (to include those occurring in the information environment).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task includes the preparation of intelligence estimates and assessments and periodic intelligence briefings and reports. The reporting of this intelligence may be provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and strategic planners.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Lag between breaking events and dissemination to National Military Command Center (NMCC)/National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC)/crisis action team (CAT) planning personnel.
M2	Minutes	After breaking events of national strategic importance to prepare briefing for decision makers.
M3	Minutes	Since last J2 update to crisis action team (CAT) on possible hostile actions posing threat to deployment.

M4	Percent	Of basic background facts adjusted between initial and next subsequent briefing.
M5	Percent	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) updates in time for next day planning.
M6	Hours	From last update J2 provides updated information on possible hostile actions posing threat to deployment operations.
M7	Instances	Of enemy communication and efforts to influence, or counter United States (US)/partner communication and influence, and sway audiences against US efforts or goals.

SN 2.4.2.2.1 Develop National-Level Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Develop intelligence required by strategic planners and decision makers.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: National-level intelligence is developed to support strategic planners and decision makers for formulating national-level policy, strategy, systems acquisition, and military plans and operations. The strategic intelligence task applies across the competition continuum. This task may include providing general military intelligence (GMI) on the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States (US) or multinational operations. This task includes creating and maintaining databases relating to the military capabilities of current and potential adversaries.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intelligence organizations participate in joint, interagency, or multinational operations each year.
M2	Hours	To provide intelligence support for adaptive planning.

M3	Yes/No	Does the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF) drive development of intelligence products?
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SN 2.4.2.3 Provide General Military Intelligence (GMI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Provide general military intelligence (GMI) about the strategic military capabilities of foreign countries and organizations to planners and decision makers.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may include creating and maintaining databases relating to the military capabilities of current and potential adversaries.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between electronic updates of defense intelligence reports on enemy military capabilities.
M2	Percent	Of actual enemy military strength (number of people, equipment, or sustainment) compared to Joint Staff J-2 estimate.
M3	Percent	Of questions on enemy military forces answered by data in Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Service, or other national databases.
M4	Days	Between hard copy updates of defense intelligence reports on enemy military capabilities.

SN 2.4.2.4 Provide Intelligence to Targeting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Provide intelligence to targeting planners.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-60, CJCSI 3370.01 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: Target intelligence portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex, networks, and support infrastructure, and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance to the adversary. This includes supporting the strategic targeting process, as well as target battle damage assessment (BDA).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of enemy targets identified by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting and targeting support staffs.
M2	Percent	Of failed attacks on national strategic high-payoff target(s) (HPT) (attributed to incorrect location data).
M3	Percent	Of national strategic high-payoff targets (HPT) have correct location data.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets identified as national strategic high-payoff targets (HPT) by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting and targeting support staffs.
M5	Percent	Of target locations verified by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting and targeting support staffs before launch of follow-on missions.
M6	Hours	To provide battle damage assessment (BDA) following execution on enemy targets.
M7	Time	To identify relocatable targets.
M8	Time	To update database for routine items.
M9	Time	To update database for immediate items.
M10	Percent	Accuracy of database update.
M11	Time	To produce tailored target materials.
M12	Hours/Days	Combatant command's (CCMD)

		identification, establishment, and management of federated partners, through Joint Staff/J-2, for target development, target material generation, and battle damage assessment (BDA).
M13	Time	To provide Phase I battle damage assessment (BDA) to requestor.
M14	Time	To provide Phase II battle damage assessment (BDA) to requestor.

SN 2.4.2.5 Provide Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Collect, evaluate, analyze, and/or interpret foreign scientific and technical (S&T) information and/or provide intelligence on foreign developments in basic and applied sciences and technology to analysis centers.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 3300.03

Notes: This includes reporting on the development of foreign strategic weapons systems or efforts to procure such systems. Scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI) is obtained through foreign material exploitation, foreign materiel acquisition, measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT), open-source intelligence (OSINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), captured enemy equipment, and document and media exploitation (DOMEX) programs. Analysis of systems and equipment helps to preclude scientific and technical surprise and advantage by an adversary that could be detrimental to friendly personnel and operations. S&TI informs research and development (R&D), force planning, and national policy.

Measures:

M1	Months	Lead time provided on foreign developments in applied research.
M2	Months	Lead time provided on foreign developments in basic research.
M3	Months	Lead time provided on initial

		operational capability (IOC) of non-United States (US) strategic weapons systems.
M4	Months	Lead time provided on initial operational capability (IOC) of non-United States (US) weapons systems.
M5	Percent	Of weapons systems actual characteristics relative to predicted.
M6	Percent	Of weapons systems actual capabilities relative to predicted.

SN 2.4.2.6 Produce Human Factors Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Develop information environment products on relevant actors for objectives of operations in the information environment (OIE) (e.g., targeting, key leader engagements, information capabilities, applications, etc.).

References: **JP 3-04**, JP 2-0, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Understanding how information impacts the environment and identifying how it can be used to affect behavior requires analysis of the increasingly complex and dynamic relationship of the informational, physical, and human aspects of an environment. A range of complex factors combine to affect how individuals and groups interpret information and make decisions. These factors are drivers of human behavior because, ultimately, they affect how humans act on information. Attitude, cognition, culture, desire, emotion, instinct, language, memory, narrative, and perception can impact how humans interpret information and make decisions. This task may develop social and organizational network analysis assessments and information on non-state actors. It may provide biographical studies and leadership assessment of foreign leaders and key military personnel. It can also develop network analysis of key leaders and influence groups. This analysis may represent human factors and leadership analysis within the intelligence community (IC). Finally, it may provide human target characterization for information planners.

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Human factors priority intelligence
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		requirements (PIR) responded to.
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to produce human factors analysis.
M3	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to produce human factors analysis.
M4	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to produce human factors analysis.
M5	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to produce human factors analysis.
M6	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to produce human factors analysis?

SN 2.4.2.7 Produce Counterintelligence (CI) Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Jul-2022

Description: Produce all-source counterintelligence (CI) analytic products on foreign intelligence entity (FIE) activities, capabilities, and/or tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to conduct intelligence operations or sabotage against United States (US) defense-related personnel, organizations, and critical assets or US military research, development, and acquisition activities. Produce CI analytic products on FIE activities to deny, degrade, or deceive US or allied intelligence activities.

References: JP 2-0, DIAP Users Guide

Notes: This task may include counterintelligence (CI) analysis and production to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, persons, their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. CI is both offensive (adversary penetration and deception) and defensive (protection of vital United States national security related information from being obtained or manipulated by an adversary's intelligence organizations, activities, and operations). It may include

preparation of intelligence estimates, including forensics-enabled intelligence (FEI), that provide warning, identify adversary actors, and influence adversary agents. It may include assessments and periodic intelligence briefs and reports.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide support to existing plans.
M2	Hours	Until completion of initial analysis of raw information.
M3	Percent	Of distributed products read by at least one person.
M4	Hours	To identify required exploitation in response to pre-planned or emerging ad hoc collection requirements (from receipt).
M5	Hours	From completion of initial analysis to production of an initial intelligence report (IIR).
M6	Hours	From production of counterintelligence (CI) assessments and estimates to dissemination required to support warning and all-source analysis to meet pre-planned and emerging requirements.
M7	Percent	Of CI capability identified to support investigations and operations required to assess current or projected capability of foreign intelligence entities to limit, neutralize, or negate the effectiveness of a friendly mission, organization, or materiel through collection efforts, subversion, espionage, or sabotage.

SN 2.4.3 Provide Country-Specific Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Produce political, economic, and social aspects of designated countries in an area of operations or interest.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may provide information on organization, operations, and capabilities of an individual country in an area of operations or interest. It may also provide counterintelligence (CI) on country intelligence capabilities and activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Data that is current from classified and unclassified sources.
M2	Yes/No	Were environmental description models evaluated and/or used to expand the range of information collected, analyzed, and produced?
M3	Months/Weeks	To develop and produce political, economic, and/or social aspect intelligence for designated countries.

SN 2.5 Disseminate Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Deliver intelligence products and/or continue to support users as they integrate the intelligence into their decision-making and planning processes.

References: JP 2-0, JP 6-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may provide information systems and intelligence information services to the intelligence community (IC) in support of the warfighters, national policy makers, and defense acquisition authorities.

Measures:

M1	Days	To evaluate threat estimates for potential threat nations.
M2	Hours	To disseminate data to users in support of operational commander.
M3	Hours	To prepare, publish, and disseminate intelligence report.
M4	Minutes	After major change in threat to update

		intelligence.
M5	Months	Since last review and update of strategic and operational centers of gravity (COG) of national threats.
M6	Months	To update evaluation of overall threats to combatant commander's (CCDR) assets and operations.
M7	Percent	Of significant new formations or fielded weapons systems were correctly anticipated.
M8	Percent	Of required priority one geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe.
M9	Percent	Of required priority two geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe.
M10	Percent	Of required priority three geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe.
M11	Frequency	Of dissemination of finished (processed and analyzed) intelligence to subordinate units.
M12	Time	Per day finished (processed and analyzed) intelligence documents disseminated to subordinate units.
M13	Yes/No	Provide intelligence to fulfill assigned signals intelligence (SIGINT) support plan responsibilities in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense (DOD) Intelligence Management Document.
M14	Days/Weeks/Months	To integrate / disseminate National Strategic Intelligence.

SN 2.5.1 Provide National-Level Intelligence Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Provide all-source intelligence products addressing national-level requirements.

References: JP 2-0, DoDM 5200.01-V2

Notes: This task may include providing intelligence products to support national-level decision makers and strategic planners, as well as support to understanding relevant aspects of the global information environment and ongoing operations. Intelligence production is accomplished in response to expressed and anticipated requirements of United States (US) government policy, military operations, changes in strategy, tactics, equipment, and overall capabilities of US and foreign military forces.

Measures:

M1	Days	For all combatant commands (CCMD) to receive hard copy product (after printing run).
M2	Days	For joint deployable intelligence support system (JDISS) to arrive in theater and be operational.
M3	Days	For distribution of hard copy intelligence products (from final copy).
M4	Days	To provide customer pull on demand capability.
M5	Days	To provide intelligence in appropriate form and suitable means to consumer.
M6	Hours	To post electronic copy of intelligence products (from final copy).
M7	Minutes	To respond to request for information (RFI) on threats to and status of inter/intratheater transportation infrastructures and port(s) of debarkation (POD).
M8	Hours	To convert compartmented intelligence updates to intelligence annexes and briefings.
M9	Percent	Of finished intelligence products distributed by user preferred means.
M10	Percent	Of intelligence consumer requests requiring clarification.
M11	Percent	Of intelligence personnel with authority to sanitize, summarize, and

		interpret highly classified information and intelligence.
M12	Percent	Of joint force intelligence organizations or higher echelons with pull on demand capability for national intelligence data base.
M13	Percent	Of major headquarters (joint and component) with installed sensitive compartmented information (SCI) intelligence chat nets.
M14	Percent	Of planners and decision makers who receive finished intelligence products.
M15	Percent	Of plans and orders have updated intelligence products.

SN 2.5.2 Provide Follow-On Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Participate in strategic planning and execution processes, and/or provide intelligence inputs in response to queries based on furnished intelligence products or the evolution of events.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic intelligence is the process and product of developing the context, knowledge, and understanding of the strategic environment required to support United States (US) national security policy and planning decisions. National strategic intelligence is produced for the President, the National Security Council (NSC), Congress, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), senior military leaders, combatant commanders (CCDR), and other US Government departments and agencies. Strategic intelligence enables national leadership to determine potential options using the nonmilitary instruments of national power (diplomatic, informational, and economic) based on estimates of the opposing force or the threat's reaction to US actions. Intelligence organizations should initiate and maintain close contact with users, ensure users are receiving their products promptly, and confirm those products fulfill requirements. The follow-up is a key part of the feedback process. Responses to queries and requests for information (RFI) may require coordination with other intelligence organizations (to include commercial providers of intelligence

services). Queries and RFIs may develop production requirements and/or collection requirements.

Measures:

M1	Days	To evaluate new threat estimates for potential threat nations.
M2	Percent	Of crisis response products that have active follow-up.
M3	Percent	Of routine products that have active follow-up.
M4	Percent	Of significant new formations or fielded weapon systems, correctly anticipated.

SN 2.5.3 Provide Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Provide sensitive compartmented information (SCI) networks for use by the intelligence community (IC) and other authorized users.

References: JP 2-0, JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.21

Notes: This task includes the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS). This task may incorporate advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing (VTC).

Measures:

M1	Percent/Time	System is fully operational.
M2	Frequency	Of sensitive compartmented information (SCI) network outages.
M3	Percentage	Of authorized personnel qualified to establish and/or maintain sensitive compartmented information (SCI) networks assigned to the unit.

SN 2.6 Evaluate Intelligence Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Evaluate intelligence operations and/or recommend necessary improvements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: The primary factor to be considered is whether or not the consumer's intelligence requirements are satisfied on time.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide initial feedback (after evaluation of national strategic intelligence activities).
M2	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) intelligence evaluations reviewed for applicability to national strategic-level intelligence activities.
M3	Percent	Of deficiencies noted in national strategic intelligence activities incorporated in joint lessons learned system.
M4	Percent	Of evaluator observations of joint intelligence activities validated.
M5	Percent	Of intelligence evaluator feedback recommendations adopted.
M6	Percent	Of respondents time consumed by evaluator interviews and data collection.
M7	Percent	Of the intelligence tenets evaluated in examining national strategic intelligence activities.
M8	Percent	Of users of national strategic intelligence products surveyed.
M9	Weeks	To provide feedback after evaluation of national strategic intelligence activities.
M10	Yes/No	Is the effectiveness of intelligence operations (i.e., intelligence task force [ITF] and other J-2 elements) in support of the command and its subordinate units determined?
M11	Yes/No	Is the effectiveness of intelligence

		operations (i.e., intelligence task force [ITF] and other J-2 elements) to theater nuclear planning determined?
M12	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR), task force (TF), and J-2 exercise objectives accomplished.
M13	Percent	Of J-2 related joint mission-essential task (JMETL) tasks performed to standard.
M14	Percent	Of post-exercise hotwash sessions attended in order to hear comments by exercise players related to intelligence task force (ITF)/J-2 support.
M15	Percent	Of J-2 related joint universal lessons learned reviewed.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces intelligence activities missions/operations that achieve aim or objective.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to evaluate intelligence activities.
M18	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to evaluate intelligence activities.
M19	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to evaluate intelligence activities.
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to evaluate intelligence activities?
M21	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to evaluate intelligence activities?
M22	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to evaluate intelligence activities.
M23	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to evaluate intelligence activities.

M24	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to evaluate intelligence activities?
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SN 2.7 Provide Personnel Security

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Provide personnel security and programs for all United States (US) military, government civilians, and contractor personnel.

References: JP 3-10, JP 2-01, DOD 5200.2-R, DOD 5220.22-M

Notes: This task may require the geographic combatant commander (GCC), subordinate joint force commander (JFC), or Service component commanders to ensure local screening and/or biometrics collection, and security badge issuance policy and procedures are in place for all contractor personnel requiring access. In the case where contractors are providing private security, it is in the best interest of the commanders to establish, publish, and implement operational-specific, contractor-related convoy security/force protection (FP) standards and procedures consistent with applicable United States (US), host nation (HN), international laws, and relevant status of forces agreements (SOFAs) and rules of engagement (ROE).

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Personnel with appropriate clearances.
M2	As Required	Are the contractors performance work statements (PWSs) written to include a contractual clause requiring they participate in the commands security screening program as a condition of employment?
M3	Facilities & Installations/Day	Has the joint force commander (JFC) or installation commanders issued policy/guidance or procedures to ensure local screening and badge issuance is in place for contractor personnel requiring access to military infrastructure/base installation or military compound?

SN 2.8 Provide Counterintelligence (CI) Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Provide counterintelligence (CI) services in response to requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may safeguard personnel, information, facilities, systems, operations, and plans. Counterintelligence (CI) activities include collection, analysis, and functional services.

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Department of Defense (DoD) human intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIR) responded to.
M2	Yes/No	Are processes in place for to coordinate polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support?
M3	Yes/No	Are joint force counterintelligence (CI) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations?

SN 2.9 Synchronize Identity Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Synchronize guidance for planning, preparing, executing, and/or assessing identity intelligence (I2) operations across the competition continuum.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-25, JP 3-42, DoDD 8521.01E

Notes: This task typically provides guidance to the Services, combatant commanders (CCDR), subordinate joint force commanders (JFC), and Service component commanders for planning, preparing, executing, and assessing identity intelligence (I2) operations across the conflict continuum. It provides advocacy for current and/or emerging I2 operational capabilities and incorporates I2 into strategic planning. It also informs civilian decision makers and inter-organizational partners of the fundamental principles, precepts, and philosophies that guide the execution of I2 operations by the Armed Forces of the United States. I2 operations are not an adjunct or ad hoc set of actions, planned and conducted separately from normal military staff functions but instead should be fully integrated into joint operational design, joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), the joint planning process (JPP), operational execution, the joint targeting process, and joint assessments.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of military to military identity intelligence operations foreign partner engagements.
M2	Percent	Of information and assessments on individuals and networks to the commander.
M3	Number	Of sharable mechanisms mapping the human environment (both within the physical domains and the information environment), identifying network nodes and centers of gravity, and exploiting enemy vulnerabilities.
M4	Number	Of sharable mechanisms monitoring the human environment (both within the physical domains and the information environment), identifying network nodes and centers of gravity, and exploiting enemy vulnerabilities.
M5	Percent	Of threat actors identified and characterized.
M6	Percent	Of threat networks identified and characterized.
M7	Yes/No	Are whole-of-government approaches being utilized to achieve unity of effort during planning?

M8	Yes/No	Are DoD strategy and guidance documents specific to identity intelligence operations being produced?
M9	Percent	Of mechanisms postured globally to protect United States (US) citizens and interests and preserve regional stability.
M10	Percent	Of mechanisms postured globally to build the capability and capacity of our partners.
M11	Percent	Of countering weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities to identify and address specific threat actors.
M12	Percent	Of identity intelligence operations involvement in combatant commander campaign plans.
M13	Percent	Of identity intelligence operations involvement in country security cooperation plans.
M14	Yes/No	Is there reliable communications architecture providing reach-back capability to the Department of Defense (DoD) authoritative biometric repository, Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)?
M15	Percent	Of reach back analytical support provided.
M16	Percent	Of identity intelligence all-source and production capability provided.
M17	Percent	Of continuous military operations enabled or enhanced to achieve the commander's objective.
M18	Hours	To create deployment order for support personnel and assets.
M19	Number	Of operations, actions, and activities to favorably shape the environment, while also anticipating and preparing to execute contingency responses to crises.

M20	Ratio	Of commanders that understand the operational environment through establishing and/or characterizing the identity of persons of interest, known adversaries, and other relevant actors across time and space.
M21	Yes/No	Is the scalability of the Department of Defense (DoD) authoritative database, Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), to meet requirements for additional storage capacity sufficient?
M22	Percent	Of classified and unclassified networks established to effectively communicate to national-level according to national and Department of Defense (DoD) standards and policy.
M23	Percent	Of classified and unclassified networks established to effectively communicate authoritative databases according to national and Department of Defense (DoD) standards and policy.
M24	Yes/No	Are authoritative databases and watch lists maintained by Department of Defense (DoD), intelligence community (IC) and interagency partners according to national and DoD standards and policy?
M25	Yes/No	Is the ability to positively identify, verify and enroll the identity of high value individuals (HVI) sufficient?
M26	Number	Of all-source analysts required to manage workload.
M27	Ratio	Of capabilities that exist to process all modalities of identity intelligence operations: biometric, document and media exploitation, cellular exploitation, weapons, video, trace, voice, money, improvised explosive device (IED) circuit, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

M28	Hours/Days	To produce a process, exploit, disseminate summary product to inform the customer.
M29	Number	Of combatant command (CCMD) exercises supported.
M30	Percent	Of exploitation capabilities that focus on rapid collection, data transmission through web-based architecture and near-real time response from authoritative databases and strategic reach-back.
M31	Number	Of specially-trained personnel to supplement tactical exploitation by conducting more extensive exploitation using higher order laboratory capabilities.
M32	Number	Of deployable exploitation centers that enable timely, in-depth, operationally-responsive elemental analysis of collected materials to support attribution and watch-listing.
M33	Yes/No	Does a capability exist that includes a web based architecture required for near-real time (NRT) data transmission to the Identity Intelligence Exploitation Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Cell?
M34	Yes/No	Is a dedicated web development and database management team available to ensure no disruption of near-real time processing, exploitation, and dissemination to globally deployed special operations forces (SOF) and its partners?

SN 2.9.1 DELETED Synchronize Forensic Collection

SN 3 Employ Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Employ forces to achieve desired end states to include within the United States if in response to homeland security.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-27

Notes: Employment at the strategic national level includes the commitment of combatant command (CCMD) assets or other forces under direct supervision of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to execute a national mission. This task includes efforts that integrate two or more theater strategies or United States (US) and multinational national-level efforts. It also includes coordination and integration of non-Department of Defense (DoD) support to CCMDs and DoD support of non-DoD agencies and other nations and groups.

Measures:

M1	Days	From decision to employ national strategic firepower until desired damage levels achieved.
M2	Minutes/Hours	From event detection to data receipt by North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).
M3	Days	To designate a primary theater in a multi-crisis situation (requiring allocation of forces or assets).
M4	Percent	Of potential multi-crisis situations (requiring apportionment of national assets) wargamed.
M5	Percent	Of space and missile launch events detected.
M6	Minutes	From initial notification until establishment of a missile event conference.

SN 3.1 Coordinate Forward Presence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Collaborate with other United States (US) departments and agencies, and work with foreign governments to allow the stationing of, or

temporary presence of, US combat and support units and individual Service members or Department of Defense (DOD) civilians or contractors.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1, JP 3-0, DODI 3020.41

Notes: The objective is to allow the rapid application of the military instrument of national security by placing United States (US) forces in a position from which they can rapidly respond to a crisis or can support the rapid response of other forces to such a crisis. This is a crucial element of deterrence and can be a demonstration of resolve to allies and potential adversaries. This task may include contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), specifically when CAAF are integral to a unit and/or provide operation and maintenance (OM) support or service for the unit's weapon system(s).

Measures:

M1	Days	For interagency coordination of theater status-of-forces-agreement (SOFAs) or bilateral political agreements.
M2	Percent	Of stationing costs in area of responsibility (AOR) supported by host nation(s) (HN[s]).
M3	Yes/No	Do the current agreements and arrangements with the area of responsibility (AOR) nations provide for satisfactory support to theater deliberate plans and in the event of a crisis?
M4	Hours	To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device not available).
M5	Hours	To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device available).
M6	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.1.1 Station Forces Forward

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Coordinate and/or collaborate with other United States Government (USG) departments, agencies, and Congress, and/or work with foreign governments to allow the stationing of United States (US) combat and/or support units.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 2300.02 Series, Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG), Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Military assurance often takes the form of security cooperation, combined exercises, and the forward stationing of United States (US) forces. Joint force commanders (JFC) can maintain a deterrent posture with forward-deployed forces and remain ready to defeat the enemy attack, overcome surprise, and recover from a loss of initiative. Upon notification of changes within the annual Forces For Unified Commands (Forces For) assignment tables, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), and applicable combatant commands (CCMD) coordinate for stationing of newly assigned forces. This task may include the collection of environmental background data to establish any endemic hazard levels. The Department of Defense (DoD) may act on agreements with foreign governments by assigning forces to combatant commanders (CCDR) for stationing overseas and providing the DoD funds to support those forces and any accompanying dependents.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of annual commitments to host nations (HN) satisfied.
M2	Percent	Of housing for unaccompanied personnel meets continental United States (CONUS) housing standards.
M3	Percent	Of stationing costs provided by host-nation funding.
M4	Man-days	Spent annually collecting, coordinating, and submitting to Congress mandated overseas troop strength data.
M5	Percent	Of host-nation authority (over control and punishment of United States [US] forces under status-of-forces-agreement [SOFA] or like instruments) ceded to the US.
M6	Minutes	To provide adequate information to the

		President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), obtain and disseminate Presidential approval, and transmit the appropriate messages/emergency action messages (EAM) to deploy nuclear weapons outside the continental United States (OCONUS).
M7	Hours	To provide adequate information to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and/or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), obtain their approval, and transmit the appropriate messages/emergency action messages (EAM) to transfer operational control (OPCON) of nuclear forces.

SN 3.1.2 DELETED Coordinate Periodic Deployments

SN 3.1.3 Establish Access

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Obtain agreements for periodic access by personnel and units and for the stationing ashore or afloat of selected items of equipment and supplies.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1, JP 3-0

Notes: This task includes collaborating with other United States (US) departments and agencies, the US Congress, and foreign governments to develop treaties, executive agreements, and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with host nation(s) (HNs) or international organizations. This task supports proliferation reduction measures. This task may include coordinating with contracting officers to assess the requirement for storage of contractor-acquired/operated, but Government-owned equipment, supplies and/ or services that should have language included into agreements to ensure customs, taxation, labor laws, etc. do not impede the US Department of Defense (DOD) from performing their mission.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of all area of responsibility (AOR) countries have treaties, executive agreements, and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with United States (US).
M2	Percent	Of host nations (HNs) authority (over control and punishment of United States [US] forces under status-of-forces agreement [SOFA] or like instruments) ceded to US.
M3	Percent	Of stationing costs for selected United States (US) equipment and supplies, provided by host nation (HN) funding.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.1.4 Conduct Training Events

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct designated training events.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-0, JP 3-08

Notes: The training focus for all forces and the basis for exercise objectives should be the combatant commander's (CCDR's) joint mission-essential tasks. This task includes arranging for the participation of forces from other nations and from international organizations, when obtaining such participation is beyond the purview of the CCDR. This task also includes the deconfliction of training events, both between combatant commands (CCMDs) and with nonmilitary instruments of national power.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of exercise costs, provided through host nation funding.
M2	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training

		events.
M3	Percent	Of exercises conducted primarily for access purposes.
M4	Percent	Of exercises conducted primarily for training purposes.
M5	Percent	Of exercises including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) tasks.
M6	Percent	Of exercises conducted as compared to those planned.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M9	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate joint/multinational training events?
M10	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M11	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M12	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M13	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events?
M14	Percent	Of education focused on mission-

		specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M17	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate joint/multinational training events.
M18	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate joint/multinational training events?
M19	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events?
M20	Percent	Of exercise forces, provided by non-United States (US) forces.
M21	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.2 Synchronize Joint Fire Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Nov-2021

Description: Synchronize the coordinated interaction of all fire support through planning, coordination, and execution.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-60, JP 6-0

Notes: Joint fire support is synchronized through fire support coordination, beginning with the commander's estimate and concept of operations (CONOPS). Joint fire support is planned continuously and concurrently with the development of the scheme of maneuver. Furthermore, joint fire support is

synchronized with other joint force activities (e.g., air operations, cyberspace operations (CO), intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) functions, special operations, personnel recovery (PR), and information-related activities) to optimize limited resources and avoid friendly fire incidents. Synchronization is accomplished both vertically up and down the chain of command and horizontally across the Joint Staff and combatant commands (CCMDs).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of enemy strategic space assets destroyed/degraded.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Days	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device (TDD).
M8	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb without target detection device (TDD).
M9	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval

		Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device (TDD).
M10	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device (TDD).
M11	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Months	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Percentage	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.2.1 Process Strategic Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Acquire, positively identify, select, and/or prioritize targets that affect enemy strategic decisive points, critical nodes, and/or centers of gravity (COG).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-30, CJCSI 3122.06 Series (S), CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: This task includes apportioning resources to attack the selected strategic targets in either a deliberate or adaptive planning mode.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of national strategic high priority targets discovered within execution cycle are reprioritized.
M2	Percent	Of selected high priority targets have measured coordinates available.
M3	Percent	Of selected target components can be attacked (sufficient delivery systems and munitions available).
M4	Percent	Of selected targets have critical components identified.
M5	Hours	To develop a target for attack (after identification as a strategic decisive point).
M6	Percent	Of targets reviewed for collateral damage/effects, casualties, and political ramifications.
M7	Percent	Of anticipated casualties that exceed guidance.
M8	Percent	Of anticipated collateral damage/effects estimations that exceed guidance and legal limitations.
M9	Hours	To construct an adaptive plan against one target.
M10	Days	To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on major Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or guidance changes.
M11	Days	To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on routine Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or guidance changes.
M12	Yes/No	Have the targets been identified, selected, and prioritized for inclusion in the Theater Nuclear Planning Document and appropriate nuclear appendices to operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLAN)/operation

		plan(s) (OPLAN)?
M13	Time	To process, apportion, and integrate resources based on mobile target changes.
M14	Yes/No	Has the target plan been reviewed for compliance with law (international, national, agreements/treaties) and rules of engagement (ROE)?
M15	Hours/Days	To develop the thresholds in accordance with Joint Staff (JS) collateral damage methodology and joint doctrine in order to determine sensitive targets as a result of collateral damage, collateral effects or political ramification/interest, up and down channeling guidance.
M16	Hours/Days	From identification of sensitive targets to develop supporting information to up-channel for national-level review and approval.
M17	Percent	Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) targets that are targeted.

SN 3.2.2 Manage Strategic Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Notify, alert, and/or increase the readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic attacks.

References: JP 3-72, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-27

Notes: This task includes notifying, assembling, and/or dispersing forces capable of conducting/supporting strategic attacks in a posture preparatory to attacking strategic targets, as well as surviving forces on tactical threat warning. This task includes those forces assigned/allocated to supporting commands in support of strategic deterrence and force employment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To achieve specified state of readiness
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		for assigned forces.
M2	Hours	To disperse forces to ensure survivability.
M3	Days	To achieve specific force generation level.
M4	Time	For last unit to reach safe separation distance from point of departure.
M5	Yes/No	Were decisions concerning force generation and timing constraints completed in accordance with applicable operating instructions?
M6	Hours	To assemble airlift forces for strategic intratheater deployment of forces.
M7	Percent	Of alert forces obtain directed alert condition/posture status within timelines specified in emergency action procedures (EAP)-strategic series publications.
M8	Percent	Of available forces generated and dispersed within planned time.
M9	Yes/No	Were comprehensive nuclear option concepts, terminology, and procedures presented at the level of understanding of the decision maker?
M10	Yes/No	Were generation of nuclear assets initiated to meet Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or combatant commander timing requirements to support planned nuclear options?
M11	Days	To achieve alert or increased readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic/nonstrategic nuclear attack.
M12	Days	To plan and develop flexible deterrent options and force enhancements to allow for the rapid application of military forces.
M13	Hours	To process or relay a request for forces to establish the presence of strategic/nonstrategic nuclear weapon systems in theater.
M14	Hours	To deploy mobile support teams after

		direction.
M15	Minutes	To issue force dispersal/generation messages.

SN 3.2.3 Manage Force Readiness Levels

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Modify force responsiveness, readiness, and/or survivability.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-27, JP 3-72

Notes: This task involves directing lower/higher conditions of responsiveness, readiness, and survivability. This task may include directing changes in aircraft and intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) posture levels and submarine deployment/patrol condition, as well as dispersing these forces to increase survivability. Commands may have to consider contract support to achieve this task.

Measures:

M1	Days	Longest maximum readiness can be maintained.
M2	Hours	To generate forces to new readiness level.
M3	Hours	To re-obtain readiness levels after a missile goes off alert unexpectedly.
M4	Hours	To re-obtain readiness levels after an aircraft goes off alert unexpectedly.
M5	Hours	To re-obtain readiness levels after a fleet ballistic missile submarine goes off alert unexpectedly.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Days	Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Are force readiness levels managed in accordance with Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) planning?

M10	Percent	Of accuracy of strategic force accounting module data with regard to force generation and dispersal.
M11	Percent	Of alert forces directed to obtain alert condition (LERTCON)/posture status within timelines specified control of generated forces through defense readiness condition (DEFCON) changes.
M12	Number	Of minimum communications links to appropriate command centers and all available airborne and fixed delivery systems.
M13	Time	Required for recall of battle staff.

SN 3.2.4 Manage Strategic Weapon Stockpile

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Jan-2015

Description: Monitor strategic asset current availability/reliability, maintain current status, and assess current capabilities of assets.

References: JP 3-08, JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes coordinating with combatant commands (CCMDs) to ascertain requirements and working with components, operational commands, and support agencies within the Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) to ensure weapons availability in support of strategic objectives.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since formal review of worldwide nuclear asset availability.
M2	Weeks	Since update of geographic combatant command nuclear weapons requirements.
M3	Months	To reconstitute Tomahawk land attack missile/nuclear (TLAM/N) capability at sea (assessed).
M4	Percent	Of nuclear capable systems which have firing circuitry which is current

		and certified.
M5	Percent	Of required crews which are nuclear certified by delivery system.
M6	Number	Of nuclear weapons in RED status by type and location.
M7	Percent	Of stockpile currently certified to not produce a nuclear yield if dropped or fired safe.
M8	Percent	Of reliability assessed for current nuclear weapons and delivery platforms.
M9	Percent	Of required weapons in tasked units capable, available and supportable to meet established unit nuclear mission.
M10	Percent	Of Service component commands rated Satisfactory to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons (as indicated by not seriously injured/Defense Threat Reduction Agency [DTRA] nuclear weapon technical inspections results).
M11	Percentage	Of inspection results monitored to identify problematic areas that may impact ability to support the operation plan (OPLAN).
M12	Percent	Of security personnel assigned are entered in/trained to qualification appropriate skill level to perform mission.
M13	Percent	Of units assigned that have conducted force-on-force training within the last 12 months in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) O-5210.41, Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons.
M14	Percent	Of units able to support security requirements in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN).
M15	Instances	Where use and control of nuclear weapons is not in accordance with (IAW) national guidance in nuclear

		surety.
M16	Percent	Passed Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) inspections of the Personnel Reliability Program with a Satisfactory or better.
M17	Percent	Of units receiving a Defense Nuclear Surety Inspection (DNSI) in last year receive a Satisfactory or better grade.
M18	Percent	Of passed nuclear weapons technical inspections of Service component command capability to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons with a Satisfactory or better.
M19	Percent	Of passed Service weapon system inspections with Satisfactory or better results.

SN 3.2.4.1 Support Strategic Deterrence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Maintain and monitor current asset availability, capability, and reliability status and/or coordinate the safety, security, viability and/or credibility of United States (US) nuclear and conventional forces.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-09, JP 3-72, CJCSI 3150.04 Series, CJCSI 3260.01 Series (S), CJCSI 5119.01 Series

Notes: Deterrence remains the bedrock of the United States' (US) defense. Through deterrence by cost imposition, competitors are dissuaded by the US' ability to impose costs in excess of the perceived benefits of aggression. However, homeland defense (HD) planning may also consider deterrence by denial and resilience. Reliance on nuclear deterrence alone leaves a gap for competitors to exploit if they believe they can achieve their objectives below the nuclear threshold ranging from cyberspace attacks to conventional weapons. Integrated deterrence is enabled by combat-credible forces, backstopped by a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent. This task includes researching which nuclear weapon effects and which tools modeling these effects should be included in warfighter offensive targeting supporting nuclear forces, non-nuclear forces, and warfighter wargaming scenarios. It may include developing protection technology to enable continued system operations after exposure to

weapon-induced environments, developing simulation capability to validate models/codes and test systems in simulated weapon environments, and maintaining readiness to conduct effects experiments if underground nuclear testing is resumed. Additionally, this task involves researching how second and third order nuclear weapon effects may be able to improve weapon allocation optimization.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the Quarterly Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Executive Summary completed and submitted to the Director for Operations/Operations Directorate (J-3), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)?
M2	Yes/No	Is the Quarterly Schedule of Retirement, Apportionment, and Reallocation of Nuclear Weapons completed and submitted to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), major commands, and combatant commands (CCMD)?
M3	Percent	Of all nuclear-capable units receive a defense nuclear surety inspection each fiscal year (FY) in accordance with Technical Publication 25-1, DoD Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspection System.
M4	Percent	Of all United States (US) special weapons storage sites receive a site survey each fiscal year (FY).
M5	Yes/No	Is Physical Security Equipment Action Group funding of Service-sponsored applied research programs committed within 90 days of receipt?
M6	Instance	Force-on-force test or other type of exercise conducted in last year to evaluate Department of Defense (DoD) nuclear security policy requirements and standards.
M7	Percent	Of nuclear weapons removed from the active stockpile due to safety concerns.

M8	Years	To conduct review of nuclear weapon system risk assessment of safety by qualitative or quantitative means.
M9	Percent	Of recommendations to improve nuclear weapon system safety reviewed and actioned.
M10	Percent	Of nuclear-capable units receive their 60-month defense nuclear surety inspection.

SN 3.2.4.2 Project Strategic Deterrence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Project United States (US) military power globally from strategic distances for deterrence effects.

References: JP 3-72

Notes: Force projection mission requirements may be appropriately managed for strategic effect through this task. These actions decisively influence an adversary's decision calculus regarding strategic attack. Projected United States (US) and allied forces deter attacks by ensuring the expected lack of success and perspective costs incurred by an adversary far outweigh any achievable gains it seeks. Force projection enhances a joint force commander's (JFC) capacity to use various means to influence adversaries' decision-making, to include threatening to deny benefits perceived by the adversary, threatening to impose costs on the adversary, and encouraging adversary restraint. This may involve contributing to integrated deterrence, which requires tailored combinations of combat-credible conventional, cyberspace, space, and information forces and capabilities together with the unique deterrent effects of nuclear weapons.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel to support strategic deterrence.
M2	Percent	Of equipment ready to support strategic deterrence.
M3	Percent	Of systems ready to support strategic deterrence.

SN 3.2.5 DELETED Determine National Strategic Targeting Policy

SN 3.2.6 DELETED Provide National Strategic Attack Policy

SN 3.2.7 Manage Strategic Nuclear Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Manage aspects of strategic nuclear capabilities to include command and control (C2), targeting and attack policy, target selection, planning applications, readiness, generating and dispersing forces, and/or maintaining weapon stockpiles.

References: JP 3-72, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60, JP 5-0

Notes: The readiness of the joint force to achieve the required capabilities of the Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC) is reliant on it operating, surviving, and prevailing on a conventional and nuclear battlefield. The joint force is ready, educated, trained, and prepared to execute conventional and nuclear capabilities through a nuclear environment; prepared to conduct conventional support for nuclear operations; and prepared to conduct nuclear support for conventional operations. The demonstrated and seamless integration of capability across all domains, through all environments, to protect and advance United States (US) objectives is the cornerstone of deterrence and foundational to success. A perceived lack of readiness to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment may incentivize an adversary to threaten to use or even to employ chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are nuclear command and control (C2) authorities advised of readiness changes in accordance with policy guidance?
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M2	Yes/No	Does program management of nuclear capabilities conform with policy guidance?
M3	Percent	Of reportable events that are reported to chain-of-command.

SN 3.2.7.1 Manage Strategic Nuclear Infrastructure/Support Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Manage and/or maintain nuclear infrastructure and support for strategic nuclear, full-range capabilities to include command and control (C2), targeting and attack policy, readiness, and/or maintaining weapon stockpiles.

References: JP 3-72, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-27, JP 3-60

Notes: Nuclear infrastructure and support include those elements and structures organized, sized, and maintained to enable the full range of Department of Defense (DoD) nuclear operations. An effective support structure is critical for nuclear forces to be a creditable deterrent. Necessary infrastructure and support capabilities include certain United States Government (USG) departments and agencies outside of DoD, and includes the nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3), air refueling, maintenance, nuclear weapons stockpiles and storage, and transportation. Nuclear forces deter threats by sustaining modern, credible military capabilities. Nuclear force capabilities are diverse, flexible, adaptable, effective, responsive, survivable, and endurable.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel ready to support mission requirements.
M2	Percent	Of equipment ready to support mission requirements.
M3	Percent	Of systems available to support mission requirements.

SN 3.3 Employ Joint Fire Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Coordinate interaction of all of the elements of the fire support system through continuous planning, aggressive coordination, and vigorous execution.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: The joint fire support system includes the target acquisition (TA), command and control (C2), and attack/delivery systems that deliver fires where and when needed to support the commander's objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), fleet ballistic missile submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device (TDD).
M2	Hours	Before targeted government responds.
M3	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb without target detection device (TDD).
M4	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one

		target with target detection device (TDD).
M5	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device (TDD).
M6	Hours	To encode and transmit message from plan approval.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Minutes	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Percentage	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M15	Hours	Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.3.1 Employ Joint Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Feb-2021

Description: Employ joint fires in coordinated actions to produce desired effects in support of a common objective.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0

Notes: Fires is the use of weapon systems to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. The common objective or intent of fires may be to affect, modify, neutralize, or destroy enemy targets worldwide. Joint force commander (JFC) guidance for joint fire support should include: Establishing joint force policies, procedures, and planning cycles; identifying joint fire support assets for planning purposes; designating priority for employing target acquisition assets; discussing areas that require joint fire support to support operational maneuver; identifying high value targets (HVTs) and high-payoff targets (HPTs) for acquisition and attack; sequencing anticipated joint fire support requirements; establishing fire support coordinating measures ; executing fires deconfliction; and establishing cross-boundary coordination procedures.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of failed high-payoff target (HPT) attacks attributed to lack of integration.
M2	Percent	Of national strategic firepower missions flown/fired without requested theater support.
M3	Percent	Of special access program(s) (SAPs) cannot be integrated with non-SAP systems for security reasons.
M4	Percent	Of strategic special operations forces (SOF) missions executed without notification of non-SOF operating forces.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.3.1.1 Conduct Global Strike

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Conduct global strike in support of theater and/or national objectives.

References: JP 3-27, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-01, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-14, JP 3-60

Notes: This task includes dissuading, disrupting, destroying, and/or neutralizing strategic-level targets/target systems to shape the tempo of engagements using available assets against targets. Integrated planning and/or analysis is integral for this task. Global strike options in preemptive self-defense is a strategic consideration.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is deliberate planning and crisis action collaborative planning for global strike operations performed?
M2	Percent	Of solution the global strike support documents planning information organized around Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) planning scenarios will provide.
M3	Yes/No	Are global strike support documents published on a regular basis and updated and/ or maintained by United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)?
M4	Yes/No	Are requirements established in accordance with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)?
M5	Yes/No	Does United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) brief the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), or supported combatant commander (CCDR) on recommended course of action (COA)?

M6	Yes/No	Is detailed execution planning led or assisted in support of selected course of action (COA) and necessary orders are transmitted to affected forces?
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SN 3.3.1.2 Provide Global Strike Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Provide strategic guidance, commander's intent, and/or capabilities to enable global strike operations.

References: JP 3-27, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-01, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-14, JP 3-60

Notes: This task may include command and control (C2) of forces engaged in executing global strike operations. This task may also include planning for monitoring, execution, and when requested, providing direction via a collaborative environment and/or other means to all joint forces conducting global strike operations for both lethal and nonlethal actions.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are strategy, plans, and advocate mission capabilities developed, integrated, and synchronized?
M2	Yes/No	Is command and control (C2) planning and support provided to other unified commands, as directed?
M3	Yes/No	Are effects of enemy retaliation on friendly forces, basing, and/or infrastructure assessed?

SN 3.3.2 Synchronize Strategic Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Synchronize attacks on strategic targets with other operations.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-09, JP 3-60

Notes: Commands execute attacks to destroy or neutralize strategic-level targets worldwide using lethal and nonlethal means to achieve national

strategic objectives. Strategic attacks usually target enemy strategic centers of gravity (COG) or other strategic targets. The purpose is to weaken the enemy's ability or will to engage or continue an undesirable activity. As directed by the President or Secretary of Defense (SecDef), a strategic attack can be an independent action or part of a campaign or major operation. All components of a joint force may have capabilities to conduct strategic attacks. This may involve coordination and employment of collaborative processes and systems to achieve synchronization.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned targets hit on time.
M2	Percent	Of uncovered targets attacked by regenerated forces.
M3	Percent	Of units receive execute order through primary system.
M4	Percent	Of friendly or neutral forces and noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets.
M5	Instances	Synchronized multiple attacks on targets using appropriate time-over-target or launch windows minimizing collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide.
M6	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air-launched cruise missile, advanced cruise missile, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), or gravity bomb with target detection device.
M7	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air-launched cruise missile, advanced cruise missile, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), or gravity bomb without target detection

		device.
M8	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device.
M9	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device.
M10	Hours	To encode and transmit message from plan approval.
M11	Yes/No	Are reconnaissance efforts coordinated?
M12	Yes/No	Are conference calls coordinated?
M13	Yes/No	Are adversarial communication, media, and influence efforts coordinated via information activities, public affairs, or key leader engagement?

SN 3.3.2.1 Counter Violent Extremist Organizations (VEO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Arrange global operations against terrorism networks. Achieve unity of effort.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-05, JP 3-20, JP 3-25, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes integrating the Department of Defense (DOD) strategy, plans, and intelligence priorities for operations against violent

extremist organizations (VEO) and other threat networks; and executing operations against VEOs and other threat networks as directed. Coordinating authority responsibilities associated with this task include establishment of collaborative forums to integrate planning, assessments, and recommendations for Global Campaign Plan VEO (GCP-V) with support from other Combatant Commands (CCMD), Combat Support Agencies (CSA), Military Services, Interagency, Intelligence Community, Allies, and Partner Nations (PN). Additionally, Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) will advise senior DOD and national leaders on all issues pertaining to force selection and the employment of special operations forces (SOF).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are all plans required by the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) or other direction approved or under development?
M2	Yes/No	Are Department of Defense (DOD) strategy, plans, and intelligence priorities for operations against terrorist networks designated by the Secretary being integrated?
M3	Yes/No	Are quarterly global violent extremist organization (VEO) risk assessments conducted?
M4	Yes/No	Are quarterly violent extremist organization (VEO) risk mitigation recommendations provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) via the Global Integrator?
M5	Annually	Write, review, update, and publish Global Campaign Assessment.
M6	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.3.3 Demonstrate National Military Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Conduct exercises or other show of force demonstrations to display national strategic military capabilities and/or show resolve to influence world perceptions of United States (US) potential.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02

Notes: These demonstrations may meet Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-specified strategic end states.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before clear indications that target government has modified its position.
M2	Incidents	Involving loss of non-United States (US) life.
M3	Incidents	Involving loss of United States (US) life.

SN 3.3.4 Employ Nonlethal Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Affect, modify, amplify, neutralize, or create nonlethal direct and/or indirect effects on enemies, adversaries, potential adversaries, or other targets.

References: JP 3-09, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-85

Notes: Nonlethal effects provide the joint force commander (JFC) a range of flexible options. The selection, availability, scalability, and effectiveness of capabilities and activities provide the JFC the means to engage targets throughout the operational environment (OE). The use of capabilities to create nonlethal effects may be particularly desirable when restraints on friendly weaponry, tactics, and levels of violence characterize the OE. Many nonlethal capabilities are employed in space, cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and the information environment (IE), and their effects can be lethal at the second and third order. Nonlethal effects can reduce risk to civilians, improve the effectiveness of friendly maneuver, and limit reconstruction costs.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of combatant commanders (CCDR) military information support
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		operations (MISO) public communications efforts focused on stabilizing and reinforcing allied forces and host-nation.
M2	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) efforts beginning within a designated time frame between warning order (WARNORD) and the specific time an operation or exercise begins (H-hour).
M3	Days	To obtain Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approval of combatant commanders (CCDR) military information support operations (MISO) plan.
M4	Percent	Of all public communication activities (public affairs [PA]/information activities/military information support operations [MISO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD]/civil affairs [CA], etc.) that are coordinated and synchronized.
M5	Yes/No	Does the plan reflect Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) counter adversary network planning and operations, to include spotting and stopping international recruiting, financing, fighter flow and logistics?

SN 3.3.5 DELETED Synchronize Combat Assessment (CA)

SN 3.3.6 Determine Post-Attack Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Determine the status of forces and/or capabilities following a strategic attack.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, CJCSI 6811.01 series, DODD 3020.26, MCM 93-91, NMCS OI 3220.6 series

Notes: Strategic attack operations target centers of gravity (COG) and such other vital target systems as government and military leadership command and control (C2); command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) networks; weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the means to deliver them; critical materiel stockpiles; and other war-sustaining capabilities. Strategic attack may include both chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and/or conventional weapons. This task also includes assessing the impact of CBRN events, as well as natural and man-made disasters. This task includes determining the status of military forces, contract capability, and national infrastructure (logistics, communications, transportation, medical, etc.).

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To assess damage to infrastructure at strategic interest locations (key military bases, critical infrastructure nodes, etc.).
M2	Minutes	To identify safe routes/operational areas (OA) for strategic aircraft after an attack.
M3	Minutes	To estimate the range of fatalities, injuries, and population at risk resulting from a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack or natural or man-made disaster.
M4	Minutes	To provide initial assessment impact of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack or natural or man-made disaster on United States strategic forces, nuclear command and control (C2) nodes, and Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) assets.
M5	Minutes	To determine number and locations of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) detonations/attacks after an attack.
M6	Minutes	After an event to assess impact on

		Presidential and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) locations, primary military headquarters, and alternate military headquarters.
M7	Minutes	To determine location of air and ground bursts and plot on chart for one nuclear weapon.
M8	Minutes/Hours	To determine the location and identification of threat chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks.

SN 3.3.6.1 Assess Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Impacts to Operational Capability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Determine the operational impacts resulting from the loss, disruption, degradation or destruction mission critical infrastructure and/or key resources.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-26, JP 3-28, DoDD 3020.26, DoDD 3020.40

Notes: This may be defined as assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, which are considered so vital to the United States (US) that their disruption, degradation, or destruction would have a debilitating effect on national security, public health, and/or safety. This task may include identifying the critical infrastructure and assets that are components of systems supporting all assigned missions, analyzing the potential consequences of a global event, assessing potential impacts to critical infrastructure and assets supporting assigned missions, and/or reporting results of the analysis and assessment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to non-duty hours request for support.
M2	Minutes	To analyze potential consequences of global event.
M3	Minutes	To assess potential impacts to critical infrastructure/assets.

M4	Minutes	To report results of analysis and/or assessment to mission area experts and battle watch commander in order to determine operational impacts.
M5	Dollars/Year	To maintain combatant command (CCMD) critical infrastructure protection (CIP) program.

SN 3.3.7 Employ Strategic Nuclear Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Employ land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM), and/or long-range bombers to apply force to a broad range of targets in a time and manner chosen by the President by executing preplanned options, adaptively planned options, or a combination of options to achieve national security objectives prescribed by the President.

References: JP 3-72, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60

Notes: At present, strategic forces (intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM], submarine-launched ballistic missiles [SLBM], and long-range bombers) are assigned to Commander, United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). Commander, USSTRATCOM, leads strategic deterrence planning, in coordination with other combatant commands (CCMD), the Services, and, as directed, appropriate United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. Targets may include national command and control (C2) facilities; chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon production and delivery systems; war-making capacity; and economic or political centers of gravity (COG). The joint targeting cycle (JTC) supporting doctrine and various directives provide the combatant commanders (CCDR) with a comprehensive, iterative, and logical methodology to perform nuclear targeting for both strategic and tactical engagements to generate desired effects and achieve objectives. The President authorizes the use of nuclear weapons. Any proposed nuclear strike option requires a presidential decision and has far-ranging diplomatic, strategic, operational, and legal implications.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of Tomahawk land attack missile/nuclear (TLAM/N) build up,
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		forces available, positioned, and ready for execution.
M2	Percent	Of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) generation, forces available, and alert status.
M3	Percent	Of B-52, B-1, and B-2 generation, forces available, and alert status.

SN 3.4 Protect Strategic Forces and Means

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Safeguard friendly strategic center(s) of gravity (COG), strategic force potential, and/or continental United States (CONUS) bases.

References: JP 3-72, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-60, JP 3-68

Notes: This task includes protection during deployment of strategic forces (intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBMs], submarine-launched ballistic missiles [SLBMs], and long-range bombers). This task may also include civilian population, key assets in the local community supporting plans, and the civil populace and industrial capacity of the nation. It may also include coordinating for and then supporting the evacuation of noncombatants from theaters, a Department of State (DOS) responsibility. Reducing or avoiding the effects of enemy strategic-level actions and unintentional friendly actions may be a key component of accomplishing this task.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned targets hit on time.
M2	Percent	Of uncovered targets attacked by regenerated forces.
M3	Percent	Of units receive execute order through primary system.
M4	Percent	Of friendly or neutral forces and noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets.
M5	Instances	Of synchronized multiple attacks on targets using appropriate time-over-

		target or launch windows minimizing collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide.
M6	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile, advanced cruise missile, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device.
M7	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile, advanced cruise missile, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb without target detection device.
M8	Yes/No	Are conference calls coordinated?
M9	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device.
M10	Hours	From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device.
M11	Hours	To encode and transmit message from plan approval.

M12	Yes/No	Are reconnaissance efforts coordinated?
M13	Yes/No	Are adversarial communications, media, and influence efforts coordinated?
M14	Percent	Of potentially hostile cyberspace platforms that can be countered.

SN 3.4.1 Provide Aerospace Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Provide surveillance and exercise control of the airspace.

References: JP 3-30, JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-52, NORAD Agreement

Notes: This involves monitoring, validating, warning of, and defending from attacks against the Canadian and United States homelands by aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of successful enemy attacks.
M2	Percent	Of military casualties related to enemy attacks.
M3	Percent	Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles and space vehicles.
M4	Percent	Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks.
M5	Percent	Of all tracks successfully intercepted (Unknowns, Fakers, etc.).
M6	Time	To establish Combat Air Patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas.
M7	Yes/No	Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented IAW concept plan (CONPLAN).
M8	Frequency	Of NORAD Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Operations Center (OC) provides

		guidance and CBRN situation recaps to Region Air Operations Center/Air Defense Sector (RAOC/ADS) CBRNOCs.
M9	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.
M10	Time	To establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR).
M11	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.

SN 3.4.1.1 Provide Manned Aircraft Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ capabilities to destroy, nullify, and/or reduce the effectiveness of manned aircraft threats against friendly forces and assets.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01

Notes: Employ aircraft, air-to-air missiles (AAM), surface-to-air missiles (SAM), and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, and/or reduce the effectiveness of manned aircraft threats against friendly forces and assets. Countering air and missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and integrated air and missile defense. Counterair integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air while maintaining protection by neutralizing, and/or destroying airborne threats and missiles, both before and after launch.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, are all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy manned or unmanned air breathing vehicles unsuccessful?
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime rules of engagement (ROE), are all tracks successfully identified?
M3	Yes/No	Are peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented in accordance with the concept plan?
M4	Yes/No	Is there identification of all valid safe passage aircraft?

M5	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.
M6	Yes/No	Through the appropriate military chain of command, is there coordination with civilian and/or military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control?
M7	Percent	Of successful enemy attacks.
M8	Percent	Of military casualties related to enemy attacks.
M9	Percent	Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and/or space vehicles.
M10	Percent	Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks.
M11	Percent	Of all tracks successfully intercepted.
M12	Time	To establish combat air patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas.
M13	Time	To establish a temporary flight restriction.

SN 3.4.1.3 Provide Unmanned Aircraft Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ aircraft, air-to-air missiles (AAM), surface-to-air-missiles (SAM), and/or other capabilities to destroy, nullify, and/or reduce the effectiveness of unmanned air threats.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01

Notes: Countering air and/or missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and other assets. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air while maintaining protection by neutralizing and/or destroying enemy aircraft, both before and after launch.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, are all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy unmanned air breathing vehicles unsuccessful?
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M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime rules of engagement (ROE), are all tracks successfully identified?
M3	Yes/No	During peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement(ROE), are all tracks successfully identified?
M4	Yes/No	Is there identification of all valid safe passage aircraft?
M5	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.
M6	Yes/No	Through the appropriate military chain of command, is there coordination with civilian and/or military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control?
M7	Percent	Of successful enemy attacks.
M8	Percent	Of military casualties related to enemy attack.
M9	Percent	Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and/or space vehicles.
M10	Percent	Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks.
M11	Percent	Of all tracks successfully intercepted.
M12	Time	To establish combat air patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas.
M13	Time	To establish a temporary flight restriction.

SN 3.4.1.4 Provide Cruise Missile Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ aircraft, integrated air defense systems (IADS), and/or other capabilities to destroy, nullify, and/or reduce the effectiveness of cruise missile threats against friendly forces and assets.

References: **JP 3-27**, JP 3-01

Notes: This task may be applied against air, surface, and subsurface launch platforms. Countering air and cruise missile threats consists of a combination

of counterair and integrated air and missile defense. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air and maritime domains while maintaining protection by neutralizing and/or destroying enemy aircraft, maritime vessels, and missiles, both before and after launch.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, are all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy manned and/or unmanned air breathing vehicles unsuccessful?
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime rules of engagement (ROE), are all tracks successfully identified?
M3	Yes/No	Are peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented in accordance with the concept plan?
M4	Yes/No	Is there identification of all valid safe passage aircraft?
M5	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.
M6	Yes/No	Through the appropriate military chain of command, is there coordination with civilian and/or military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control?
M7	Percent	Of successful enemy attacks.
M8	Percent	Of military casualties related to enemy attacks.
M9	Percent	Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and/or space vehicles.
M10	Percent	Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks.
M11	Percent	Of all tracks successfully intercepted.
M12	Time	To establish combat air patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas.
M13	Time	To establish a temporary flight restriction.

SN 3.4.1.5 Coordinate Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Dec-2023

Description: Coordinate counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) to synchronize and/or integrate efforts and effects with the Department of Defense (DoD), other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and/or partner nations (PN).

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-08, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: The Department of Defense (DoD) contributes to this whole of government effort by synchronizing and coordinating effects based efforts to degrade/disrupt unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is the global coordinating authority for counter-small UAS (C-sUAS). Commands may have to rely on operational contract support to satisfy commercial requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) organizational structure fully established?
M2	Yes/No	Are counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) efforts coordinated and synchronized globally?
M3	Yes/No	Are new/emerging counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) capabilities being identified and addressed?
M4	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) and/or interagency capabilities being leveraged?
M5	Yes/No	Are intelligence requirements for counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) operations defined and supported?
M6	Yes/No	Are there non-lethal/non-kinetic effects options?
M7	Yes/No	Are non-lethal/non-kinetic capabilities integrated into operations?

SN 3.4.10 Protect the National Sea Frontiers

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Protect the seaward approaches to the United States (US) and/or ensure the safety of maritime operations and the environment.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-08, JP 3-10, JP 3-15, JP 3-27, JP 3-32

Notes: This task may include protecting coastal shipping from attack. It may also include developing and implementing measures to prevent marine pollution or toxic waste spills ashore with the potential to disrupt defense operations, adversely impact national economies, or do significant environmental damage. It may also ensure hazardous materials are removed and properly disposed of without further damage to the environment. The environmental portions of this task can be executed in support of combat operations in a theater of operations/ joint operations area (JOA).

Measures:

M1	Days	Between hostile actions against strategic shipping.
M2	Days	Between pollution or toxic waste events that impact strategic shipping.
M3	Man-Days/Year	To cleanup marine pollution or toxic waste spills.
M4	Ship-Days	Lost by commercial shipping because of marine pollution or toxic waste.
M5	Dollars	Negative impact on national economy because of marine pollution or toxic waste spills.
M6	Percent	Of strategic shipping lost because of hostile action.
M7	Instances/Week	Of attacks on coastal shipping.
M8	Percent	Of fisheries closed because of marine pollution or toxic waste.
M9	Percent	Of military operations delayed or disrupted by explosive ordnance incidents.
M10	Percent	Of military operations delayed or disrupted by hostile action.
M11	Percent	Of military operations delayed or

		disrupted by marine pollution or toxic waste.
M12	Instances/week	Of significant damage to forces, materiel, or equipment.

SN 3.4.11 Coordinate Nuclear Security

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate nuclear security for assigned nuclear weapons, components, infrastructure, transportation, and/or handling.

References: JP 3-72, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, DoDD 5210.41, DoDD 5210.56, DoDD S-5210-81, DoDI 4540.05

Notes: Nuclear weapons security refers to the range of active and passive measures employed to protect a weapon from access by unauthorized personnel and to prevent loss or damage from unauthorized acts that would result in a nuclear yield, radiological dispersal/contamination, or rendering the weapon non-serviceable. The central and overriding objective for nuclear weapons security is the denial of unauthorized access. Nuclear weapons require special protection because of their political and military importance, their destructive power, and the consequences of an unauthorized deliberate or inadvertent pre-arming, launching, firing, or detonation (conventional or nuclear). Any incident involving unauthorized access to a United States (US) nuclear weapon, even a nondestructive event, has the possibility of reducing the credibility of the national deterrent. Nuclear weapons shall not be subjected to adverse physical environments except when operational requirements dictate such exposure. The safety of the public, operating personnel and property, and protection of nuclear weapons from capture, theft, damage, and unauthorized use or loss are essential during all phases of operations (storage, transport, maintenance, on alert) involving nuclear weapons. This task may provide a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent force; denying unauthorized access; physical security plans; threat capabilities assessments; and constraints from equipment degradation. Commands monitor and assess current nuclear weapons security programs and procedures. This task may also deter and defend from attack while protecting against physical damage, misuse, and theft.

Measures:

M1	Daily	Deny unauthorized access to nuclear
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		weapons.
M2	As Required	Failing denial of access, commanders shall take any and all actions necessary, including the use of deadly force in accordance with directives, to regain control of nuclear weapons immediately.
M3	Daily	Prevent damage or sabotage to nuclear weapons.
M4	Daily	Prevent loss of custody of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon component.

SN 3.4.12 Provide Maritime Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Process, assess, and/or disseminate intelligence and information related to the respective maritime approaches to one or more operational areas (OA).

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-32

Notes: This task may apply to the United States (US) and Canada. It typically involves warning of maritime threats to, and/or attacks against an operational area (OA) or designated assets. It involves employing direct tasking and/or support arrangements with other commands, agencies, and partners to enable identification, validation, and/or response by commands and agencies responsible for maritime defense and security. This task may include warning against surface and subsurface threats such as naval ships, government vessels, merchant vessels, submarines, mines, unmanned vehicles, remotely operated vehicles, submersibles, and seabed systems.

Measures:

M1	Time	To provide command leadership warning of maritime attack in an operational area (OA) or against designated assets.
M2	Yes/No	Do warnings enable identification, validations, and response by national commands and/or agencies?
M3	Time	To provide warning to supported

		command centers in accordance with guidance.
M4	Time	To provide warning of unmanned surface/subsurface threat.
M5	Time	To determine objectives of the unmanned surface/subsurface threat.
M6	Percent	Of unknown targets successfully identified.

SN 3.4.2 Provide Aerospace Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Process, assess, and/or disseminate aerospace intelligence and information related to man-made objects.

References: JP 3-27, JP 2-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-52

Notes: This requires capabilities to detect, validate, characterize, assess, and/or warn of attack by aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles. Aerospace warning also includes the monitoring of global aerospace activities and related developments.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of ballistic missile (BM) attack in an operational area (OA).
M2	Minutes	To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of aerospace attack in an operational area (OA).
M3	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to ballistic missile (BM) forces.
M4	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) threat warning issued.
M5	Percent	Of threat warnings to ballistic missile (BM) forces are false.

M6	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.
M7	Minutes	To determine objectives of attack.
M8	Yes/No	Does the command operate and use the command center processing and display system - replacement, missile warning teletype, and/or comparable systems?
M9	Minutes	Provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear command center processing and display system - replacement/warning systems and/or comparable system?
M10	Minutes	Provide assessments of nuclear attack to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) based on indications.
M11	Minutes	Provide critical information on dual phenomenology to decision makers with regard to nuclear attack.
M12	Minutes	Provide an assessment to decision makers on when there is a threat of nuclear attack in an operational area (OA).
M13	Yes/No	Does the command present a comprehensive description of who is responsible for assessing nuclear threats to North America and other theaters?
M14	Yes/No	Does the command present a comprehensive description of the meaning of various nuclear threat assessments?
M15	Yes/No	Does the command demonstrate the ability to provide critical information?

SN 3.4.2.1 Provide Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide unambiguous, timely, accurate, and/or continuous warning and/or characterization information for assessment of attacks through all levels of conflict.

References: JP 3-27, JP 2-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: Homeland Defense (HD) is the Department of Defense's (DoD) number one priority. Integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) information is also provided to top echelon defense staffs and combatant commanders (CCDR). Integrated tactical warning involves warning after initiation of a threatening or hostile act based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. Attack assessment involves an evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions. This task includes providing ITW/AA for threats and attacks on North America to the governments of the United States (US) and Canada.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), attack assessment issued.
M2	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, attack assessment issued to ballistic missile forces.
M3	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to ballistic missile forces.
M4	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), threat warning issued.
M5	Percent	Of threat warnings to ballistic missile forces are false.
M6	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.
M7	Minutes	To determine objectives of attack.
M8	Yes/No	Does the command center operate and use processing and display system - replacement, missile warning teletype, and/or comparable systems?
M9	Minutes	To provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear

		command center processing and display system - replacement/warning systems, and/or comparable system.
M10	Minutes	To provide assessments of nuclear attack to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) based on indications.
M11	Minutes	To provide critical information on dual phenomenology to decision makers with regard to nuclear attack.
M12	Minutes	To provide an assessment to decision makers on when there is a threat of nuclear attack in an operational area (OA) or against designated assets.
M13	Yes/No	Is there a comprehensive description of who is responsible for assessing nuclear threats to North America and other theaters?
M14	Yes/No	Is there a comprehensive description of the meaning of various nuclear threat assessments?
M15	Yes/No	Is the ability demonstrated to provide critical information?

SN 3.4.2.2 Provide Ballistic Re-entry Vehicle Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ sensor platforms against ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: Provide warning, which includes an assessment, of potential or actual ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons. This may include coordination with appropriate combatant commands (CCMD) where potential impact may occur; and with additional CCMDs as needed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, are all attempted
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		penetrations of airspace by enemy manned or unmanned air breathing vehicles unsuccessful?
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime rules of engagement (ROE), are all tracks successfully identified?
M3	Yes/No	Are peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented in accordance with the concept plan?
M4	Yes/No	Is there identification of all valid safe passage aircraft?
M5	Number	Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged.
M6	Yes/No	Through the appropriate military chain of command, is there coordination with civilian and/or military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control?
M7	Percent	Of successful enemy attacks.
M8	Percent	Of military casualties related to enemy attacks.
M9	Percent	Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and/or space vehicles.
M10	Percent	Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks.
M11	Percent	Of all tracks successfully intercepted.
M12	Time	To establish combat air patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas.
M13	Time	To establish a temporary flight restriction.

SN 3.4.2.3 Provide Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicle Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ sensor platforms to warn against maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: Provide warning, which includes assessment, of potential or actual maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons. This may include coordination with appropriate combatant commands (CCMD) where potential impact may occur and with additional (CCMDs) as needed.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Provide United States (US) leadership warning of maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat.
M2	Minutes	Issue threat warning following launch of maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat.
M3	Minutes	Determine objectives of the maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat.
M4	Yes/No	Is the command center processing and display system - replacement, missile warning teletype, and/or comparable system used?

SN 3.4.2.4 Provide Manned Aircraft Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ sensor platforms to warn against and/or provide assessment of manned aircraft.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01

Notes: This task provides warning and/or assessment (when applicable) of potential or actual manned aircraft, including coordinating with appropriate intelligence agencies, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and other mission partners. Manned airborne threats may be state-sponsored or non-state-sponsored.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Provide leadership warning of aerospace attack.
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M2	Incident	Of false threat warnings.
M3	Minutes	To determine objectives of attack.
M4	Yes/No	Does the command demonstrate the ability to provide critical information?
M5	Percent	Of enemy air identification zone penetration that is successful.

SN 3.4.2.5 Provide Unmanned Aircraft Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Employ sensor platforms to warn against and/or provide assessment of unmanned aircraft.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01

Notes: This task may involve warning and/or assessment (when applicable) of potential or actual unmanned aircraft, including coordinating with appropriate intelligence agencies, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and other mission partners. Unmanned airborne threats may be state-sponsored or non-state-sponsored.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Provide United States (US) leadership warning of unmanned aircraft threat.
M2	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.
M3	Minutes	To determine objectives of the unmanned aircraft threat.
M4	Yes/No	Does the command demonstrate the ability to provide critical information?
M5	Percent	Of unknown targets successfully identified.

SN 3.4.2.7 Provide Cruise Missile Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Employ sensor platforms and/or associated correlation centers to warn against cruise missiles.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-32

Notes: This task provides warning of potential or actual threat cruise missiles, to include coordination with appropriate intelligence agencies, and other mission partners. This could also include hypersonic cruise missile threats.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Provide United States (US) leadership warning of cruise missile threat.
M2	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.
M3	Minutes	To determine objectives of cruise missile threat.
M4	Percent	Of launched cruise missiles detected before impact.
M5	Percent	Of cruise missile elements detect after launch.
M6	Percent	Of attacks by enemy are successful.
M7	Yes/No	Is the command able to demonstrate the ability to provide critical information in accordance with requirements?

SN 3.4.2.8 Manage Sensor Platforms

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Control and/or direct air, land, sea, and/or space sensor platforms.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-32

Notes: Commands may have to assess the gains and risks of relying on commercial and/or non-organic solutions to meet operational needs.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of uptime of sensors.
M2	Percent	Of threats the sensor network is able to detect.
M3	Minutes	From detection to report of threats.
M4	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.

SN 3.4.3 Coordinate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Coordinate ballistic missile defense (BMD) of the homeland and/or critical regional interests.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-27

Notes: This task typically involves integrating counterair assets to neutralize or destroy enemy missiles before and after launch. Specifically, this task may encompass the use of offensive counterair (OCA) assets to prevent enemy launch as well as a comprehensive use of active and passive defensive counterair (DCA) measures to defend critical capabilities. This task centers on the protection of critical assets designated by the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and combatant commanders (CCDR).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater missile threat.
M2	Percent	Of outside the continental United States (OCONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater ballistic missile threat.
M3	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or function on target.
M4	Percent	Of detected ballistic missile launches, provide cueing for counterforce operations.

SN 3.4.3.1 Coordinate Global Missile Defense (MD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Coordinate global missile defense (MD) actions that affect more than one combatant command (CCMD) and/or require synchronization among the affected commands.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27

Notes: Planning and integration for this task typically involve coordinating national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and/or interception systems to counter ballistic missile (BM) attacks. This task includes developing and coordinating desired characteristics and capabilities for ballistic missile defense (BMD) and missile warning across all levels of warfare and command. Missile defense (MD) plans and operations may include both active and passive measures.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is adaptive and crisis planning conducted for global ballistic missile defense (BMD) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Are concepts of operations (CONOPS) for global ballistic missile defense (BMD) developed that satisfy combatant command requirements for integrated missile defense and missile warning?
M3	Months	To develop combatant commander's (CCDR) operation plans (OPLAN)/operation orders (OPORD) in accordance with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).
M4	Months	To develop ballistic missile theater support plans.
M5	Yes/No	Do combatant command (CCMD) global ballistic missile defense (BMD) operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), or concept plans (CONPLAN) include communications, tactical warning, and automated data processing (ADP) support requirements necessary to support ballistic missile tactical warning and/or attack

		assessments?
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SN 3.4.3.2 Plan Global Missile Defense (MD) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Develop plans that support global missile defense (MD) operations.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may ensure compliance with Secretary of Defense's (SecDef) guidance and resource levels, and with developing issues, such as the risk associated with enemies equipped with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons that might suggest changes to the strategy or joint operation plans (OPLAN). This task may review existing strategic and OPLANs, to include relevant combatant command campaign plans (CCP), functional campaign plans (FCP), concept plans (CONPLAN), etc., in light of the existing global strategic environment and the results of the national military strategy (NMS) review. In turn, global missile defense (MD) plans may inform CCPs, CONPLANs, FCPs, and other relevant plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop and provide strategic plans during crisis or time-sensitive conditions.
M2	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) that have identified asset shortfalls.
M3	Weeks	To propose changes to strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate).
M4	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not considered which impact strategy and/or plans.
M5	Days	To submit courses of action (COA) (after receipt of national strategic direction).

SN 3.4.3.3 Synchronize Global Missile Defense (MD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Synchronize the protection of strategic forces and/or national assets from ballistic missile (BM) attacks.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-27

Notes: This task typically involves coordination, planning, and integration of national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and/or interception systems to counter ballistic missile (BM) attacks. This task may center on the protection of national centers of gravity (COG), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, and industrial capacity and infrastructure.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or function on target.
M2	Minutes	To initiate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Vol VI reporting criteria.
M3	Minutes	To provide assessment to President of the United States (POTUS)/Secretary of Defense (SecDef) of ballistic missile attack.
M4	Percent	Of detected ballistic missile launches that can provide cueing for counterforce operations.

SN 3.4.3.4 Manage Missile Defense (MD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Manage (including planning, integrating, coordinating, supporting, and/or advocating) aspects of integrated missile defense (MD) activities.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: Planning and integration for this task typically involve coordinating national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and/or interception systems to counter ballistic missile (BM) attacks. This task includes developing and coordinating desired characteristics and capabilities for ballistic missile defense (BMD) and missile warning across all levels of warfare (LOW) and command. Missile defense (MD) plans and operations may include both active and passive measures.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required infrastructure in place prior to a crisis.
M2	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) qualified as gross transportation feasible.
M3	Yes/No	Are there integrated theater attacks on single or multiple targets of strategic significance?
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.4.4 Safeguard National Strategic Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Secure military forces, critical assets, and/or national strategic center(s) of gravity (COG) against attack.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-14, JP 3-72, JP 3-85

Notes: This task may be carried out in the forward regions, the approaches, and the homeland. An active, layered defense designed to detect, deter, prevent, and/or defeat threats is accomplished by hardening or fortifying facilities, providing new construction for forces, removing hazards affecting execution of the national military strategy, and/or enabling effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum as well as the cyberspace and space domains.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or function on target.
M2	Percent	Of outside the continental United States (OCONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater ballistic missile (BM) threat.
M3	Incidents	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts, ports) destroyed or damaged.
M4	Percent	Of detected ballistic missile (BM) launches provided cueing for counterforce operations.
M5	Incidents	Of penetrations of United States (US) airspace by enemy manned air-breathing vehicles.
M6	Percent	Of potentially hostile space platforms that can be countered.
M7	Incidents	Of United States (US) port of embarkation (POE) facilities and installations being damaged or destroyed by enemy or terrorist action.
M8	Casualties/Week	To United States (US) noncombatants.
M9	Casualties/Week	To United States (US) combatants.
M10	Facilities & Installations/Day	Reconstituted following a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident.
M11	Strategic Forces/Day	Reconstituted following a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident.
M12	Casualties/Day	Treated and released.
M13	Hours	To build recovery plans for aircraft and mobile support teams to alternate recovery base .
M14	Hours	To communicate recovery plans to strategic command and control (C2) system.

SN 3.4.4.1 Support Force Protection (FP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Provide assessments to enhance mission survivability through mitigation of hostile actions against Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, resources, facilities, and/or critical information. Determine single point vulnerabilities, mitigation techniques, and/or enhanced force protection (FP) postures.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-10, CJCSI 3280.01 Series, DoDI 2000.12, DoDI O-2000.16, DoDI 5240.22

Notes: This task may include assisting in identifying operational and technical solutions, including conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation to meet current and future requirements, and reviewing force protection (FP) plans or FP elements, as well as operations security (OPSEC) plans, within concept and/or operation plans (CONPLAN and/or OPLAN). This task may involve protecting information from the proliferation of cheap and reliable sensors used to aggregate sensor data. This task may also involve contract support requirements during planning.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide written report of observations/vulnerabilities to the combatant commander (CCDR) with mitigating options.
M2	Percent	Of identified defensive measures validated by installation/unit commander to ensure the physical security of personnel, facilities, and equipment.
M3	Percent	Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement recommendations have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment.
M4	Days	To determine force protection (FP) enhancement processes/procedures/facility modifications, etc. and provide answer to the combatant commander (CCDR).

M5	Percent	Of required installations receive periodic force protection (FP) assistance visits.
M6	Months	To respond to combatant command (CCMD) request; complete plans review process.
M7	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the scientific and technical reliance process to meet current and future requirements.

SN 3.4.6 Coordinate Protection of Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Coordinate the protection of information, information-based processes, and information systems by planning and/or implementing comprehensive defense of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN).

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: Assured information protection is one of the three major goals of Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations. The purpose of information protection is to provide protection for the information passing over networks from the time it is stored and/or catalogued until it is distributed to the users, operators, and decision makers. This is a broad task that may require a risk management approach to focus the effort. This task may include ensuring access to timely, accurate, and/or relevant information (including commercially contracted capabilities) when and where needed, and to deny an adversary the opportunity to exploit friendly information and systems for their own purposes.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of commands have adequate information processing hardware and/or software.
M2	Percent	Of commands have fully trained and/or manned information systems

		management and/or operating personnel.
M3	Percent	Of commands have current processes and/or programs to protect information systems, processes, and/or networks.
M4	Instances	Of confirmed loss of classified data from penetrations.
M5	Instances	Of detected penetrations of command information systems.
M6	Percent	Of time that command joint information systems are down.
M7	Instances	Of penetrations of multiple command information systems.
M8	Minutes	To detect attempted penetration of information system.
M9	Minutes	To restore major information system after attack.
M10	Minutes	To activate a change in cyberspace protection condition (CPCON) in response to increased threats or actual activity.
M11	Minutes	To switch to an alternate system after attack on major information system.
M12	Minutes	To implement countermeasures in response to a confirmed intrusion.
M13	Yes/No	Does the organization apply resources to protect against operations in the information environment (OIE), and restore capabilities should defensive measures fail?

SN 3.4.7 Coordinate Force Protection (FP) for Strategic Forces and Means

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Coordinate force protection (FP) for strategic forces and/or means to enhance freedom of strategic action by reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-13.3

Notes: This task may include antiterrorism (AT) measures and counterintelligence (CI) actions designed to protect friendly forces from surprise, observation, detection, interference, terrorism, espionage, sabotage, intelligence collection, and assassination.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEI) satisfied, collection asset retasked.
M2	Percent	Change in sabotage incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day), or national emergency.
M3	Percent	Change in terrorism incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M4	Total	Facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed.
M5	Hours	For a reaction force to reach an installation or facility under attack.
M6	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements covered by intelligence collection plan.
M7	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS)-based aircraft and ships, damaged or destroyed on the ground/in port prior to declaration of war or C-Day.
M8	Percent	Of critical continental United States (CONUS) facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed or damaged.
M9	Percent	Of critical movements (e.g., nuclear weapons transfers) conducted under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M10	Percent	Of critical movements conducted after

		declaration of war, C-Day, or national emergency under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M11	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel assigned to counterintelligence (CI).
M12	Instances	Of first strategic movements attacked by enemy lethal or nonlethal forces.
M13	Percent	Of personnel who receive level one antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) training prior to deployment or travel overseas.
M14	Instances	Of sabotage or terrorism, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M15	Instances	Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means.
M16	Instances	Of terrorism, per month, in continental United States (CONUS) after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M17	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M18	Percent	Of personnel who receive annual security awareness training.
M19	Percent	Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement actions have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment.
M20	Percent	Of missions or voyages into medium terrorist threat level or higher threat locations have an operational risk assessment conducted prior to mission start.
M21	Percent	Of strategic forces able to execute mission operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment
M22	Yes/No	Antiterrorism (AT)/security plan is

		coordinated, approved, and executable.
M23	Yes/No	Fully implemented and coordinated security plan in place and operational.
M24	Yes/No	Compliance with Department of Defense (DOD) antiterrorism (AT) standard.

SN 3.4.7.1 DELETED Produce Counterterrorism (CT) Intelligence

SN 3.4.8 Coordinate Nuclear Surety

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate the safety, security, and/or weapon-level use and control of nuclear weapons for the confidence in the enduring nuclear weapon stockpile.

References: JP 3-72, JP 3-08, JP 3-40, DoDD 3150.02

Notes: Commanders with nuclear weapons responsibility follow published Department of Defense (DoD) standards. These standards are designed to: (1) prevent nuclear weapons involved in accidents or incidents, or jettisoned weapons, from producing a nuclear yield; (2) prevent deliberate pre-arming, arming, launching, or releasing of nuclear weapons, except upon execution of emergency war orders or when directed by competent authority, and (3) prevent inadvertent pre-arming, arming, launching, or releasing of nuclear weapons in all normal and credible abnormal environments. This task includes monitoring and assessing current nuclear weapons programs and procedures and providing recommendations for improvements.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since last review of overall launch platforms firing circuit inspection program.
M2	Months	Since most recent Department of Defense (DoD)/Department of Energy (DOE) assessment of current nuclear weapons programs and procedures

		was conducted.
M3	Months	Since last review of overall special ammunition storage (SAS) inspection program.
M4	Percent	Of recommendations from most recent Department of Defense (DoD)/Department of Energy (DOE) assessment implemented within 60 days.
M5	Percent	Of units all nuclear capable units which have received a defense nuclear surety inspection (DNSI) within the last year.
M6	Percent	Of units receiving a nuclear weapons assessment inspection (Nwai) pass on the first inspection.
M7	Percent	Of units receiving a defense nuclear surety inspection (DNSI) in last year with a satisfactory or better grade.
M8	Percent	Of units receiving a personnel reliability program (PRP) inspection with a satisfactory or better grade.
M9	Percent	Of units receiving a nuclear technical proficiency inspection (NTPI) with a satisfactory or better grade.
M10	Percent	Passed Defense Nuclear Agency inspections of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) personnel reliability program (PRP) with a satisfactory or better grade.
M11	Percent	Passed nuclear weapons technical inspections (NWTI) of Service component command capability to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons with a satisfactory or better grade.
M12	Days	Since last annual report and certification of nuclear weapons stockpile.
M13	Percent	Of passed Service Weapon Systems inspections with satisfactory or better

		results.
M14	Months	Delay to initiate underground nuclear testing, if directed by the President.
M15	Percent	Of nuclear weapons components which can be tested through sub-critical tests.
M16	Percent	Of nuclear weapons deemed one point safe.
M17	Percent	Of United States (US) hydronuclear tests exceeding a yield of four pounds.
M18	Percent	Of sub-critical nuclear weapons tests result in a self-sustaining nuclear reaction.
M19	Percent	Of sub-critical nuclear weapons tests result in the release of nuclear materials to the atmosphere.
M20	Days	To train nuclear surety program managers after appointment.
M21	Yes/No	Are future requirements (and attempt to secure external funding) for nuclear surety related training courses assessed annually?
M22	Yes/No	Are existing nuclear surety directives for field application and supplemented with major command mission unique guidance assessed annually?
M23	Yes/No	Are functionally specific, nuclear surety program validation checklists developed and published annually?
M24	Yes/No	Are changes in policies, procedures, and direction transmitted to field units in time to prevent incidents due to lack of guidance?
M25	Instances	When use and control of nuclear weapons is not in accordance with national guidance in nuclear surety.
M26	Yes/No	Is proficiency in nuclear surety (safety, security, and use control) demonstrated through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) given to United States Strategic

	Command (USSTRATCOM) staff?
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SN 3.4.9 Manage Personnel Recovery (PR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Provide personnel recovery (PR) capability across the competition continuum.

References: JP 3-50, CJCSI 3270.01 Series, DoDI 3002.03, DoDI 3002.04

Notes: This task involves coordinating, developing, shaping, advancing, preparing, planning, executing, recovering, and/or reintegrating Department of Defense (DoD) personnel via DoD's Personnel Recovery (PR) system. It may include United States (US) contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). It may involve recovery operations between combatant commands (CCMD), Services, other DoD entities or designated personnel, US Government (USG) agencies, other nations, and/or nongovernmental organizations (NGO)/international organizations. This task may also include enhancing PR capabilities through advice and assistance to DoD and non-DoD entities on PR guidance, education and training, support to operations, adaptation, and lessons learned. In addition, the task may include the services providing a comprehensive capability to train, equip, and protect its personnel, and to prevent their capture and exploitation by adversaries.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since national-level personnel recovery (PR) policies and directives updated.
M2	Months	Since inter-Military Department and interagency support agreements and memorandums of understanding updated.
M3	Months	Since Department of Defense-wide Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) training standards updated.
M4	Yes/No	Is Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) training that achieves the task proficiencies in the six SERE capabilities identified in the joint standards for SERE training in support of the Code of Conduct?

M5	Yes/No	Are personnel identified as high risk trained in pre-identified specialized Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) training courses?
M6	Months	Since interagency operating agreements updated.
M7	Percent	Of casualty assistance officers that have training in the reintegration process.
M8	Months	Since inter-Service and interagency policies and procedures for reintegration and post-isolation support responsibilities updated.
M9	Yes/No	Are trained Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) psychologists maintained?
M10	Yes/No	Is a Personnel Recovery (PR) Office of Primary Responsibility maintained?
M11	Yes/No	Is a methodology established to assess the susceptibility of deploying individuals to isolation and exploitation?
M12	Yes/No	Is a process established to provide a vulnerability-based analysis of mission-essential personnel that are susceptible to isolation/exploitation?
M13	Yes/No	Is methodology established to analyze archived Personnel Recovery (PR) mission information?
M14	Percent	Of archived Personnel Recovery (PR) records contain essential information to support analysis.
M15	Yes/No	Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery (PR) education and training programs prepare DoD commanders and staffs?
M16	Yes/No	Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery (PR) education and training programs prepare personnel for the risk of isolation?
M17	Yes/No	Is there a plan to support the families

		of isolated personnel?
M18	Yes/No	Did the Service casualty affairs offices coordinate with the public affairs office, the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing In Action Accounting Office and Joint Personnel Recovery Agency to support next-of-kin?

SN 3.5 Provide Space Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Plan (including integration and synchronization), initiate, and/or direct activities associated with space operations, space support operations, and/or combat support operations.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-0, DoDD 3100.10

Notes: These operations may include offensive space operations (achieving space superiority through effective suppression of enemy space capabilities); defensive space operations (active and passive measures taken to protect and defend friendly space forces from attack, interference, or hazards); communications; environmental monitoring (EM); missile warning; nuclear detonation detection (NUDET); spacecraft operations; spacelift; positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT); and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Decrease in support of combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements.
M2	Months	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth (peacetime).
M3	Percent	Degradation of space capability over one year.
M4	Days	Delay in theater operations because of saturation of on-orbit capabilities.
M5	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD)-

		required space capability, owned by DoD.
M6	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD)-required space capability, owned by the United States (US) Federal Government.
M7	Percent	Of promised on-orbit capability provided to combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC).
M8	Percent	Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) requests filled each year.
M9	Percent	Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) capability used each year.
M10	Months	To design, produce, and constitute on-orbit a new generation of a particular existing space capability.
M11	Years	To design, produce, and constitute on-orbit a new space capability.
M12	Months	To reconstitute a space capability after loss through attack (wartime).
M13	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets.
M14	Months	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime).
M15	Weeks	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of hostile action.

SN 3.5.1 Provide Spacelift

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide and/or deliver payloads (spacecraft or other materials) to space.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task enables access to space including spacelift operations and range operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support spacelift operations
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and/or certified to support spacelift operations
M3	Percent	Of space ranges available to provide launch campaign support, pre-launch testing, launch traffic control, and/or scheduling services for spacelift operations

SN 3.5.1.1 DELETED Launch and Initialize New Satellites

SN 3.5.1.2 Provide Spacecraft Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Coordinate, manage, configure, operate, and/or sustain spacecraft, payload, and/or spacecraft support assets.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Spacecraft operations, primarily supported by enabling capabilities, include telemetry, tracking, and commanding (TT&C); movement and maneuver; monitoring state-of-health; and sustainment sub-functions. These operations may include monitoring onboard systems, transmitting the status of onboard systems to the control segment on the ground, and receiving and processing instructions from the control segment. Additionally, the employment of the payload as part of overall mission of satellite functions is a critical aspect of spacecraft operations. This includes the transmission of

payload data to the ground segment via satellite communication links. Each of these portions (orbit, link, and terrestrial) of the communication segment is vulnerable to unintentional and intentional interference. The operation and sustainment of spacecraft payloads and support assets may go beyond the organic forces' capabilities; commanders may also consider commercial options using operational contract support (OCS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support spacecraft operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and/or certified to support spacecraft operations.
M3	Percent	Of spacecraft operation centers configured and/or ready to monitor, sustain, and operate Department of Defense (DoD) spacecraft.

SN 3.5.1.3 Resolve Spacecraft Anomalies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Plan and/or coordinate anomaly detection, user notification, and/or contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions and anomaly correction, caused by environmental conditions or onboard spacecraft faults (hardware or software).

References: JP 3-14, JP 6-0, DoDD 3100.10

Notes: This task requires accurate space environment monitoring. Knowledge of the space environmental conditions supports defensive space operations characterization and attribution processing by helping to differentiate between natural environmental sources of space system and terrestrial system anomalies and deliberate hostile activities against United States (US) and/or friendly space operations and capabilities. Commands may seek unique commercial capabilities, platforms, and sensors through operational contract support (OCS) to help satisfy requirements.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss).
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M2	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission loss).
M3	Hours	To restore operational capability and/or reroute users.
M4	Hours	To switch to back-up spacecraft components.
M5	Months	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth.

SN 3.5.1.4 Reposition Spacecraft

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Relocate and/or reorient spacecraft, as directed.

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 6250.01 Series, DoDD 3100.10

Notes: Organizations responsible for payload operation and management reposition spacecraft, as directed, to support national or theater requirements and to control payloads. Commands may seek commercial options through operational contract support (OCS) for payload operations and repositioning of spacecraft, especially when requirements exceed organic force capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Days	To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another.
M2	Hours	To reposition an on-orbit asset per direction.
M3	Hours	To reposition an on-orbit asset after a mitigation decision.

SN 3.5.1.6 Provide Support to National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide Department of Defense (DoD) operational support resources as requested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA) and validated by the DoD Manager for Human Space Flight Support Operations.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: The Department of Defense (DoD) Manager for Human Space Flight Support (HSFS) Operations supports national priorities of long-term technological preeminence, economic competitiveness, and national security. The DoD Manager for HSFS operations will coordinate directly with necessary elements of the Joint Staff, Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMD), DoD agencies, and other appropriate United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. This collaboration establishes the requirements for personnel recovery, spacecraft recovery and salvage, and aeromedical evacuation operations during space flight launch, landing, and recovery. Additionally, combatant commanders (CCDR) are responsible for planning, supporting, and conducting the recovery of astronauts and space vehicles within the area of responsibility (AOR).

Measures:

M1	Days	For Department of Defense (DoD) Manager for Human Space Flight Support to coordinate and/or direct the development of functional and/or operational plans and develop requirements for human space flight support operations.
M2	Days	For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to coordinate requirements and facilities necessary to support human space flight operations.
M3	Days	For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to conduct/coordinate search and rescue operations for astronauts.
M4	Days	For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to provide support to recover a spacecraft and/or its payload.

SN 3.5.2 Provide Space Freedom of Action

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide and/or direct operations to enable freedom of action in space for the United States (US) and/or its allies and, when directed, counter an adversary's freedom of action in space.

References: JP 3-14, DoDD 3100.10

Notes: Space control includes protection of United States (US) space systems and negation of enemy space systems. In addition, this task also includes the necessary surveillance to track, assess, and catalog all orbiting space objects and to provide collision avoidance reports.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of first contingency requirements for space support met.
M2	Percent	Of second contingency requirements for space support met.
M3	Hours	To deploy joint space support teams (after initial request).
M4	Hours	For joint space support team to direct combatant commander's (CCDR) request for specific space support to appropriate United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) and/or component office.
M5	Percent	Of enemy space capability destroyed/degraded/disrupted (as ordered by Secretary of Defense [SecDef]).
M6	Percent	Of space platforms orbits must be adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects.
M7	Percent	Of items in near space, fully cataloged.
M8	Days	To fully analyze new space debris and determine its on-orbit characteristics.
M9	Days	To fully analyze new space platforms and determine their on-orbit characteristics.

SN 3.5.2.1 Provide Space Prevention

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States (US) or third-party space systems and services.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Prevention measures support protection and mitigation measures by allowing the United States (US) to use other instruments of national power. Prevention can include diplomatic, informational, and economic measures as appropriate.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of diplomatic measures implemented.
M2	Percent	Of informational measures effectively implemented.
M3	Number	Of hostile uses per year.

SN 3.5.2.2 Protect Space Assets/Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide active and/or passive protection of friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task safeguards assets from unintentional hazards such as direct or indirect attack, space debris, radio frequency interference, and naturally occurring phenomenon such as radiation. Measures can apply to defense of any segment of a space system - space, link, or ground. Protection includes traditional steps such as electromagnetic interference (EMI) protection and nuclear hardening, and can be extended to maneuverability and other antisatellite (ASAT) countermeasures. It also includes efforts to characterize and attribute effects, which enables spacecraft operators to restore functions, capabilities, or capacity.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of space assets and systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and/or endurable to support mission requirements.
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M2	Number	Of trained, qualified, and/or certified personnel to conduct defensive space operations.
M3	Number	Of trained, qualified, and/or certified personnel to conduct space protection.

SN 3.5.2.3 Provide Space Denial

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Deny adversary freedom of action in orbit.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Space denial includes measures to deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny, or destroy adversary space systems.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of enemy space capability destroyed/degraded/disrupted (as ordered by Secretary of Defense [SecDef]).
M2	Percent	Of enemy space related targets scheduled for targeting by combatant commander (CCDR).
M3	Yes/No	Has the combatant commander (CCDR) been delegated authority to execute denial actions?

SN 3.5.2.4 Provide Offensive Space Capability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide offensive space capabilities designed to disrupt, degrade, deny, deceive, or destroy an adversary's hostile use of the space domain.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Offensive space operations consist of effects created by capabilities in the orbital, link, or terrestrial segments to disrupt, degrade, deny, deceive, or destroy adversary space systems.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To plan an offensive space operation.
M2	Number	Of qualified space operations planners.
M3	Percent	Of successful active actions.

SN 3.5.2.5 Provide Defensive Space Capability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide active and/or passive defensive space capabilities to protect friendly space forces from attack, interference, or hazards.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: As a part of the broader protect and defend mission area, defensive space operations safeguard assets from hazards, including direct or indirect attack, space debris, electromagnetic interference (EMI), and naturally occurring phenomena such as radiation. Defensive space operations measures can protect any segment of a space system.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of successful active actions.
M2	Percent	Of successful passive actions.
M3	Number	Of qualified personnel to conduct defensive space actions.

SN 3.5.2.6 Provide Space Domain Awareness (SDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide the requisite current and/or predictive knowledge of the space environment and/or the operational environment upon which space operations depend.

References: JP 3-14, JP 2-0

Notes: Space domain awareness (SDA) is typically achieved by integrating information from different types of sensors (to include commercial sensors that

may be leveraged using operational contract support [OCS]) to provide a comprehensive understanding of the space environment, including tracking space objects, and monitoring space weather. This task includes physical, cyberspace, and human domains, as well as all factors, activities, and events of friendly and adversary space forces across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Days	To synthesize status of satellite systems.
M2	Days	To analyze space domain.
M3	Days	To process space intelligence data.

SN 3.5.2.6.3 Provide Space Reconnaissance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Determine the detailed characterization of a specific object needed to analyze and/or assess the operational space environment.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Space reconnaissance includes different segments. Space reconnaissance can be accomplished from space to space (space domain awareness) as well as space to terrestrial. Additionally, these sensors are located in all common orbital regimes, but primarily low earth orbit (LEO), highly elliptical orbit (HEO), and geosynchronous earth orbit (GEO). Many of these sensors are operated by the Department of Defense (DoD), Intelligence Community, and commercial partners. The output generated by these sensors include object identification/characterization, imagery intelligence (IMINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), and measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) products. Reconnaissance data, for example, may also come from an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) providing visual images of a mobile spacecraft ground station to aid in the planning of a strike against that ground station. Assets that perform reconnaissance may also conduct surveillance. Space reconnaissance may support targeting and post-strike assessment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To analyze reconnaissance data.
M2	Hours	To assess reconnaissance operations in support of requirements.

M3	Hours	To conduct post-strike assessment.
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SN 3.5.2.6.4 Provide Space Environmental Monitoring (EM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide environmental monitoring (EM) of space weather (e.g., solar conditions), terrestrial weather near important ground nodes, and/or natural phenomena (e.g., interplanetary objects, such as meteoroids and asteroids) in space.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-59

Notes: This environmental information must be accurate and timely to protect space systems and support space operations planning and execution.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To characterize space and terrestrial weather.
M2	Hours	To analyze space and terrestrial weather.
M3	Hours	To predict space and terrestrial weather.

SN 3.5.2.6.5 Provide Space Common Operational Picture (COP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide a single identical display of relevant information needed in planning, execution, and/or assessment.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Space domain awareness (SDA) may provide the relevant space information needed in planning, execution, and assessment. Combining multiple sources of information into a common operational picture (COP) is essential for SDA. Likewise, command and control (C2), and reporting processes enhance SDA by providing feedback on the status/readiness of

forces and insight on how integrated space capabilities are contributing to military operations. Fusion of SDA information may occur at several levels but is crucial at the C2 nodes. Multiple C2 nodes will often require SDA information, making unity of effort for SDA activities essential. This task may be a subset of the overall COP that aggregates information about space and terrestrial weather that could impact space systems; the blue space picture showing United States (US), allied, and civilian space capabilities; the red/grey space picture showing adversary and neutral space capabilities; and space debris tracking at different orbital regimes.

Measures:

M1	Days	To consolidate multiple information sources into space common operational picture (COP).
M2	Days	To provide space domain awareness (SDA) to planning community.
M3	Minutes	To disseminate space domain awareness (SDA) information to multiple command and control (C2) nodes.

SN 3.5.3 Provide Direct Space Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide direct space support to combatant commanders (CCDR); operational commanders; and/or land, sea, air, space, and/or cyber forces through the use of terrestrial and space-based sensors and payloads.

References: JP 3-14, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Direct space support to commanders may include positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT); intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR); satellite communications (SATCOM); weather/environmental monitoring (EM); and ballistic missile (BM) warning products. In addition, this task may include deployment of space support teams to ensure the responsive application of space assets for combatant commanders (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To deploy joint space support teams
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		(after initial request).
M2	Percent	Of United States (US) military satellite communications (SATCOM) capability destroyed/degraded.
M3	Percent	Of United States (US) satellite navigation capability destroyed/degraded.
M4	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based environmental monitoring capability destroyed/degraded.
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based intelligence capability destroyed/degraded.
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based missile warning capability destroyed/degraded.

SN 3.5.3.1 Provide Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide assured positioning, navigation, and/or timing (PNT) information essential to the execution of command and control (C2) of military operations.

References: JP 3-14, DoDD 4650.05

Notes: Space-based positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) assets provide essential, precise, and reliable information that permits joint forces to more effectively plan, train, coordinate, and execute operations. PNT information, whether from space-based global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), such as Global Positioning System (GPS), is mission-essential for virtually every modern weapons system.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) satellite navigation capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Percent	Of satellites required to provide precise

		positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT).
M3	Percent	Of United States (US) satellites required to enable precision attack.

SN 3.5.3.2 Provide Space-Based Weather/Environmental Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Assist development of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) forecasts and/or assessments of environmental impacts on both friendly and threat military systems and operations. Provide weather and/or environmental services to the warfighter.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Forces may provide weather and/or environmental monitoring (EM) support and services through space-based sensors and payloads. Space environmental monitoring provides data that supports forecasts, alerts, and warnings for the space environment that may affect space assets, space operations, and terrestrial segments. Space-based environmental monitoring information provides regional weather, sea states, and terrain and ground stability and awareness and status of severe weather events which may impact the safety of friendly forces or their ability to effectively conduct operations. Environmental monitoring support to joint operations gives the joint force commander (JFC) awareness of the operational environment (OE). This support is normally provided by meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) forces assigned to one or more of the participating components. Designated forces deliver worldwide weather products to Service commands, unified commands, national programs, and national-level authorities. Designated forces deliver terrestrial, space, and climatological global environmental information to the joint force. If organic forces or monitoring equipment proves insufficient, operational contract support (OCS) may be considered to fulfill requirements using commercial capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based environmental monitoring capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Number	Of space/environmental weather

		requirements that are defined and communicated to supporting forces.
M3	Percent	Of required space/environmental weather products that are provided to the command.

SN 3.5.3.3 Provide Missile Warning Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Provide theater and/or strategic missile warning products, to include ballistic and non-ballistic missile warning.

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 3296.01 Series (S)

Notes: Missile warning products can span tactical and operational levels. Specifically, this may include products that coordinate global missile warning sensor management across intelligence community (IC) and Department of Defense (DoD) space-based and terrestrial based capabilities such as after action reports/screenshots (battle damage indicators), sensor chase plans, and other products used for mission planning, execution, and assessment for each missile warning event.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based missile warning capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Yes/No	Are missile warning requirements defined, validated, and tasked to supporting commands?
M3	Percent	Of missile warning products tasked to supporting commands.
M4	Percent	Of tasked missile warning products that a command is postured to provide to the supported command.

SN 3.5.3.3.1 Provide Space-Based/Terrestrial Missile Warning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide capabilities for theater and/or strategic ballistic and non-ballistic missile warning.

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 3296.01 Series (S)

Notes: Missile warning, primarily supported by enabling capabilities, employs an architecture of ground-based and space-based sensors to protect joint forces and allies by providing early warning. Space-based and terrestrial space systems and combatant commander (CCDR)/national leadership decision support systems support time-critical event conferencing for decision makers.

Measures:

M1	Time	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth (peacetime).
M2	Percent	Of decrease in support of combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements.
M3	Time	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets.
M4	Time	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime).
M5	Time	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) and/or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (crisis).

SN 3.5.3.4 Provide Satellite Communications (SATCOM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide and/or assist global Department of Defense (DoD) users with satellite communications (SATCOM).

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 6250.01 Series

Notes: Provide sufficient satellite channels for data and communications to the warfighter using space-based sensors and payload including ultrahigh frequency (UHF), extremely high frequency (EHF), super-high frequency (SHF), and Global Broadcast System (GBS). If organic forces or communications equipment prove insufficient, operational contract support (OCS) may be considered to fulfill requirements using commercial capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) military satellite communications (SATCOM) capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Percent	Of satellite communications (SATCOM) requirements provided to supporting commands.
M3	Percent	Of satellite communication (SATCOM) requirements responded to by supporting commands.

SN 3.5.3.5 Provide Space-Based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide space-based intelligence, surveillance, and/or reconnaissance (ISR) to commands.

References: JP 3-14, JP 2-0

Notes: Space-based intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) can be split into several categories of intelligence to include imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), and measures and signature intelligence (MASINT) and involves integrated operations and intelligence activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, for tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TCPED) in direct support of current and future operations. If organic forces or ISR assets prove insufficient, operational

contract support (OCS) may be considered to fulfill requirements using commercial capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based intelligence capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Percent	Of validated collection requirements submitted to supporting commands.
M3	Percent	Of validated collection requirements responded to by supporting commands, which provide adequate information.

SN 3.5.3.6 Provide Space Integration Across Commands

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Integrate augmentation space personnel, teams, and/or joint integrated space teams (JIST) across commands. Monitor, coordinate, advise, inform, and/or assist on all space-related activities.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-33

Notes: Joint space planning and operations have complex command relationships amongst Space Force commands, United States Space Command (USSPACECOM), and Combatant Commands (CCMD). To achieve unity of effort in the deployment and employment of space forces across each combatant command and warfighting domain, the synchronization of joint space planning and operations requires space expertise and awareness of USSPACECOM's equities that an embedded liaison team or personnel would provide to the regional supported command, supporting command, and coordinating authority, as needed. USSPACECOM provides key space capabilities to other CCMDs, as well as receives simultaneous support for and defense of space forces. This mutual support requires defined support relationships with guidance from the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). Due to the global nature of space operations, space forces are assigned to multiple Combatant Commanders (CCDR). SecDef approves the command relationships for each space operation through global force management (GFM) processes. CCDRs consider the following as potential responsibilities to supporting space

operations: (1) Establish specific joint and combined force guidance and objectives for space operations, and integrate these into appropriate plans and orders; (2) Nominate, plan, integrate, and coordinate global or focused space operations for the CDR and between CCMDs; (3) Protect global or focused space operations and assigned/allocated forces; (4) Coordinate with supporting USSPACECOM elements (e.g., joint integrated space teams [JIST]) to provide cross-CCMD understanding and synchronize USSPACECOM's capabilities into other CCMDs' planning and operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of coordination between host Combatant Command (CCMD) and United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) to optimize space assets when developing plans and requirements.
M2	Yes/No	Does the command or staff maintain proficiency in contingency operations support requirements?
M3	Yes/No	Does the command or staff maintain a satisfactory customer rating?
M4	Weeks	To facilitate the integration of capabilities on behalf of Commander, United States Space Command (CDRUSSPACECOM) and United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) by participating in all relevant boards, centers, cells, and working groups.

SN 3.5.3.7 Protect Ground-Based Space Assets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Coordinate the protection of essential ground-based (terrestrial-based) space capabilities.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-10

Notes: Threats to the space operations terrestrial segment include physical attack, cyberspace attack, and sabotage. Countermeasures may include

optimizing the location of a system, maximizing force protection, providing mobile capabilities, hardening the ground segment, providing redundancy, providing backup systems, and conducting robust defensive cyberspace operations. Commander, United States Space Command (CDRUSSPACECOM) and its components would coordinate joint force commander (JFC) support to conduct operations for mitigation or elimination of adversary threats on space systems. In this case, CDRUSSPACECOM is typically the supported commander for protection of friendly space operations and capabilities (e.g., terrestrial-based threat to space capabilities).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are essential sites adequately protected?
M2	Hours	To increase protection to a defined level.
M3	Percent	Of supporting ground-based space assets validated and entered into appropriate asset lists for protection planning and/or execution.

SN 3.5.3.8 Provide Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Provide for the application of electromagnetic warfare (EW) and/or space control employing various techniques and technologies to negate or prevent hostile use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information and protect unimpeded use of PNT information while not unduly disrupting peaceful use (of PNT) outside a military area of operations (AO).

References: **JP 3-85**, JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01 series

Notes: Joint force commanders (JFCs) plan, approve, and/or coordinate strategic integration of navigation warfare (NAVWAR) across the space; information operations (IO); electromagnetic warfare (EW); cyberspace; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); and other pertinent mission areas. Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) facilitates NAVWAR activities and may establish electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) superiority at a specific time, duration, and place, providing freedom of access for mission-critical positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) operations. The

majority of PNT operations rely on the Global Positioning System (GPS), to include the necessary space, ground, and link segments of the system.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute navigation warfare (NAVWAR) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy navigation warfare (NAVWAR) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic NAVWAR effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

SN 3.5.4 Provide Space Sustainment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Provide sustainment for terrestrial locations, reconstitution/replenishment of orbital assets, and/or various operations supporting human space flight.

References: JP 3-14, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: Space sustainment operations requirements include support at terrestrial locations, reconstitution/replenishment of orbital assets, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)-sponsored human space flight support (HSFS) operations. Reconstitution replaces or replenishes lost or diminished space capabilities. Space operators can reposition, reconfigure, and augment spacecraft to reconstitute a capability. Changing the position or operating frequency of space assets can make them more difficult to target. All terrestrial sites (permanent or temporary) require supplies, utilities,

and personnel support. Space operations require periodic resupply of food, fuel, primary and alternate sources of electricity, water, critical infrastructure spares, and sewage and trash removal. Personnel require base operating support and integration and medical support. In addition to organic support, commands may consider operational contract support (OCS) to obtain and integrate commercial capabilities required to sustain terrestrial sites, space operations, and their personnel. The combatant command(s) (CCMD) may direct Service components to provide associated logistics support.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support space sustainment operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support sustainment operations.
M3	Yes/No	Is required equipment on hand and in mission-ready status?

SN 3.5.5 Provide Nuclear Detonation Detection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Provide a persistent, global, and/or integrated sensor capability for detection of nuclear detonations.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task requires persistent surveillance coverage of critical regions of the globe and provides warning and assessment recommendations to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Combatant Commanders (CCDR), indicating place, height of burst, and yield of nuclear detonations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear detonations.
M2	Percent	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear

		detonations.
M3	Percent	Of space-based systems, ground-based systems, correlation center command and control (C2) systems, and combatant commander (CCDR)/national leadership decision-support systems capable and available to support time-critical event conferencing.

SN 3.6 Conduct Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Conduct operations and/or planning functions using survivable assets to be responsive to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), or their surviving successors as part of the National Military Command System (NMCS) (planning).

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S)

Notes: This task includes the management, maintenance, and/or status monitoring of survivable mobile command centers (SMCC).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M15	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M16	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M17	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M18	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M20	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M21	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M22	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M23	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M24	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M25	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M26	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M27	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M28	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M29	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M30	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M31	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M32	Minutes/Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M33	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.6.1 Manage Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Position available assets to establish and maintain those communication links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAM); tracking the location of the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors; and managing United States (US) forces (controlling assets).

References: JP 3-72, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 6-0, CJCS OPORD 2 CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01 Series (S)

Notes: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) National Military Command System (NMCS) Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Operations Order may provide guidance to combatant commanders (CCDR), Military Departments, and Defense agencies on the operations of the SMCC in support of the mission requirements of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the CJCS throughout the competition continuum, to include strategic nuclear war.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Percent of Time	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Instances	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.6.2 Assume Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Central Manager Responsibilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Perform survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager duties.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0, CJCS OPOD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPOD 3-CY (S)

Notes: This task includes conducting Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) reporting and tracking, and positioning available assets to establish and maintain those communication links necessary for disseminating messages, tracking the location of the select senior officials, and managing United States (US) forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent of Time	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Percent of Time	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.6.3 Maintain Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Connectivity with the President and Secretary of Defense and Senior Military Authorities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain connectivity with the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors.

References: **JP 3-72**, JP 6-0, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01 Series (S), CJCSI 6811.01 Series (S), EAP-CJCS Vol IV (S), EAP-CJCS Vol VI (S)

Notes: Survivability is enhanced by a combination of redundant systems, mobility, sufficient assets, protected sites, and an effective mobility concept.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.6.4 Maintain Communications with Other Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Assets and National Military Command System (NMCS) Command Center

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain communications links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAM).

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01 Series (S), CJCSI 6811.01 Series (S), EAP-CJCS Vol IV (S), EAP-CJCS Vol VI (S)

Notes: Maintenance responsibilities include links between mobile and fixed National Military Command System (NMCS) command and control (C2) centers and the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN), warning and intelligence systems and infrastructure connecting NMCS centers with primary and alternate command centers, and interfaces with other executive branch departments and agencies. This construct provides effective interagency coordination necessary to address any event on a national or global scale. Finally, NMCS communications systems will be maintained and operated to ensure minimum elapsed time for the transmission of orders to the operating units of these forces. This task may involve tracking the location of the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors for the purpose of initiating emergency action messages (EAM) that direct United States (US) forces.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.6.5 Monitor Status of Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Assets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain current information regarding the capabilities of each platform to facilitate survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager coordination of mission activities.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S)

Notes: In addition to monitoring, this task may include aspects of the management or maintenance of survivable mobile command centers (SMCC).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M15	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M16	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 3.7 Provide Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Provide forces to combatant commanders (CCDR) as directed and authorized by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task includes efforts that deconflict, integrate, determine, and recommend the most appropriate force to meet all force provision requirements to create a priority listing of all events including operations, exercises, evaluations, experiments, and demonstrations on behalf of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces sourced as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and recommended to fill assignment change requests and requirements for request for forces/request for direct support (RFF/RFDS).
M2	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission.
M3	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival dates (LAD).

SN 3.7.1 Provide Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans and Programs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Provide continuity of operations (COOP) plans, programs, and/or expertise to sustain designated activities, mission-essential tasks (MET), and/or mission-essential functions (MEF).

References: JP 3-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3209.01 Series, DoDD 3020.26, DoDD 3020.40

Notes: This task incorporates compliance with Presidentially mandated and Department of Defense (DoD)-directed abilities to sustain effective management and execution of mission-essential tasks (MET) under all circumstances. This involves mission assurance. This task coordinates continuity of operations (COOP) initiatives with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Joint Staff, supported/supporting commands, DoD agencies, and the Services to identify, collect, and analyze METs, resources, and other operating information for formulation of COOP procedures and strategies. This task includes providing budget/funding strategy and logistics planning support for facility modifications and alternate operating locations, including site surveys and developing COOP exercise scenarios; providing direct contingency and exercise support as trained and certified battle staff members; and participating in COOP working groups, crisis planning activities, and command/national-level events/exercises. Additionally, commands conduct analysis and programmatic assessment for all activities associated by integrating their COOP plans per strategic guidance and integrating required missions assigned in the Unified Command Plan (UCP).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of plans and procedures developed, approved, and maintained which provide for: 1. Identification of mission essential tasks (MET), 2. Pre-determined delegations of authority and orders of succession, 3. Alternate operating facilities, 4. Interoperable communications, information processing systems and equipment, and 5. Protection of vital records and
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		systems.
M2	Percent	Of mission-essential tasks (MET) delineated and prioritized.
M3	Percent	To outline decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing continuity of operations (COOP) plans and procedures.

SN 3.8 Conduct Special Operations Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct full-spectrum special operations activities to support or achieve national strategic objectives.

References: JP 3-05

Notes: This task includes establishing strategic appreciation and conducting mission analysis prior to execution. The Joint Staff / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may designate Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM), as supported commander for execution of global operations, including special operations activities against terrorists and their networks. Special operations core activities include: direct action (DA), special reconnaissance (SR), countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD), counterterrorism (CT), unconventional warfare (UW), foreign internal defense (FID), security force assistance (SFA), hostage rescue and recovery, counterinsurgency (COIN), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), military information support operations (MISO), civil affairs (CA) operations, and other activities as directed by the President or the SecDef.

Measures:

M1	Days	From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operations commence.
M2	Days	From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operational objectives are achieved.
M3	Number	Of United States (US) national-level plans or objectives impeded or defeated due to lack of special operations planning, capability, or capacity.

M4	Percent	Of requested special operations missions completed as planned.
M5	Percent	Of national level special operations objectives verifiably achieved.
M6	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF) manned, equipped, and trained at highest reporting level.
M7	Percent	Of special operations core activities capable of being executed.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M9	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within area of responsibility (AOR).
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M11	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.8.1 Coordinate Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate counter threat finance (CTF) support to military, political, regulatory, interagency, and partner activities designed to attack a threat organizations primary financial control function or to interdict, expose, delay, or to otherwise disrupt or degrade a threat organizations fund raising methods and/or transfer mechanism(s) in order to degrade a threats capability to resource activities that threaten United States (US) interests.

References: JP 3-24, DoDD 5205.14

Notes: Counter threat finance (CTF) coordination includes, but is not limited to, organization, training, staffing, funding, and integration of CTF into existing staff structures. Memorandums of understanding (MOUs) or memorandums of agreement (MOAs) may establish funding requirements. Establish agency staffing requirements, delineate work, reporting processes, tasking authority,

supported and supporting relationships, and designated points of contact within the agency to support the organization.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD)-assigned intelligence personnel trained in theater intelligence systems; system applications; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M2	Percent	Of theater intelligence systems, applications, and procedures incorporated into intelligence training and exercise programs.
M3	Percent	Of intelligence personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements.
M4	Percent	Of theater intelligence training curriculum available on-line/through distributed services.
M5	Instances	Of insufficient training resources (trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully execute training program.
M6	Yes/No	Were joint intelligence training standards developed for use in certification and accreditation?
M7	Yes/No	Were assessment process/metrics developed to assess overall joint intelligence training effectiveness?
M8	Yes/No	Were intelligence training capability/facilities able to satisfy intelligence training requirements?
M9	Frequency	Of training program assessments conducted.
M10	Frequency	Of operational lessons learned incorporated into intelligence training program.
M11	Yes/No	Were intelligence training requirements incorporated into theater collective training events?
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to provide intelligence training services.
M13	Yes/No	Was an intelligence certification program developed and implemented?
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to provide intelligence training services.
M15	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide intelligence training services.
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide intelligence training services.
M17	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide intelligence training services.
M18	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to provide intelligence training services?
M19	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services?
M20	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M21	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide intelligence training services.
M22	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M23	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M24	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations

		[NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide intelligence training services?
M25	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M26	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 3.9 DELETED Provide Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Services

SN 3.9.1 Provide Precise Time and Time Interval Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Develop, maintain, and/or transfer the real-time realization of Universal Time, Zulu time, and frequency standard for the Department of Defense (DoD).

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-59, CJCSI 6130.01 Series, DoDD 4650.05

Notes: Positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT), primarily supported by enabling capabilities, provides precise and accurate location, navigation, and time reference services. Time signals are used to calibrate Department of Defense (DoD) systems, including Global Positioning System (GPS), national systems, Network Time Protocol servers, and other critical services and infrastructure. PNT information is integral to operations and significantly reduces collateral damage from friendly fires, as many types of guided munitions and friendly force tracking devices use space-based PNT for increased accuracy.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of data produced at required user-defined accuracy.
M2	Percent	Of data relevant to decision-making; interoperability; and command,

		control, communications, computers, combat, and intelligence design and architectures for shaping warfighter information requirements.
M3	Percent	Of data disseminated within user-defined latency requirements.

SN 3.9.2 Provide Celestial Reference Frame

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Develop, maintain, and/or improve the celestial reference frame (CRF).

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01 Series, DoDD 4650.05

Notes: The celestial reference frame (CRF) is the fundamental set of observable physical parameters defining natural celestial objects required for positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) and related defense applications. Additionally, as the Department of Defense (DoD) expands its overall CRF to incorporate cis-lunar space, operations at this orbital regime could have impact to PNT, space domain awareness (SDA), defense system calibration, and targeting applications.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of data produced at required user-defined accuracy.
M2	Percent	Of data relevant to decision-making; interoperability; and command, control, communications, computers, combat systems and intelligence design and/or architectures for shaping warfighter information requirements (IR).
M3	Percent	Of data disseminated within user-defined latency requirements.

SN 3.9.3 DELETED Provide Orientation Services

SN 4 Provide Sustainment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Sustain the necessary level of logistics and/or personnel services to maintain operations until mission accomplishment and/or redeployment of the force.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-09, DoD Operational Energy Implementation Plan, DoDD 4180.01

Notes: Maintain those levels necessary to support the national and/or military strategy. Effective sustainment provides the joint force commander (JFC) the means to enable freedom of action and endurance and to extend operational reach. This task may include non-organic contract (commercial) support to operations (infrastructure, services, and personnel). This task may include reducing the sustainment burden through improving operational energy performance and efficiency in sustainment operations. JFCs may have to sustain operational forces in contested environments.

Measures:

M1	Line Items	Backlogged.
M2	Percent	Of planned priority 1, 2, and 3 sustainment delivered to theater customer during operations.
M3	Percent	Of supported combatant commander (CCDR)-validated non-unit requirements (cargo increment numbers [CIN] if used) are scheduled to arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) destination by required delivery date (RDD).
M4	Percent	Of sustainment cargo that arrives at the correct destination not later than (NLT) its required delivery date (RDD) during execution.
M5	Percent	Of regional nations forces integrated into logistics plan.
M6	Percent	Of required logistics in place to support national objectives.
M7	Tons	Of port of embarkation (POE), port of

		debarkation (POD), and other backlogged support requirements by priority.
M8	Months	To fully establish new sustainment infrastructure.
M9	Percent	Of cargo booked and available that misses ship deployment.
M10	Percent	Of requirements for Defense Energy Supply Center documented in plans.
M11	Percent	Of sustainment movement requirements met by available sealift, airlift, ground transportation, and commercial means (during execution).
M12	Percent	Of sustainment cargo booked on a ship and available at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) is actually loaded on a ship.
M13	Percent	Of planned maximum cargo requirements become actual Defense Energy Supply Center requirements (during execution).
M14	Percent	Of replacement personnel who arrive at the correct port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) their latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) (during execution).
M15	Percent	Of sustainment cargo that arrives at the correct port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) its latest arrival date (LAD) (during execution).
M16	Yes/No	Do commands identify non-unit cargo and replacement personnel requirements, coordinate their priorities with the supported combatant commander (CCDR), and pass the requirements to the components for scheduling and movement (during planning and execution)?
M17	Percent	Of supported combatant commander (CCDR)-validated non-unit

		requirements (cargo increment numbers [CIN]/personnel increment numbers [PIN] if used) are scheduled to arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) port of debarkation (POD) by their latest arrival date (LAD).
M18	Percent	Of replacement personnel who arrive at the correct destination not later than (NLT) their required delivery date (RDD) during execution.
M19	Yes/No	Does it improve operational energy performance?
M20	Number	Reduce number of operational energy resupply trips.
M21	Months	To measure operational energy consumption, improve performance, and establish a baseline.

SN 4.1 Recruit Personnel

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Sep-2021

Description: Recruit officers, warrant officers, enlisted personnel, and/or civilians for the force.

References: JP 1-0, JP 4-05

Notes: This task may include transporting trained recruits to their units and organizations.

Measures:

M1	Days	From recruitment to commencement of basic training.
M2	Dollars	To recruit new service member.
M3	Percent	Of inductees have at least a high school diploma.
M4	Percent	Of inductees successfully complete basic training.
M5	Percent	Of recruitment goals met during preceding year.

M6	Percent	Of new Department of Defense (DOD) civilians qualify for security clearance.
M7	Percent	Of officer inductees have at least a bachelor degree.
M8	Percent	Of recruits are female.
M9	Percent	Of recruits from racial or ethnic minority.
M10	Percent	Of military inductees qualify for security clearance.

SN 4.1.1 Provide Human Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2021

Description: Determine manpower requirements and/or allocate the human resources for approved positions in the force structure.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-05

Notes: This task includes determining which total force (active duty, reserve component, government civilians, and defense contractors) requirements will be supported with authorizations (spaces) by grade and skill level.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of total Department of Defense (DOD) civilians are Senior Executive Service (SES).
M2	Days	To consider and approve change in manning document.
M3	Percent	Of total Department of Defense (DOD) manning are civilians.
M4	Percent	Of total military personnel are officers.
M5	Percent	Of total officer manning are general/flag officers.
M6	Weeks	To approve manpower change requests (backlogged).
M7	Days	In advance of need manpower requirements identified.
M8	Percent	Of support provided by contractors.

SN 4.1.2 Manage Personnel

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Procure, train, manage, and/or assign personnel to authorized positions in the force structure.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-35

Notes: This task includes accountability of assigned forces and movement of trained personnel replacements to their unit of assignments.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between completion of training and arrival at unit of assignment.
M2	Dollars	For basic training per individual.
M3	Percent	Of Air Force personnel are college graduates.
M4	Percent	Of Army personnel are college graduates.
M5	Percent	Of civilian authorizations filled (have personnel assigned).
M6	Percent	Of Marine personnel are college graduates.
M7	Percent	Of military authorizations filled (have personnel assigned).
M8	Percent	Of Navy personnel are college graduates.
M9	Percent	Of personnel receive assignment to unit prior to completion of initial training.
M10	Weeks	Initial training rate achieved.
M11	Percent	Of newly assigned trained personnel that adequately perform their jobs without excessive additional training or supervision.
M12	Percent	Of Space Force personnel are college graduates.

SN 4.11 Provide Supplies and Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Provide required supplies and/or services.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-09, JP 4-10, DLM 4000.25-1 Series, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task may include requirements determination, contracting, procurement, distribution, cataloging, overhaul, and disposal of logistics material.

Measures:

M1	N/A	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using the ranking method.
M2	Percent	Of required supplies and services that have been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required supplies and services that can be sourced from existing inventories and resources under current authorities.

SN 4.11.1 Conduct Logistics Processes

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Dec-2023

Description: Conduct discrete logistics actions and/or continuous logistics processes to enable assigned tasks or duties in accordance with the intended purpose or plan required to execute the National Military Strategy.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-10, DLM 4000.25-1 Series, DoDD 5105.22, DoDM 4160.21

Notes: The joint logistics enterprise (JLEnt) protects and sustains military power across the globe at a time and place of our choosing and represents a United States (US) comparative advantage that provides multiple options to our nation's leadership and multiple dilemmas to potential adversaries. The JLEnt is a multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperatively structured through an assortment of collaborative agreements, contracts, policy, legislation, or treaties utilized to provide the best possible support to the

joint force commander (JFC) or other supported organization. This may include operational contract support (e.g., obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources). The key Department of Defense (DoD) organizations in the JLEnt include the Services, combatant commands (CCMD), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Joint Staff J-3 Operations Directorate, and Joint Staff J-4 Logistics Directorate.

Measures:

M1	N/A	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 6) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_2 = 0.1$, $w_3 = w_5 = 0.2$, $w_4 = 0.25$, $w_6 = 0.15$
M2	Yes/No	Are key commands participating within the joint logistics enterprise (JLEnt) with its defined processes and tools?
M3	Number	Of orders, directives, agreements, and/or contracts not in place or active that authorize logistics processes per supported/supporting command relationships.

SN 4.11.1.1 Manage Logistics

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Orchestrate staff and/or subordinate actions to enable required logistics response.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-09

Notes: This task should be accomplished in a timely and effective manner to provide required support to requesting organizations. Logistics assets rarely fall under one command, which makes control, coordination, collaboration, synchronization, and management of joint logistics more challenging. To control joint logistics, commanders direct forces and functions consistent with a commander's command authority. It involves organizing the joint logistics

staff, operational-level logistics elements, combat support agencies (CSA), and their capabilities to assist in planning and executing joint logistics.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the chain of command clearly articulated for each command or agency logistics activity?
M2	Yes/No	Is the logistics communication plan being followed?
M3	Percent	Of joint logistics operations center (JLOC) staff members trained to perform information receipt and distribution procedures.
M4	Percent	Of taskings/responses made within the applicable suspense period.
M5	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 4.11.2 Supply Subsistence (Class I)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and/or duration of subsistence (Class I) supplies and services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5101.10E, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task includes logistics planning, and considers the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_2 = 0.30$, $w_3=w_4=0.20$
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M2	Percent	Of required supplies that have been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required supplies that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.1 Provide Bulk Petroleum

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Provide an adequate quantity of on-spec Class III supplies and services for sustained and surge fuel requirements in support of warfighter operations worldwide.

References: JP 4-03, JP 4-09, DOD 4140.25M, Volumes I-III

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = w_4 = 0.25$
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SN 4.12.10 Manage Logistics Data

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Manage the process of providing identification data on each item of supply.

References: JP 4-09, DOD 4140.26M, DODM 4100.39

Notes: This task may include the naming, description, classification, and numbering of supply items recurrently used, bought, stocked, or distributed by the Department of Defense (DOD). This may include ensuring only one

identification is used for each item of supply function from purchase to final disposal in the field or other area. This may include all necessary logistics data needed for supply operations, such as Federal Supply Class (FSC), item name, supplier information, descriptive and performance data, and other data that is determined to be desirable.

Measures:

M1	Days	What is the average time for National Stock Number (NSN) Assignment?
M2	Percentage	Fully described national stock numbers (NSNs) that reside in the Federal Catalog System with supply and demand supporting supply chain operations.
M3	Percent	Of cataloging services (surge and sustainment) can be fulfilled with current operational resources.

SN 4.12.11 Provide Document Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Provide document automation and production service to manage Department of Defense (DOD) document services.

References: JP 4-09, DODI 5330.03

Notes: Document services may include printing, high-speed, high-volume duplicating; document conversion; online document services; and automation services. The Director, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) serves as the Department of Defense (DOD) single manager for printing and high-speed volume duplicating.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_2 =$
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		0.20, w3=w4 = 0.30
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SN 4.12.11.1 DELETED Provide Operational Contract Support (OCS) Information Management

SN 4.12.12 Supply General Support Items (Class II)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and/or duration of general support items, (Class II) supplies, and services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task includes logistics planning, and considers the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.2, w2=w3=0.3
M2	Percent	Of required supplies that have been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required supplies that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.13 Supply Repair Parts (Class IX)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level of repair parts (Class IX) supplies that support the achievement of national security objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task includes logistics planning and considers the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of industrial hardware (non-repairable/consumable materiel), including determination of kind, quantity and duration of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$.
M2	Percent/Number	Of repair activities that demand planning accuracy.
M3	Percent	Of attainment to a repair part plan.
M4	Percent	Average monthly inventory turn-rate.
M5	Percent	Of on-time order fulfillment.

SN 4.12.2 Supply Packaged Petroleum

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Supply the necessary level and duration of Packaged Petroleum Class III supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-03, ATP 4-43 Petroleum Supply Operations, DODD 5105.22, FM 10-67-1 (USA)

Notes: This task may include the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or

multinational military strategy. Packaged Petroleum fuels include fuel in reusable containers of 500 gallons or less. Packaged Petroleum Products include lubricants, greases, hydraulic fluids, and other specialty products that have been packaged at the procurement source. They are received directly from the vendor or issued through general supply depots or supply points following military standard requisitioning and issue procedure.

Measures:

M1	Numbers	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$.
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SN 4.12.3 Supply Construction Materiel (Class IV)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Maintain the supply of Construction Materiel (Class IV) that support the achievement of national and multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-09, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account logistics planning, procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material. The levels of Class IV materials maintained should meet the duration needed to achieve the national or multinational objectives. This task may include contractor personnel support or services which require proper military oversight.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$.
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		0.20, w2=w3= 0.30.
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SN 4.12.4 Supply Medical Materiel (Class VIII (A))

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of medical (Class VIIIA) supplies and/or services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-02, JP 4-09, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task may account for logistics planning as well as the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, salvage and/or disposal of logistics materiel.

Measures:

M1	Numbers	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$.
M2	Percent	Of required medical materiel that has been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required medical materiel that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.5 Supply Land Repair Parts (Class IX)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of land and/or repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task includes logistics planning and considers the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.020$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$
M2	Percent	Of required parts that have been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required parts that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.6 Supply Aviation Repair Parts (Class IX)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and/or duration of aviation repair parts (Class IX) supplies and services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task includes logistics planning and considers the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity and duration of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy. This may include procurement of depot-level aviation repair parts to achieve national and multinational objectives.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of
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		supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$
M2	Percent	Of required parts that have been validated or approved prior to processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required parts that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.7 Supply Maritime Repair Parts (Class IX)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and/or duration of maritime repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and/or multinational objectives.

References: JP 4-0, DoDD 5105.22

Notes: This task takes includes logistics planning and considers procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy, as well as the procurement of depot-level maritime repair parts to achieve national and multinational objectives.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.30$
M2	Percent	Of required parts that have been validated or approved prior to

		processing for action.
M3	Percent	Of required parts that can be sourced from existing inventories under current authorities.

SN 4.12.8 Supply Geospatial Maps and Charts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Manage the inventory of geospatial maps and charts.

References: JP 4-09, JP 2-03, DLM 4000.25-1 MILSTRIP Manual

Notes: Task may include conducting item availability research, ensuring item standardization, and management of inventory.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2 = w_4 = 0.20$.
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SN 4.12.9 Provide Distribution Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Distribute supplies to sustain forces and enable continuity of operations in accordance with strategic requirements and in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations (CONOPS).

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0

Notes: This task may include receipt, storage and distribution of logistics materiel.

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i=1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2=w_4= 0.20$.
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SN 4.12.9.1 Provide Specified Distribution Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Provide mobile, long-term prepositioning and/or short-term deployment/redeployment of supplies.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0

Notes: Provision of supplies may be based on stock locations to a combatant command (CCMD) or host nation (HN), either in bulk or individual shipments, tailored to the needs of the deployed forces. This may be included in an operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), or operation order (OPORD).

Measures:

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i=1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2=w_4= 0.20$.
M2	Days/Hours	What is the routine material requisition order processing time?
M3	Days/Hours	What is the high-priority material requisition order processing time?

SN 4.2 Provide Base Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Provide base support of wholesale logistics and/or administrative support/services.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-28, JP 4-10

Notes: This task includes the acquisition of materiel, facilities, and services. This support and these services can be provided directly to operational and tactical organizations as well as theater organizations. In austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments it is not practical or desirable for contractors to arrange for their own lodging, subsistence and facilities. The supported combatant commander (CCDR) has the authority to direct where contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) reside, within the terms and conditions of their contract, and generally are provided the same standard support as applied to personnel of similar grade or responsibility level. The military may consider providing the support, or at least directly coordinating this support to be within United States (US), host nation, and coalition bases. This task may include operational energy considerations, such as the use of insulating liners, reflective coatings, energy efficient lighting, centralized power systems, micro-grid technology, reduce fuel demand consumption and provide training. This task may also include integrating operational energy performance language in base support contracts.

Measures:

M1	Days	To let procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000.
M2	Percent	Of pre-positioned war reserve materiel (WRM) required to support time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), pending resupply.
M3	Weeks	To let procurement contract valued at over \$500,001.
M4	Percent	Of commercial market costs paid for Department of Defense (DoD) non-developmental items.
M5	Yes/No	Do materiel solutions include operational energy?
M6	Yes/No	Do activities use operational energy lessons learned?
M7	Yes/No	Is staff trained in operational energy?

M8	Yes/No	Is operational energy language integrated within base support contracts?
M9	Weeks	To assess the impact of rapid fielding efforts and provide recommendations.
M10	Months	To conduct routine energy consumption and electrical infrastructure assessment.
M11	Months	To optimize loads on spot generation platforms, optimization of environmental control units, and lighting management.

SN 4.2.1 Determine National Military Support Infrastructure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Determine the lines of support/lines of communication (LOC) and/or the locations for sustaining bases.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-04, JP 4-09

Notes: The determination of lines of support/lines of communication (LOC) and locations of sustaining bases is made in conjunction with combatant commanders (CCDR), and when applicable, Department of State (DOS) and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, to best support the national military strategy and campaign plans.

Measures:

M1	Days	To determine necessary support infrastructure.
M2	Percent	Of actual operations worldwide for which sustainment base/infrastructure adequate.
M3	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLAN) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and other commands.
M4	Percent	Of required infrastructure in place

		prior to crisis.
M5	Percent	Of support infrastructure capable of supporting surge requirements.
M6	Percent	Of sustainment facilities relocated to support particular contingency.
M7	Days	To obtain percent of support infrastructure not in place before crisis.

SN 4.2.10 Provide Missile Defense (MD) Support/Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Synchronize, provide, and/or coordinate missile defense (MD)-related logistics and/or administrative support to ballistic missile defense system-supported combatant commanders (CCDR) and the associated combatant command (CCMD) MD components.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: This task includes the acquisition of materiel, facilities and services. This support and these services can be provided directly to operational elements, lead services or through the Missile Defense Agency (MDA). Coordination may be required with supporting combatant commands (CCMD) to plan for and/or accomplish material and personnel apportionment. Coordination and direct interchange may be required with MDA to obtain resourcing and synchronize research, development, test, and evaluation requirements of shared capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Days	To determine necessary support infrastructure.
M2	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLAN) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and/or other commands.
M3	Percent	Of required infrastructure in place prior to crisis.
M4	Days	In advance of possible shortage to

		identify shortages.
M5	Percent	Of items in-transit that have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M6	Percent	Of Service and/or combatant commander requirements in inventory stocks.
M7	Days	To obtain percent of support infrastructure not in place before crisis.

SN 4.2.11 Coordinate Support for Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain the necessary level and/or duration of support commensurate with military activity.

References: JP 4-0

Notes: This task includes providing, maintaining, transporting, or assisting/coordinating those levels of personnel, materiel, and consumables necessary to support the national and/or multinational military strategy. This may include operations in a contested environment.

Measures:

M1	Days	To determine necessary support infrastructure.
M2	Percent	Of actual operations worldwide for which specific sustainment is directed for commander requirements.
M3	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLAN) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and other commands.
M4	Percent	Of required infrastructure in place prior to crisis.
M5	Percent	Of support infrastructure capable of supporting surge requirements.
M6	Percent	Of sustainment facilities relocated to support particular contingency.
M7	Days	To obtain percent of support of

		infrastructure not in place before crisis.
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SN 4.2.12 DELETED Set Sustainment Priorities

SN 4.2.13 Integrate Business Practices

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2017

Description: Provide integrated business practices by resourcing trained and equipped personnel / force structure. Utilize business practices to resource support or sustain operations.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task is accomplished by resourcing trained and equipped personnel/force structure across the logistics enterprise. It includes integrating business practices/processes to prioritize logistics, distribution, transportation, and sustainment and addresses integrated Internal Management Control Program (IMCP). With the myriad of processes involved in sustainment, logistics, distribution, disposition and contracting support and services, it is necessary for integrating coordinated Service or joint business practices/processes in order to properly manage, allocate and prioritize requirements and resources that support command strategies/missions and commander decision-making.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are internal controls established in order to verify/validate integrated business processes are providing transparency and accountability of support and success to the mission/operation?
M2	Yes/No	Do internal controls and business processes provide reliable financial data to support the mission?
M3	Percent	Of facilities/installations/bases that have significant or major deficiencies that affect their ability to perform the mission/task?

M4	Percent	Of timely and accurate submissions to the Joint Manpower Program for the Joint Staff and Services.
M5	Yes/No	Do internal controls of business processes and practices, along with contracting actions provide the commander a reliable integrated financial data picture for assessments to prioritize support of mission/operations?

SN 4.2.2 Provide Wholesale Supply

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Provide wholesale procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-03

Notes: This includes receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, reutilization, salvage or disposal of material, as well as wholesale distribution, to supported retail echelons of supply and to collateral depot maintenance activities.

Measures:

M1	Days	For depot system to issue time compliance technical order (TCTO)/maintenance work order (MWO) (after problem identified to depot system).
M2	Days	Of supply on hand at all levels of support to execute operation plan (OPLAN).
M3	Months	To outfit below the line or new units with table of equipment allowance.
M4	Months	To respond to tasked-combatant commanders industrial activities.
M5	Percent	Of days when ammunition (Class V) distribution is adequate to support operations.

M6	Percent	Of days when ammunition (Class V) distribution is adequate to support operations in primary theater.
M7	Percent	Of days when fuel (Class III) distribution is adequate to support operations.
M8	Percent	Of major end items have surge repair capacity in continental United States (CONUS).
M9	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) scheduled requirements for supplies provided to the customer.
M10	Percent	Of personnel in training with clothing and equipment they will need in their assigned units.
M12	Percent	Of repair facilities capacity in operation.
M11	Percent	Of planned ammunition (Class V) delivered to theater forces at execution.
M13	Percent	Of required work force available to perform overhaul.
M14	Percent	Of theater personnel have full issue of clothing and protective gear.
M15	Days	To complete major overhaul of equipment.
M16	Percent	Of authorized chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) equipment on hand and serviceable.

SN 4.2.3 Control Wholesale Inventories

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Integrate materiel inventory management of wholesale stocks of all classes of supply.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-09, DoDM 4140.26

Notes: Inventory control includes managing, cataloging, determining requirements, procuring, distributing, overhaul, and disposing materiel.

Inventory control point (ICP) automated information systems (AIS) are business systems used by materiel and item managers to control on-hand wholesale and retail assets by location and condition code, manage wholesale assets due in from procurement and depot-level repair, and calculate stock levels and positioning. This task also includes managing the administrative movement of materiel within and from the continental United States (CONUS) base or pre-positioned stock locations to a combatant command (CCMD) or host nation (HN) either in bulk or individual shipments tailored to the needs of the deployed forces.

Measures:

M1	Man-Days	Lost per month because personnel in casual status (awaiting transportation).
M2	Percent	Of end items completely depleted under expected usage rates before industry reopens production.
M3	Percent	Of inventory items (valued from \$101 to \$5,000), lost.
M4	Percent	Of inventory items (valued under \$100 each), lost.
M5	Percent	Of inventory stock line items exceed expected five year usage.
M6	Percent	Of items in transit that have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M7	Percent	Of Service and combatant commander (CCDR) requirements in inventory stocks.
M8	Days	In advance of shortage possible shortage identified.

SN 4.2.3.1 DELETED Control National Inventories

SN 4.2.4 Develop Sustainment Base

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Improve, expand, or contract the resources and facilities of an area or a location in the United States and its commonwealths or territories in response to changes in the national military strategy.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Dollars	To prepare continental United States (CONUS) base for return to civil use.
M2	Months	To expand continental United States (CONUS) port facilities to handle container or breakbulk ships.
M3	Percent	Of construction material acquired or produced locally.
M4	Percent	Of military confinement facilities meet standards.
M5	Weeks	To build continental United States (CONUS) sustainment base facility.
M6	Years	Average age of sustaining base facilities.
M7	Years	Average age of telecommunications infrastructure.
M8	Years	Average age of transportation infrastructure.
M9	Percent	Of total continental United States (CONUS) sustainment requirements met.

SN 4.2.5 Provide Base Operating Support (BOS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Directly assist, maintain, supply, and/or distribute support of forces at an operating location. Coordinate provision of base operating support (BOS) functions.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-04, JP 4-10

Notes: Base operating support (BOS) functions include personnel, equipment, services, activities, operational energy, and resources required to sustain

operations at an installation and are typically managed by a base operating support-integrator (BOS-I). A combatant commander (CCDR) may designate a Service component commander, subordinate unified commander, or joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander as the BOS-I at each contingency location. The BOS-I coordinates the provision of local administrative, medical, and logistic services, including supply operations, maintenance of equipment materiel, personnel support and services, base services, operation of utilities, maintenance of real property, minor construction, geospatial information and services support (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy support), other engineering support, and administrative services (including network and computer security and services, which involves protection of critical assets at both continental United States [CONUS] and deployed locations). This support is accomplished by or through activities of the supporting installation. Operational contract support (OCS) presents non-organic options to ensure commercial capabilities (infrastructure, services, and personnel) in support of BOS. Base services also include transportation and electronic (signal) communications and weather support. Personnel support and services include personnel administrative services, finances, and resource management.

Measures:

M1	Days	To identify and marshal forces to restore unused standard runway to full operations.
M2	Percent	Of total procurement costs in contract administrative costs.
M3	Dollars	In administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000.
M4	Dollars	In administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$2,501 to \$100,000.
M5	Dollars	In administrative cost for procurement contracts over \$500,001.
M6	Dollars	In administrative cost for procurement contracts under \$2500 (micro-purchases).
M7	Months	To let procurement contract valued at over \$500,001.
M8	Percent	Of planned administrative support services available.
M9	Percent	Of planned capacity to process and issue supplies available.
M10	Percent	Of planned electronic communications

		links available.
M11	Percent	Of planned air, sea, rail, water, and highway transportation available.
M12	Weeks	To identify and marshal forces to construct standard fighter/attack suitable runway.
M13	Weeks	To identify and marshal forces to construct standard intratheater airlift suitable runway.
M14	Weeks	To identify and marshal forces to construct standard runway.
M15	Weeks	To let procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000.
M16	Percent	Of planned geospatial products available.
M17	Months	To generate new geospatial products.
M18	Percent	Of geospatial products meet user requirements.
M19	Percent	Of base operations supported protected against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons.

SN 4.2.6 Organize Management Headquarters (HQ)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Organize headquarters (HQ) that are primarily concerned with long-range planning, programming, and budgeting of resources; development of policy and procedures; coordination of effort; and/or evaluation.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may establish and/or operate departmental and major command-level headquarters and provide certain administrative services for non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies.

Measures:

M1	Dollars	To maintain combatant command
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		(CCMD) headquarters (HQ), including personnel, systems, and rent (annually).
M2	Percent	Of manpower assigned to headquarters (HQ) meet all personnel requirements.
M3	Percent	Of theater force assigned to headquarters (HQ).
M4	Percent	Of joint headquarters (HQ) manpower positions participating in Department of Defense (DOD) planning, programming, and budgeting system process.
M5	Weeks	To establish joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M6	Percent	Of joint headquarters (HQ) located within their theater.

SN 4.2.7 Provide Legal Advice

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Nov-2021

Description: Advise commanders and staff on legal issues.

References: JP 3-84, JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include all civil, acquisition, fiscal, military, international, and operational law issues. It also may include review of rules of engagement (ROE)/rules for the use of force (RUF), directives, and operational plans and all strategic targets, whether preplanned or adaptively planned, for consistency with US and international law; and to advise on the legal and political implications of restraints upon operations to include the right to employ force. The task includes the legal review of requirement packages from the joint requirements review board (JRRB). Judicial activities include judicial hearings, legal defense, legal investigation, legal prosecution and litigation, and resolution facilitation.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide legal opinion on international agreements, memorandum of understanding (MOU), letter of agreement (LOA),
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		executive agreements, acquisition actions, or rules of engagement (ROE).
M2	Hours	For legal review of ROE change request.
M3	Percent	Of legal professionals are in deployable units.
M4	Percent	Of times lack of access to legal support caused delay in military operations.
M5	Days	To provide legal opinion on preplanned strategic target.
M6	Hours	To provide legal opinion on adaptively planned strategic target.
M7	Yes/No	Provide legal support on responses to attacks.
M8	Hours	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF).
M9	Hours	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Contingency Operations Response Program.
M10	Days	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA).
M11	Days	To process claims for compensation bases on the actions of the Joint Force.
M12	Yes/No	Provide legal support for disciplinary actions.
M13	Yes/No	Provide legal support for reporting and gathering of evidence concerning alleged violations of the law of war and crimes against humanity.

SN 4.2.8 Coordinate Detainee Program

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2022

Description: Plan and/or conduct detainee program efficiently and in compliance with applicable law, policy, and joint doctrine.

References: JP 3-31, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-32, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3290.01 Series, DoDD 2310.01E

Notes: Joint force commanders (JFC) will ensure detainee operations in their joint operations area (JOA) comply with domestic and international law and the applicable policy and doctrine. JFCs provide the proper force structure (including contracted support) and guidance to conduct detainee operations within appropriate joint operational plans and orders. The JFC may assign a commander, detainee operations (CDO), to provide focused attention to detainee operations.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide medical support as needed or available.
M2	Hours	To evacuate detainees from initial capture to their final detention facilities.
M3	Instances	Of law and order policy not covered by existing/established policy/standard operating procedure (SOP).
M4	Instances	Of shortfalls in detainee processing sites.
M5	Months	Since detainee policy last reviewed by legal personnel.
M6	Percent	Of security forces committed to detainee operations (versus combat support).
M7	Percent	Of detention facilities guarded by security forces (versus combat troops).
M8	Percent	Of detainees for whom prison control policy is clear.
M9	Percent	Of detainees trained in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities.
M10	Instances	Of detainee facilities cited for serious deficiencies by International Red

		Cross.
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SN 4.2.9 Acquire Host-Nation Support (HNS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Negotiate support and/or services from a host nation (HN).

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-16, JP 4-09

Notes: Host-nation support (HNS) is civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. The scope of HNS is a function of United States (US) capabilities in theater, but can include any portion of the range of combat support and combat service support (CSS) activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of maintenance support provided by host-nation support (HNS).
M2	Dollars	Offset payment (in dollars or dollar value of equipment) for each host-nation support (HNS) manpower position provided or promised.
M3	Days	Delay between requisitioning agreed support and receiving it.
M4	Percent	Of existing plans have fully negotiated provisions for host-nation support (HNS).
M5	Percent	Increase in availability of tactical forces through use of host nation (HN) security and means in joint force plans.
M6	Percent	Of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) assigned operation plan(s) (OPLAN) identify or project host-nation support (HNS) resources.
M7	Tons	Of material provided by host-nation support (HNS).
M8	Percent	Of materiel and consumables provided by host-nation support (HNS).

M9	Percent	Of peacetime support provided by host nation (HN).
M10	Percent	Of specialized maintenance units prepared to convert captured material to friendly use.
M11	Percent	Of stationing costs paid by host nation (HN).
M12	Percent	Of total combat service support (CSS) supplied by host nation (HN).
M13	Percent	Of total combat support supplied by host nation (HN).
M14	Percent	Of total cost of an operation paid for by host nation (HN) and third party nations.
M15	Percent	Of total cost of an operation paid for by third party nations.
M16	Percent	Reduction in combat service support (CSS) personnel because of host-nation support (HNS).
M17	Percent	Of total support supplied by host nation (HN).
M18	Percent	Of United States (US) plans have host-nation supporting plans.
M19	Days	Saved in closing time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (relative to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-day)) because of host-nation support (HNS).
M20	Percent	Of strategic deployment requirements reduced by host-nation support (HNS).
M21	Days	To obtain basing rights.
M22	Days	To obtain overflight authorization.
M23	Percent	Of host-nation support (HNS) personnel trained and equipped for operations in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.

SN 4.3 Provide for Personnel Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Manage provision of personnel support including personnel management and morale support, religious support (RS), and/or health services support.

References: **JP 1-0**, JP 3-33, JP 3-83, JP 4-02, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: Although each Service is responsible for the personnel services support of its forces, the combatant commander (CCDR) may determine that centralized servicing of some functions (e.g., mail, morale and welfare, recording personnel visibility data, and other appropriate areas) would be beneficial within the theater or designated operational area. The commander may assign responsibility for providing or coordinating support for all assigned personnel. This task may also include personnel services support to deploying and redeploying personnel.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of difference between assigned strength and authorized strength (military and civilian).
M2	Percent	Of difference between assigned strength and present for duty strength.
M3	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) positions filled by civilian employees or contractors.
M4	Days	To replace Department of Defense (DoD) personnel and fill shortfalls in personnel support elements.
M5	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 4.3.1 Provide Personnel Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Provide management of military personnel, civilian work force, and/or contractor work force, including procurement, accountability, training,

education, utilization, development, promotion, assignments, motivation, retention, and/or separation/retirement policy.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-10

Notes: This task includes providing policy for the entertainment and recreational facilities and activities for military and government civilian personnel. A joint force commander (JFC) may authorize contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) common access card (CAC) holder's morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) support on a space-available basis when contractor-provided and/or other sources of MWR are not available. Although each Service is responsible for the personnel services support and management of its forces, the combatant commander (CCDR) may determine that centralized servicing of some functions (e.g., mail, morale and welfare, recording personnel visibility data, and other appropriate areas) would be beneficial within the theater or designated operational area. The commander may assign responsibility for providing or coordinating support for all assigned personnel.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel involved in educational programs.
M2	Percent	Of personnel who complete initial service/contract obligation.
M3	Percent	Of service members using morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) facilities.
M4	Percent	Of personnel in critical/essential occupational areas retained in service (military and civilian).
M5	Percent	Of service members participating in rest and recuperation program.
M6	Percent	Of personnel retained beyond initial service/contract obligation.

SN 4.3.2 Coordinate Religious Affairs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate religious affairs to include reviewing plans and providing guidance in the provision of religious support and/or religious advisement.

References: JP 3-83, JP 1-0, JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include providing religious support to contractor personnel authorized to accompany the United States (US) Armed Forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of religious faiths, accredited to minister to Department of Defense (DoD), with no chaplains.
M2	Yes/No	Is free exercise of religion being accommodated?
M3	Months	Between the review of the religious aspects of functional policy.
M4	Months	Between the review of the religious aspects of joint operations.
M5	Months	Between the review of combatant command religious affairs priorities.
M6	Percent	Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IA) filled.
M7	Percent	Of authorized chaplain billets funded.
M8	Percent	Of authorized chaplain billets filled.
M9	Percent	Of authorized chaplain accessions attained.
M10	Percent	Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled.
M11	Number	Of religious accommodation complaints.

SN 4.3.3 Coordinate Health Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate joint health care services that promote, improve, conserve, and restore the mental and/or the physical well-being and performance of individuals and/or groups.

References: JP 4-02, JP 4-0

Notes: This task includes: medical, dental, veterinary, optical, and ancillary services; health related research; patient movement; medical supply and maintenance; humanitarian assistance and civic action to other nations and in

continental United States (CONUS); and other medical civil-military operations (MCMO). The task is performed in support of all Services, contractor personnel, and if authorized under host nation (HN) laws, or in cases of life threatening emergency, non-United States (US) citizens.

Measures:

M1	Days	For continental United States hospital facilities to accommodate returning wounded and injured service members.
M2	Percent	Of military personnel fit for duty.
M3	Percent	Personnel deployed meeting preparation for overseas movement requirements.
M4	Minutes	For casualty to obtain "stabilizing" medical care.
M5	Hours	For casualty to obtain "definitive" medical care.
M6	Hours	To assess impact of patient movement, aeromedical evacuation, and flow options upon decisions designed to get around new threats.
M7	Minutes	To establish contingency plans and take protective measures to protect patients in case of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threat.

SN 4.3.4 DELETED Conduct Medical Surveillance Program

SN 4.4 DELETED Reconstitute National Forces and Means

SN 4.5 Set Sustainment Priorities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Establish or coordinate worldwide priorities to support a revised national military strategy (NMS) and/or revised theater campaigns and strategies.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 4-0, JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Days	To designate primary theater.
M2	Days	To provide combatant commanders (CCDR) apportionment of below-the-line forces.
M3	Percent	Of strategic lift dual apportioned in Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M4	Percent	Of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) assignments to primary theater match combat forces.
M5	Percent	Of reviewed theater operation plans (OPLAN) with major deficiencies in sustainment (during planning cycle OPLAN review).
M6	Percent	Of below the line forces dual apportioned in Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).

SN 4.5.1 Provide Integrated Business Sustainment Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Nov-2021

Description: Provide efficient and effective integrated business sustainment practices in the utilization of resources supporting mission accomplishment.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, CJCSI 6510.01 series, DoD 1400.25-M, DoD 7000.14R, DoDD 4715.1 series, DoDI 5010.40 series, DoDI 6490.03 series, DoDI 8500.01 series

Notes: This task includes the following major functions: financial and manpower management, human capital management, integrated financial operations (IFO), management internal controls, contracting and acquisition

management, facilities, sustainment, and engineering support, environmental, safety, and occupational health support, and information operations/chief information officer support.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are information capabilities available to support critical mission needs?
M2	Percent	Of audited contract actions are in compliance with Public Law (PL), Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and other applicable Department of Defense (DOD) issuances.
M3	Yes/No	Do internal controls and business processes provide reliable financial data to support the mission?
M4	Percent	Timely and accurate submission of the Joint Manpower Program to the Joint Staff and Services.
M5	Yes/No	Do personnel receive deployment health screening in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) issuances?
M6	Yes/No	Do facilities/installations/bases have significant or major deficiencies that affect the ability to perform the mission?
M7	Months	Requisitions submitted in advance of projected military/civilian vacancies.
M8	Percent	Of requests for personnel action processed/civilian vacancies filled within time limits.
M9	Yes/No	Is property is managed and accounted for according to regulatory requirements.
M10	Yes/No	Internal controls and business processes provide reliable safety support to support the mission.

SN 4.6 Conduct Materiel Acquisition

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Procure, produce, buy, lease, rent, or otherwise obtain equipment and supplies.

References: JP 4-10, JP 4-08, JP 4-09, CJCSI 5123.01H

Notes: United States (US) military acquisition officers will acquire equipment and supplies primarily for US forces but can, under certain conditions, provide the same for other Department of Defense (DOD) entities, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, allied forces, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) according to established laws, statutes, regulations, DOD issuances, policy, and national military strategy.

Measures:

M1	Months	From validation of new material requirement to acquisition.
M2	Days	From validation of standard material requirement to acquisition.
M3	Days	From acquisition of material to delivery to requesting organization.
M4	Percent	Of requirement fulfilled through acquisition.

SN 4.6.1 Conduct Defense Acquisition

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Dec-2021

Description: Perform research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE), production, fielding, and/or support for weapon systems, management information systems, consumables, non-weapon and/or non-automated information systems (AIS) items, and services.

References: JP 4-10, JP 4-09, CJCSI 5123.01 series

Notes: The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) is responsible for providing contract administration services to the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition enterprise and its partners to ensure delivery of quality products and services to the operating force. The Joint Contingency Acquisition Support

Office (JCASO) was established to orchestrate, synchronize, and integrate operational contract support (OCS) across geographic combatant commands (CCMD) and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and for DOD support to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies during joint operations. The JCASO, under the command of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), provides enabling capability support through permanent planning positions, as well as temporary staff augmentation, in support of contingency operations and other OCS-related support to shaping activities, to include exercises. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is responsible for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) and acquisition solutions related to new technologies for combating weapons of mass destruction and emerging weapons of mass destruction threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials.

Measures:

M1	Days	From sourcing to procurement, production, or other acquisition.
M2	Weeks	From approval of acquisition plan to sourcing.
M3	Months	From validation of new material requirement to completion of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE).
M4	Months	From validation of new system requirement to Milestone 0 (Approval to Conduct Concept Studies).
M5	Months	From completion of Concept Exploration to Milestone I (Approval to Begin a New Acquisition Program).
M6	Months	From completion of Program Definition to Milestone II (Engineering and Manufacturing Approval).
M7	Months	From completion of Engineering and Manufacturing Development to Milestone III (Production or Fielding/Deployment Approval).
M8	Dollars	Planned vs actual program costs through fielding/development.
M9	Percent	Of requirements fulfilled through acquisition.

SN 4.6.1.1 DELETED Defense Acquisition

SN 4.6.1.2 Conduct Procurement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Obtain consumables, non-weapon and non-automated information systems (AISs) items, and associated services by the Department of Defense (DOD), such as studies, passenger vehicles, supplies, construction, and waste removal.

References: JP 4-10, JP 4-09, CJCSI 4310.01D, CJCSI 5123.01H, CJCSI 6130.01G

Notes: This task includes planning and coordination to obtain the requested support.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	From validation annual/periodic supply and consumable item estimate to completion of procurement action.
M2	Dollars	Deviations from planned procurement to actual procurement.
M3	Days	From detecting deviation in procurement estimates to corrective procurement actions.

SN 4.6.1.3 Provide Acquisition Life Cycle Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jun-2021

Description: Support procuring and program management offices contracting efforts.

References: JP 4-10, DODD 5105.64, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement DFARS, FAR Title 48

Notes: This task includes providing acquisition support and contract management services throughout the program management life-cycle. It includes, but is not limited to, pre-award surveys, quality assurance

engineering, contract administration, pricing and negotiating, production management, transportation management, property management, contract safety, supplier management, financial management, flight test acceptance and delivery, property disposal, industrial base capability analysis, and major defense acquisition program support.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of key leadership positions staffed at annual budget authority.
M2	Percent	Of key leadership personnel meet required training certifications.
M3	Yes / No	Certifications for identified acquisition positions are met within 24 months of assignment.
M4	Percent	Of customer negotiated outcomes are implemented for sustainment contracts.
M5	Percent	Of customer negotiated outcomes are implemented for program contracts (ACAT I, ACAT II).

SN 4.6.1.3.1 Acquire Supplies and Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Sep-2021

Description: Procure products and/or services per the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

References: **JP 4-10**, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 48, DODD 5105.19, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)

Notes: As part of operational contract support (OCS), the joint force commander (JFC) must ensure all contracting complies with United States (US) law and follows global contracting compliance, sanctions, and regulatory oversight requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the capability to accomplish the mission-
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		essential task (MET)?
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SN 4.6.1.3.2 Execute Contracts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Sep-2021

Description: Procure, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings.

References: JP 4-10, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5105.64, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Title 48

Notes: This task may include assessing contract execution impact and performing future contracting support.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
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SN 4.6.1.3.3 Assist Execution of Contracts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Sep-2021

Description: Assist in the technical monitoring or administration of a contract.

References: JP 4-10, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 48, DoDD 5105.64, DODD 5105.22, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)

Notes: This task also includes performing contracting officer representative (COR) and contracting officer technical representative (COTR) duties. The designation does not include any authority to make any commitments or changes that affect price, quality, quantity, delivery, or other terms and conditions of the contract.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the
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		capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
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SN 4.6.1.3.4 DELETED Provide Contract Administration Services

SN 4.6.1.4 Provide Program Support and Customer Relations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Oct-2021

Description: Provide a collaborative global customer relations network that fosters services through a teaming environment.

References: **JP 4-10**, CJCSI 5123.01 series, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.64, DODI 5000.02, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 7, 10, 42.302 (67)

Notes: These services are tailored to identify and satisfy current and future customer requirements. This task provides program support throughout the entire acquisition life cycle with planning and strategy during the pre-award phase and integration during the post award phase. The customer relations network plays a valuable role with buying activities, program managers, and other customers to ensure expectations are met. This network provides a venue for escalation of issues as well.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Meet customer negotiated performance levels.
M2	Percent	Major customers have liaison representation.
M3	Yes/No	Do Personnel have tool kits that support documented agreement(s)?
M4	Percent	Each documented program has a program integrator assigned.
M5	Percent	Each program integrator is fully trained for assignments.
M6	Yes/No	Do customer satisfaction levels achieve performance-based outcomes?

SN 4.6.1.5 DELETED Provide Supply Chain Intervention

SN 4.6.1.6 Provide Aircraft Flight Test Acceptance and Delivery

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Oversee contractor aviation-related operations in the performance of flight operations, flight safety test, and/or contract management services.

References: JP 4-0

Notes: This task may include performing aircraft flight test and acceptance of government aircraft, approving contractor flight crews and procedures, and assuring the contractor maintains a flight operations and flight safety program.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of assigned personnel fully trained and qualified.
M2	Percent	Of authorized flight operations positions filled.
M3	Percent	Of required support contracts established/revised, funded, and approved for required services.

SN 4.6.2 Assess Performance and Improvements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Dec-2023

Description: Assess capabilities of the current force structure (personnel and/or materiel) to meet projected threats, while taking into account opportunities for technological advancement, cost savings, procedural and technical efficiencies, and/or changes in national policy or doctrine.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-20, JP 4-0, JP 4-09, JP 4-10, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Operation assessment examines both the joint force's performance and effectiveness toward creating desirable conditions and the achievement of objectives within the operational environment (OE). It is a continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations in achieving stated objectives, and a determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. The joint force uses the operation assessment activities of monitor, evaluate, recommend, and direct to inform learning, adaptation, and subsequent adjustment. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the current situation and progress of a plan or operation determines if correct actions are taken and whether those actions are accomplished correctly. This task includes the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments. These needs and requirements may include various processes such as required forces, force generation, orders, acquisition, capabilities, etc. This may include operational contract support used to harness required commercial capabilities. Allies and partners may contribute to this task by participating in the requirements generation process to enhance the efficiency or scale of material development and fielding. Ally and partner contributions to the assessment process may strengthen interoperability and improve leader prioritization and resourcing decisions.

Measures:

M1	Days	From identification of material deficiency to improvement plan.
M2	Weeks	From plan approval to completion of improvement.
M3	Weeks	From approval of improvement/modification plan to first item modification.
M4	Yes/No	Are contributions from allies and partners considered in planning, execution, and/or assessment?
M5	Yes/No	Are assessment activities (monitor, evaluate, recommend, direct) sufficiently prioritized and/or resourced across planning and/or execution?

SN 4.6.3 Provide Logistics

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Provide logistics support to the acquisition process.

References: JP 4-09, DODD 5000.01, DODI 5000.02

Notes: Task includes technical and management activities conducted to ensure supportability throughout the acquisition process in order to enable, assist, and perform production, fielding, deployment, and operational support. It includes the production and delivery of materiel, supplies, and equipment, including required support infrastructure, to the field for operational use and identifying, developing, and performing modifications to fielded systems throughout the acquisition process and throughout the life cycle.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	From decision to procure/produce to approval of plan.
M2	Yes/No	Balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET).
M3	Weeks	From decision to improve/modify to approval of implementing plan.

SN 4.6.4 Reutilization or Disposal of Materiel

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Reuse, recycle, demilitarize, or otherwise dispose of materiel, equipment, supplies, systems, and products in the military inventory after they become surplus.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0

Notes: This task includes use of recovered materials, reuse of products, recycling, and planning for disposal during system development. At the end of the system/product useful life, the task includes controlled demilitarization and disposal in a way that minimizes liability due to environmental, safety, security, and health issues.

Measures:

M1	Days	From identification of surplus items to turn-in.
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M2	Hours	From receipt of surplus items to request for disposition.
M3	Days	From receipt of disposition to reutilization/disposal action.

SN 4.7 Provide Financial Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Perform the resource management function of estimating costs for specific operations and tracking and reporting actual costs to support requests to the United States Congress for appropriation of funds for specific operations. Identify and manage funds that can be made available to theater and operational levels to pay for immediate expenses.

References: JP 3-80, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series

Notes: The task includes managing Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) activities. Resource management includes planning, programming, and budgeting (PPBS) support, budget analysis, management services, and force management support. Finance and accounting functions include overall capturing of the costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means and the management of the operating systems that pay personnel and providers (contractors, host-nation, suppliers, etc.).

Measures:

M1	Days	To evaluate size and duration of the operation to develop estimated cost to DOD for completing the operation.
M2	Days	To obtain Secretary of Defense's decision on whom exercises financial management executive agency in the area of operations.
M3	Number	Of data points to assemble all pertinent financial management issues for the operation.
M4	Weeks	To obtain congressional funding source for the operation.

SN 4.9 DELETED Synchronize Operational Contract Support

SN 5 Issue Strategic Direction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Provide strategic direction and/or produce the common thread that integrates and synchronizes the activities of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs).

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.02 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: As an overarching term, strategic direction encompasses the processes and products by which the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) provide strategic guidance. The President provides strategic guidance through the National Security Strategy (NSS), National Security Presidential Directives (NSPD), and other strategic documents in conjunction with additional guidance from other members of the National Security Council (NSC).

Measures:

M1	Days	To answer combatant command (CCMD) requests for guidance.
M2	Days	To revise and issue time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after change in operation plan (OPLAN) at combatant command (CCMD) level.
M3	Hours	To publish changes to executing units after changes in operation plan (OPLAN) at joint force commander (JFC) level.
M4	Months	To update national (or multinational) published strategy after major shift in United States (US) midterm strategy.
M5	Months	To update national or multinational published strategy.
M6	Percent	Of national (or multinational)

		suggested changes accepted for joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), or other strategy development and strategy documents.
M7	Hours	To task nuclear option development using appropriate emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS).

SN 5.1 Manage Global Communications

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) information technology (IT) and/or command and control (C2) infrastructure.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: This task provides access to safe and secure information and data that can be further retained and/or disseminated. Maintenance of communications infrastructure provides basic Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) services to DoD installations and deployed forces. Those services include voice, data, and video, as well as ancillary enterprise services such as directories and messaging. DoD policy mandates the use of the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) for wide-area network and metropolitan networks.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To begin decision-making conference.
M2	Minutes	To begin transmitting force direction emergency action message (EAM) to bombers, tankers (positive control launch [PCL] only) (availability of individual Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M3	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM) (availability

		of National Military Command System [NMCS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M4	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M5	Minutes	To begin transmitting situation monitoring, threat warning, and attack assessment messages (availability of Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M6	Minutes	To process and authenticate emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) targets (intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM]/fleet ballistic missile submarine/bomber crews).
M7	Minutes	To process RECORD COPY emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets).
M8	Minutes	To process VOICE emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets).
M9	Minutes	To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to bombers for execution of preplanned options (against fixed

		Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets).
M10	Minutes	To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets).
M11	Minutes	To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to fleet ballistic missile submarines for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets).
M12	Percent	Of addressees received messages.
M13	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M14	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M15	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M16	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M17	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M18	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M20	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M21	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M22	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M23	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M24	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M25	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

M26	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M27	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M28	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M29	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M30	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M31	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.1.1 Communicate Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Send and/or receive strategic decisions and/or data by any means.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: Strategic information can be communicated from one echelon of command, component, Military Department, ally, or other organization to another.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To begin transmitting force direction emergency action message(s) (EAM) to bombers/tankers (positive control launch only) and intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM) (availability of individual Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M2	Percent	Of involved units are listed addressees.
M3	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers and intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM) (delay in

		availability of National Military Command System [NMCS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M4	Minutes	To begin transmitting situation monitoring threat warning/attack assessment messages (availability of Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M5	Minutes	To transmit FLASH message traffic to recipients.
M6	Minutes	To begin sending messages (queuing time delay).
M7	Hours	To provide strategic direction to assigned or supporting forces after receipt of an order.
M8	Percent	Of addressees received messages.
M9	Percent	Of messages obtained outside normal communications channels.
M10	Percent	Of classified messages sent via channels with less than required level of security.
M11	Percent	Of data received (within established timelines).
M12	Yes/No	Is a supporting command responsible for failing to meet a request/requirement during planning and execution if no data transfer occurred between networked stations?
M13	Hours	For command and control (C2) systems to transmit order worldwide.
M14	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS])

		command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems).
M15	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M16	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M17	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M18	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M20	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M21	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M22	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M23	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M24	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M25	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M26	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M27	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M28	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M29	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M30	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M31	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M32	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M33	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M34	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M35	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M36	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M37	Seconds	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.1.1.1 Provide Cybersecurity Products/Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide cybersecurity products, services, infrastructures, and/or capabilities. Assure confidentiality, integrity, availability, and/or appropriate application of evaluated/validated products and/or solutions.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8500.01

Notes: Achieving and maintaining an effective cybersecurity posture involves the employment of secure configuration, comprehensive security training for all Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) users, monitoring, detection, and restoration capabilities to shield and preserve information and information systems.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of microelectronics stockpile inventories maintained.
M2	Percent	Of fully qualified information systems security engineers as a percentage of required.
M3	Days	To respond to validated customer requirements.
M4	Percent	Of National Security Agency (NSA) information assurance solutions that have full lifecycle support plans as a percentage of total.
M5	Months	To complete information assurance

		product evaluations.
M6	Weeks	To develop a secure interoperable communications security (COMSEC) solution to be submitted for approval from the Committee for National Security Systems in support of a validated customer requirement.
M7	Percent	Of quick response requirements met by existing inventory of equipment and parts stockpiles.

SN 5.1.1.2 Provide Key Management/Public Key Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain, evolve, and/or transform National Security Agency (NSA) and United States (US) national and international customers, and key management operations to meet their current and/or evolving operational needs.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: The National Security Agency (NSA) develops and prescribes cryptographic standards and principles that are technically secure and sound. It develops and provides executive management of Department of Defense (DoD) cryptographic hardware and software systems; and it provides specialized support to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and operating forces. Various commands may be involved with these actions, especially commands defining requirements and commands/components assisting with planning and execution.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of total trained, qualified personnel required.
M2	Percent	Of production systems for each specific product fully operational.
M3	Percent	Of command key requirements that are satisfied by the supplying command or agency.

M4	Days	To respond to emerging operational key requirements.
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SN 5.1.1.3 Provide Cybersecurity Education/Awareness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and/or organizations to accomplish mission activities in coordination with multinational, interagency, nongovernmental, private voluntary and/or United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/organizations.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: This task applies to providing guidance on national cybersecurity policy and/or foreign information exchange. Threats to the security of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) are numerous and complex. The level of effort required to stay abreast of them is significant. While some information capabilities, particularly those used for tactical operations, may be harder for an adversary to exploit due to their isolation from the internet and/or their encryption and requirement for specialized hardware, some Department of Defense (DoD) commands coordinate and sometimes execute missions across the internet. Therefore, the importance of sound cybersecurity policy and uncompromising cybersecurity training and oversight of users cannot be overemphasized. Joint force commanders (JFC) must also consider risk mitigation measures, such as reinforcing training of the joint force to be alert for suspicious insider activity.

Measures:

M1	Days	To identify knowledgeable personnel to research and interpret policy and/or procedural solutions.
M2	Days	To publish validated and/or evaluated information assurance (IA) security issues.
M3	Days	To provide policy interpretation and/or information to the customer.

SN 5.1.1.4 Provide Cybersecurity Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Provide cybersecurity program and/or policy guidance and assistance. Assure the availability, confidentiality, and/or integrity of data assets, information systems, and/or computer networks within the Department of Defense information network (DODIN).

References: JP 3-12, JP 6-0, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8500.01, DoDI 8530.01

Notes: Cyberspace security actions are taken within protected cyberspace to prevent unauthorized access to, exploitation of, or damage to computers, electronic communications systems, and other information technology, including platform information as well as the information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. The task of supporting the implementation and refinement of Department of Defense (DoD) cybersecurity programs and policy ensures unity of effort across this operational domain. DoD programs currently include Cybersecurity Service Provider (CSSP), Cyberspace Readiness Inspection Programs, and the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) Defense Sector Infrastructure Lead Agent for the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP). DoD relies on protected DODIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do actions support development, implementation, and updates of cybersecurity policy best practice guidance for use by DoD and mission partners in accordance with DoDI 8500.01?
M2	Yes/No	Do actions support GENSER (General Service (Communications)) DoD cyberspace defense programs?
M3	Yes/No	Do actions support the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) for cyberspace?

SN 5.1.18 Provide Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Provide terrestrial-, airborne-, and/or satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Provide systems that are reliable, assured, resilient, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0

Notes: System requirements should translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) (including elements that may be commercially contracted) through exercise, testing, and analysis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements.
M2	Percent	Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements.
M3	Percent	Of survivable and endurable nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

SN 5.1.2 Direct Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Establish, maintain, control, and/or otherwise leverage the networks and nodes used to send and/or receive, process, and store information.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S)

Notes: The scope of this activity may include those systems that comprise the National Military Command System (NMCS), which supports national senior leadership for national and nuclear command and control (NC2). Additionally, this activity may include requirements for command, control, communications, and computer systems and/or special operations forces (SOF) information environment systems and repositioning of communications related systems and forces. These systems may also be used for operations that span the strategic, operational and tactical levels of warfare.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of articles on netted system available in heavy demand environment.
M2	Minutes	To begin decision-making conference.
M3	Percent	Of essential command and control (C2) nodes have redundant communication paths for minimum required communication capabilities to ensure timely receipt of all record traffic.
M4	Percent	Of communications networks critical to operations fully operational.
M5	Percent	Of communications outages equipped with adequate redundant communications paths to ensure timely receipt of record traffic.
M6	Percent	Of communications systems provide access by intelligence personnel to consumers.
M7	Percent	Of communications systems remain operational during intelligence cycle.
M8	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) long-haul communications channels saturated.
M9	Percent	Of operational command, control, communications, and computer networks and nodes available.
M10	Percent	Of information system interfaces

		require information scanning, retyping, reformatting, or other non-direct translation methods.
M11	Percent	Of operational command, control, communications, and/or computer networks and nodes reliable.
M12	Percent	Of surge capacity available in Department of Defense (DoD) long-haul communications.
M13	Percent	Of traffic sent on non-dedicated and/or non-Department of Defense (DoD) lines and/or channels.
M14	Percent	To restore information systems to fully operational status after a successful penetration and attack.
M15	Percent	Of time available for nuclear command and control (NC2) command, control, communications, and computer systems to transmit situation monitoring tactical warning and attack assessment messages within established guidelines.
M16	Hours	Interact with the National Military Command System (NMCS) network and nodes to obtain and/or send strategic information.
M17	Yes/No	Can each nuclear command and control (NC2) node communicate by voice and record copy in a locally degraded environment?
M18	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Time	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M20	Time	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M21	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+)

		SIPR.
M22	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M23	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M24	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M25	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M26	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M27	Yes/No	Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.1.2.1 Provide Command, Control, Communications, or Computer Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-May-2024

Description: Plan, integrate, and/or provide secure, assured, survivable and/or readily accessible global command, control, communications, and computer systems.

References: **JP 6-0**, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 3151.01 Series, DoDI 8110.01, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Many factors may affect United States (US) advantages: the growth of adversary anti-access and area denial capabilities; the changing US global defense posture; the emergence of more contested space and cyberspace; and the increasingly congested, contested, and constrained electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) availability for operations. This may also include congested, degraded, contested, or denied conditions. This task enables command and control (C2) amongst the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), combatant commanders (CCDR), Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, interagency organizations or departments, selected allies, other mission partners, and/or

assigned/augmented forces. It also enables access to, and communications with, integrated processing and storage systems or assigned and attached forces, along with their sensor and intelligence analysis capabilities fostering rapid, collaborative planning, execution, and real-time re-tasking and re-targeting capabilities. Communications systems employment objectives include reliable, resilient, secure, jam-resistant, available, accessible, and robust communications system in support of the commander's concept of operations and actual operations. Communications systems provide an assured flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. They also support operations in denied, disconnected, intermittent, or limited communications environments. In these cases, communications planners would develop mitigation techniques to contend with a loss of bandwidth; connectivity; and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). They would also develop risk mitigation methodologies to address complex interdependencies.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the command a proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the development of the operational architecture, doctrine, and concept of operations (CONOPS) for global C2 systems?
M2	Yes/No	Are oversight and guidance provided for the development and implementation of global command, control, communications, and/or computers architectures?
M3	Yes/No	Does the command provide assured system network availability, information protection, and/or information delivery across strategic, operational, and/or tactical boundaries in support of Department of Defense (DoD) competition continuum fighting, intelligence, and business missions?
M4	Yes/No	Are global command, control, communications, and/or computers services; infrastructure; standards; and/or policies provided in

		coordination with the Defense Information Systems Agency, combatant commanders, and/or mission partners to realize efficiencies in the global command, control, communications, and/or computers environment?
M5	Yes/No	Does the Department of Defense (DoD) ensure the ability to integrate and convey information in various media including video, voice, and/or data to global users?
M6	Yes/No	Are task and coordinate command, control, communications, and/or computers capabilities provided in support of strategic force employment, to include global strike, integrated missile defense, space, and/or associated planning?

SN 5.1.2.1.1 Provide Global, Secure, and Interoperable Communications or Networks for the Department of Defense (DoD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide global classified and/or unclassified voice, data, video, network, transport backbone, and/or access services through a combination of terrestrial and satellite assets.

References: **JP 6-0**, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 6211.02 Series, CJCSI 6250.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: These assets are predominantly commercial, though acquired and supplemented with military value-added features. Military value-added features provide global reach and tactical extension, a defensive information operations capability, robust encryption, personnel and physical security, diversity of route and media, precedence, interoperability, and visible and controllable assets. This task also includes providing communications to the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), combatant

commanders (CCDR), and other Department of Defense (DoD) components under all conditions throughout the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice, data, video, network, transport backbone, and/or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters?
M2	Yes/No	Are systems and services prioritized for responses to degraded, congested, contested, or denied conditions?
M3	Percent	Of prioritized or designated systems experiencing denial that cannot be resolved.

SN 5.1.2.1.2 Provide Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide the long-haul telecommunications infrastructure segment including the communication systems and/or services between the fixed environment and deployed joint forces.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 6211.02 Series, CJCSI 6250.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: This task does not include the sustaining base (i.e., base, post, camp or station and Service enterprise networks) infrastructure, and it does not include the deployed warfighter and associated combatant commander (CCDR) telecommunications infrastructures supporting the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and/or combined task force (CTF).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice,
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		data, video, network, transport backbone, and/or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters?
M2	Yes/No	Are systems and services prioritized for responses to degraded, congested, contested, or denied conditions?
M3	Percent	Of prioritized or designated systems experiencing denial that cannot be resolved.

SN 5.1.2.1.3 Provide Global Internet Protocol IP-Based Networks for Classified or Unclassified Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide interoperable, secure internet protocol (IP) data communications services.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 3420.01 Series, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task primarily affects the Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of access circuit availability.
M2	Percent	Of access circuit quality of service - latency.
M3	Percent	Of access circuit quality of service - packet loss rate.
M4	Days	To provision/implement services.
M5	Percent	Of satellite constellation availability.

SN 5.1.2.1.4 Provide Global Communications/Networks for Video Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-May-2024

Description: Provide global video service capabilities, ranging from network delivery of video of live events and real-time video communications sessions among geographically dispersed users to delivery of video from prerecorded video files.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 3420.01 Series, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task involves planning, providing, and extending interoperable and compatible Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) common services, to include secure video communications.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there outages of video services network that impact a general/flag officer-level video teleconferencing (VTC) session?
M2	Percent	Of video services network availability.
M3	Percent	Of degraded or denied video services during a crisis or conflict for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMD), combat support agencies (CSA), joint force commanders (JFC), and/or major components.

SN 5.1.2.1.5 Provide Global Voice Communications/Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide global voice services through telephone networks and/or satellite-based personal communications systems.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 6211.02 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: Communications should be interoperable, agile, trusted, and shared to provide the flexibility to dynamically meet mission objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of Defense Switched Network (DSN) availability.
M2	Yes/No	Are there gateway switch degradations?
M3	Yes/No	Are there levels of failure or isolation of a complete private branch exchange/ electronic private exchange?
M4	Percent	Of Defense Red Switch Network availability.

SN 5.1.2.1.6 Provide Satellite Communications (SATCOM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-May-2024

Description: Provide global satellite service bandwidth and/or related business and enterprise satellite-based services and/or applications. Provide services for fixed, transportable, and mobile user terminals.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-14, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSI 6250.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes other support to communities of interest (COI), such as publishing discovery specification to increase data asset visibility, developing a data asset catalog specification to identify and locate data assets, or developing an enterprise COI directory.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of satellite coverage area.
M2	Days	Elapsed from submission of a request to award a contract or providing delivery order providing satellite services.
M3	Hours	Of responsiveness to emergent surge

		requirements in a combatant command (CCMD) area of responsibility (AOR) - time elapsed from submission of a request to providing satellite service bandwidth in the AOR.
M4	Percent	Of satellite transponder bandwidth operational availability.
M5	Yes/No	Is there satellite non-perceptible bandwidth; that is, the bandwidth that is not preempted for any reason and is replaced in the event of failure?
M6	Yes/No	Is minimum transponder satellite performance achieved?

SN 5.1.2.1.7 Provide Community of Interest (COI) Global Networks for the Department of Defense (DoD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide community of interest (COI) networks to select users.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: Communities of interest (COI) are sets of users who have shared goals, shared interests, shared mission or business processes, and agreed-upon terms of behavior. Support to the COI may take form in a variety of activities and initiatives such as making offerings for network connectivity in support of COI networks.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of community of interest (COI) access circuit availability.
M2	Percent	Of community of interest (COI) access circuit quality of service - latency.
M3	Percent	Of community of interest (COI) access circuit quality of service - packet loss rate.
M4	Yes/No	Is community of interest (COI)

		bandwidth available?
M5	Days	To provision/implement services.

SN 5.1.2.1.8 Provide National Leadership Command Capability (NLCC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide information integration and/or capabilities supporting national leadership planning, situational awareness, collaboration and/or decision making regardless of location or environment.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD S-3710.01, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task provides national leadership with diverse, accurate, integrated, timely, and/or assured access to data, information, intelligence, communications, services, situational awareness, warning, and indications from which planning, understanding, and decision-making activities can be initiated, executed, and monitored.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of authorized personnel trained, cleared, and/or qualified.
M2	Yes/No	Is funding adequate to perform the mission?
M3	Yes/No	Are services being delivered in accordance with applicable mission requirements? Note: Specific metrics will be maintained on TS system.

SN 5.1.2.10 DELETED Perform as the DOD Executive Agent for Information Technology (IT) Standards

SN 5.1.2.2 Provide Enterprise Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Plan, engineer, acquire, field, and/or support global solutions for the Department of Defense information networks (DoDIN) enterprise in the form of applications and/or services.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: Applications are software programs designed to perform a specific task or a group of tasks, such as a deployable command and control (C2) program. Enterprise services include web-based applications that can dynamically interact with other web-based applications; integrated sets of hardware, software, procedures, standards and interfaces; as well as commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS)-based applications, such as those providing multimedia messaging.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there solutions in the form of applications and services delivered within established acquisition program baseline thresholds?
M2	Percent	Of enduring enterprise services that are funded for a fixed term and not programmed for sustained support.
M3	Percent	Of enterprise services that are funded for a fixed term and not programmed for sustained support.

SN 5.1.2.2.1 Provide Joint Command and Control (C2) Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide overall management of joint command and control (C2) applications.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: Effective command and control (C2) is vital for proper integration and employment of capabilities. Applications include, program management, requirements management, system engineering, integration, operational testing, cybersecurity testing, product portfolio management, configuration, as

well as common operational picture (COP) for situational awareness (SA). Communication systems support includes reliable, redundant capabilities enabling commanders to maintain C2 of component and supporting forces.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do joint command and control (C2) programs deliver products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds?
M2	Yes/No	Are there outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS)?
M3	Percent	Of joint command and control (C2) capability requirements that are actioned.

SN 5.1.2.2.2 Provide Joint Combat Support (CS) Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Develop and/or sustain joint combat support (CS) capabilities to respond to the operational concept of focused logistics.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task may provide read-only access to comprehensive combat support (CS) information from authoritative CS data sources.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do joint command and control (C2) or joint combat support (CS) programs deliver products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds?
M2	Yes/No	Are there outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS) that affect combat support (CS)?

M3	Percent	Of joint combat support (CS) capability requirements that are actioned.
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SN 5.1.2.2.3 Provide Collaborative Applications

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide collaborative tool applications to enhance simultaneous access to real-time information and/or enable two or more operational users to simultaneously collaborate without the requirement to be co-located.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: These tools offer nonsecure and secure voice and video conferencing, document and application sharing, instant messaging and whiteboard functionality. The following services may form the minimum capabilities required by a joint force commander (JFC): (1) secure voice services, to include assured and non-assured voice; (2) secure video services, to include video conferencing; and (3) collaboration services, to include secure messaging, presence, multi-user chat, and web conferencing.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are collaborative tool programs delivering products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds?
M2	Percent	Of command requirements that are validated and evaluated for collaborative tool solutions.
M3	Percent	Of collaborative tool solutions that meet interoperability and security requirements.
M4	Yes/No	Is the collaborative tool solution funded and programmed for follow-on funding?

SN 5.1.2.2.4 Provide Global Messaging Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide messaging systems for the Department of Defense (DoD) and/or supporting organizations for multimedia messaging and/or directory services.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 5721.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task may provide a Department of Defense (DoD) gateway system to give the DoD a continuing capability to satisfy legacy messaging requirements, allied and/or tactical interoperability, and emergency action message (EAM) dissemination.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of defense message system availability.
M2	Percent	Of defense message system non-delivery notification ratios (percent for all messages originated).
M3	Time	Of defense message system speed of service for message transfer system.
M4	Yes/No	Are other defense message system measures, such as latency, packet loss, and/ or average bandwidth, within limits?

SN 5.1.2.2.5 DELETED Provide Global Directory Services for the Department of Defense (DoD)

SN 5.1.2.2.6 DELETED Provide Electronic Business/ Electronic Commerce Applications

SN 5.1.2.3 Provide Enterprise-Wide Computing Services for the Department of Defense (DoD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide mainframe and/or server computer processing, storage, operations, production support, technical services, and/or end user assistance for command and control (C2), combat support (CS), and/or eBusiness functions across the Department of Defense (DoD).

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: This task may provide computer processing for the entire range of combat support (CS) and eBusiness functions to include transportation, logistics, maintenance, munitions, engineering, acquisition, finance, medical, and/or military personnel readiness.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Quality of service.
M2	Percent	Overall availability for all computing processing platforms and/or for specific platforms.
M3	Percent	Of computing service requirements that have solutions applied and are funded.

SN 5.1.2.3.1 Provide Web Servers/Website Hosting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide and operate servers and/or provide administration and support for secure web access for enterprise server applications, web server security, web design, database-backed websites, portal services, and/or accessibility testing for classified and/or unclassified environments.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: One essential service by a command is to provide web-based access to mission services. This task may also include the operation of websites for informing critical, worldwide audiences.

Measures:

M1	Time	What is the web server/website hosting center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to resolve performance, personnel
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		readiness issues, or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of web server/website hosting requirements that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of web server/website hosting requirements that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of web server/website hosting requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.3.2 Provide Database Servers/Database Hosting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide and operate servers and/or provide administration and support for databases for classified and/or unclassified environments.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: Communication staffs identify communication capabilities and/or systems and networks needed at each location, mission, and major platform, usually in response to operational requirements.

Measures:

M1	Time	What is the database server/database hosting center availability, quality of service, and/or hardware mean time to resolve performance, personnel readiness issues, and/or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of database servers/database hosting requirements that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of database servers/database hosting requirements that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of database servers/database hosting requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.3.3 Provide Servers/Mainframe Computing for Specialized Applications

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide and operate servers/mainframes and/or provide administration and support for other unique applications for classified and/or unclassified environments.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: A network plan and user requirements may define servers and applications. A network plan includes assignments of responsibility, hardware connectivity and configuration, software and application usage, and process functionality. The network plan provides the details necessary to bring the communications system together to provide the quality of service required by network users.

Measures:

M1	Time	What is the server/computing center availability, quality of service, and/or hardware mean time to resolve performance, personnel readiness issues, and/or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of server/mainframe computing application requirements that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of server/mainframe computing application requirements that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of server/mainframe computing application requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.3.4 Provide Data Storage

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide and/or administer data storage for classified and/or unclassified environments.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: One function of a communications system is storage. Storage is the retention, organization, and disposition of data, information, or knowledge to facilitate sharing and retrieval.

Measures:

M1	Time	What is the data storage center availability, quality of service, and/or hardware mean time to resolve performance, personnel readiness issues, and/or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of data storage requirements that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of data storage requirements that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of data storage requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.3.5 Provide Backup Servers/Data Storage for Continuity of Operations (COOP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide and administer servers/data storage and/or conduct backup and recovery for continuity of operations (COOP) for customers who require an alternate site for classified and/or unclassified environments.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: An enduring command structure with survivable systems is required and fundamental to continuity of operations (COOP) to enable the integrity of decision making and force execution under any condition. COOP, disaster recovery, and distributed control may minimize the impacts of isolated disruptions within a network. This may involve continuity of services and support from the host, base, or facility infrastructure.

Measures:

M1	Time	What is the computing center availability, quality of service, and/or hardware mean time to resolve performance, personnel readiness issues, or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of continuity of operations (COOP) information technology requirements that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of continuity of operations (COOP) information technology requirements that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of continuity of operations (COOP) information technology requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.4 Enable Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Access

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop comprehensive and/or integrated spectrum planning and long-term strategies for Department of Defense (DOD) spectrum access. Provide electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) support to DOD operations.

References: **JP 3-85**, JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01 series

Notes: This task may include providing services such as spectrum-planning guidance, system integration, system vulnerability analysis, environmental analysis, test and measurement support, operational support and spectrum management (SM) software development. This task may also include leading experts in spectrum planning, electromagnetic environmental effects (E3), information systems (ISs), modeling and simulation (MS), and operations to provide complete, spectrum-related services to the military departments and combatant commands (CCMDs). Serve as the focal point for participation in national spectrum issues, international spectrum coordination, and/or for pursuing emerging spectrum efficiency technologies in DOD acquisitions.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

SN 5.1.2.4.1 Develop Positions for National and International Spectrum Forums

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Participate in and/or develop positions for national and international spectrum forums.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: This task includes participating in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization of American States Inter-American Telecommunication Commission, Combined Communications-Electronics Board (CCEB), and International Telecommunication Union World Radio Communication Conferences. Within the United States (US), the Department of Defense (DoD) Chief Information Officer (CIO) and the Military Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Executive Board (MC4EB) provide spectrum support guidance to the DoD. The combatant commander (CCDR) and staff should be familiar with their region (as applicable) as some of these will conflict with US allocations for military systems. Since both operational and tactical spectrum policy and decisions are based on international and national policy, it is important to understand the organizations and processes involved

in shaping national and international spectrum policy. The DoD participates in national and international processes to help shape the spectrum regulatory framework to support DoD's continued global spectrum access. Advancements in electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) technologies have led to an increase in civil, commercial, and military EMS-enabled and dependent capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).

SN 5.1.2.4.2

Evaluate Employment of Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS)-Dependent Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Analyze and/or make recommendations concerning whether current/future spectrum-dependent systems facilitate electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) operations.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Document and/or manage existing/expected spectrum-dependent systems and perform electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) analyses and studies for use of the systems in electromagnetic (EM) environments and to accomplish national security and military objectives. Advancements have led to an exponential increase in civil, commercial, and military electromagnetic spectrum (EMS)-enabled and dependent capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).

SN 5.1.2.4.3 Develop Spectrum Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop and/or maintain comprehensive and integrated spectrum plans and long-term strategies for spectrum access.

References: JP 3-85, JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01 series

Notes: Joint and service headquarters consolidate, prioritize, integrate, and/or synchronize electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) plans and attendant spectrum use requests to produce consolidated spectrum plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related targets

		scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

SN 5.1.2.4.4 Evaluate Emerging Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Technologies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Evaluate new, spectrum-efficient technologies' abilities to meet the increasing demand for additional spectrum.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Advances in electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) technologies have led to an increase in civil, commercial, and military EMS-enabled and dependent capabilities. This proliferation, coupled with the United States (US) military's critical reliance on the EMS and the low entry costs for adversaries, pose significant military challenges. Military operations and training are executed in an environment complicated by challenging demands and constraints on the EMS.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) technology related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS

		effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).
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SN 5.1.2.4.5 Provide Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Provide operational, engineering, and/or administrative procedures for operations within the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE).

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management is composed of three interrelated functions: frequency management (FM), host-nation coordination (HNC), and joint spectrum interference resolution (JSIR). EMS management is a key function of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) and critical to the success of operations in a dynamic electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). Advances in EMS technologies have led to an increase in civil, commercial, and military EMS-enabled and dependent capabilities. This task may provide engineering expertise and services for effective use of the EMS.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic EMS effects for geographic combatant

		commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).
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SN 5.1.2.4.6 Provide Analytical Capabilities for Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Develop, maintain, and/or distribute automated tools, analysis models, simulations, software, and data that address a broad range of electromagnetic environmental effects (E3), communications-electronics (C-E) system behaviors, and system engineering issues.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), DODI 3222.03

Notes: Electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) is the impact of the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) upon the operational capability of military, civilian, and contractor personnel, equipment, systems, and platforms. Examples of E3 include electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), electromagnetic interference (EMI), electromagnetic pulse (EMP), and electromagnetic (EM) radiation hazards. EM radiation hazards include hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel (HERP); hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance (HERO); hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuels (HERF); and natural phenomena effects such as space weather, lightning, and precipitation static. Advances in electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) technologies have led to an increase in civil, commercial, and military EMS-enabled and dependent capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.

M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic E3 for geographic combatant commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).
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SN 5.1.2.4.7 Implement Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3) Mitigation Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Implement mitigation measures to counter and/or resolve electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) issues.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), DoDI 3222.03

Notes: This task aims to provide mutual electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) control among ground, air, sea, and space-based electronic and electrical systems, subsystems, and equipment, and with the existing natural and man-made electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE), by providing technical E3 and spectrum engineering support. Advances in technologies have led to an increase in civil, commercial, and military dependent capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) mitigation related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) mitigation capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) mitigation related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) trained

		personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic E3 mitigation effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCC) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC).
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SN 5.1.2.5 Integrate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Command and Control (C2) Communications Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Plan, coordinate, monitor, and/or verify the establishment of ballistic missile defense (BMD) command and control (C2), and communications systems services between and among the combatant commanders (CCDR), Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, combat support agencies (CSA), and/or selected allies.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-01

Notes: This activity includes the optimization and/or monitoring of ballistic missile defense (BMD) communication assets and command and control (C2) systems to enable interoperability and/or efficient functionality within the BMD communications network.

Measures:

M1	Instance	Coordinate with appropriate combatant commands (CCMD) and/or agencies to integrate command and control (C2), communications systems, and/or computer network capabilities in support of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission.
M2	Instances	Coordinate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), Missile Defense Agency (MDA), combatant command (CCMD) network operations control center, and Service components to synchronize ballistic

		missile defense (BMD) communications network expansion planning efforts.
M3	Daily	Monitor initialization and/or installation status to ensure full situational awareness as new systems are integrated to the ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network.
M4	Daily	Monitor and report the status of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network.
M5	Daily	Leverage network monitoring tools data to monitor health status of Department of Defense information networks (DoDIN) assets directly supporting the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission and/or ensure command and control (C2) and communications system outages affecting the BMD communications network are resolved in a timely manner.
M6	Instances	Provide command and control (C2), communications systems, and/or intelligence planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint communications/data systems (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).

SN 5.1.2.6 DELETED Conduct Combat Support Agency (CSA) Review Team (CSART) Assessments

SN 5.1.2.6.1 Provide Command Field Offices

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Support assigned commanders and/or components by providing local management of organization-assigned programs, products, and/or services.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3460.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task enables the viability of organization-assigned programs, products, services, and/or systems (including commercially contracted capabilities) that are responsive and sized to meet command needs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there personnel readiness issues and/or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of personnel positions that are validated.
M3	Percent	Of personnel positions that are funded.
M4	Percent	Of personnel positions that are filled.

SN 5.1.2.6.2 Provide Service/Defense Agency Customer Liaisons

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Support the military Services and/or other defense agencies by assigning customer liaisons.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3460.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task may ensure the viability of agency-provided systems and services to meet customer needs. Liaisons may also be considered for mission partner and multinational operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Yes/No	Are customer liaison requirements defined and submitted to the requested

		supporting commands/agencies?
M3	Percent	Of customer liaison personnel requirements that are satisfied.

SN 5.1.2.6.3 Provide Help Desk Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide help desk support to address questions or issues concerning products or services.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: This task includes providing internal support for employees.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of full-time help desk staff (military, government civilian, and/or contractor) assigned.
M2	Percent	Of customer/supported commands that have confirmed a requirement for help desk support.
M3	Percent	Of funding obtained to provide help desk support services.

SN 5.1.2.7 Provide Fielding/Supporting Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Field and/or support Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) technical solutions to satisfy the needs of designated organizations.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes providing internal systems support for the organization.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there technical support personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that
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		impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Percent	Of support/service requirements satisfied.
M3	Yes/No	Are command technical requirements validated for further analysis and solution determination?

SN 5.1.2.8 Operate Computing Centers, Applications, Services, Systems, or Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Administer and/or operate computing centers, systems, and/or networks to satisfy the needs of the warfighter.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01

Notes: This task includes performing internal systems support for the organization. Cyberspace system operations actions comprise the bulk of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations mission and include all routine, non-security actions required to operate and maintain any device, system, or network that is part of the DoDIN.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of full-time system operators and/or administrators (military, government civilian, and/or contractor) assigned.
M2	Percent	Of computing centers, systems, and/or network operational requirements that are defined and validated.
M3	Percent	Of computing centers, systems, and/or network operational requirements that are funded.

SN 5.1.2.9 Support Delivery of Services and Provide Management of Government Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Perform day-to-day business operations of the Federal government using operations as described by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Business Reference Model.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, DoDD 5100.1 series, DoDD 5105.65 series

Notes:

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are administrative and resource support timely and fully adequate for accomplishing the mission assigned?
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SN 5.1.3 Maintain Strategic Military Information and Force Status

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Capture, screen, process, circulate, store, and/or display strategic data in a form that supports the decision making and planning processes for the President and/or Secretary of Defense (SecDef), National Military Command Center (NMCC), Services, and combatant commands (CCMDs).

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 6-0, CJCSI 2410.01 series

Notes: Null

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To access and display shared local data bases.
M2	Minutes	To access and display shared remote data bases.
M3	Minutes	To distribute reports to required organizations (after initial receipt).
M4	Minutes	To enter most current information on status-of-forces.
M5	Minutes	To process status information and disseminate (turnaround time).
M6	Percent	Of audited reports accurate.

M7	Percent	Strategic Force Accounting Module and Nuclear Planning and Execution System (NPES) force status concurrence.
M8	Percent	Of reports processed and disseminated to agencies within specified time limits.
M9	Percent	Percent of currency in generated movement information in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC).
M10	Hours	Screen, circulate, store and display nuclear operations information in a format that supports the National Military Command System (NMCS) decision making process.
M11	Yes/No	Are existing nuclear appendices to operation plans (OPLAN) and relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLAN) examined to ensure compliance with Secretary of Defense's (SecDef) guidance concerning chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) deterrence, proliferation, and use in response to a crisis?
M12	Yes/No	Is the ability to manage and process reports to keep Strategic Force Accounting Module (SFAM) current demonstrated?
M13	Minutes	To compile force generation reports.
M14	Percent	Of friendly units/organizations and personnel show current status.

SN 5.1.4 Monitor Worldwide Strategic Situation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Observe and/or analyze global and regional events continuously in the context of national and multinational security, military strategies, and other elements of national power (e.g., political, economic, informational).

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0, JP 6-0

Notes: This strategic and global-level monitoring provides the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Joint Staff a planning and crisis response capability.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To update information on other joint force, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to crisis area.
M2	Instances	Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) learning of emerging political-military (POLMIL) event from source outside Joint Staff.
M3	Minutes	To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation.
M4	Minutes	To respond to a request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation.
M5	Percent	Of Joint Staff political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists focus primarily on worldwide rather than theater strategic situations.
M6	Yes/No	Are dynamic records developed and maintained of planned and actual unit deployment or redeployment status?
M7	Yes/No	Are strategic operations pictures developed and maintained that include threat information along lines of communications (LOC) and, when appropriate, status and location of enemy forces and operations?
M8	Yes/No	Is a strategic operations picture developed and maintained that includes status and location information on friendly forces and operations?

M9	Hours	To update unit deployment or redeployment status during a crisis.
M10	Yes/No	Are strategic operations pictures updated on a cycle equal to the operations and intelligence situation reporting cycle?

SN 5.1.5 Execute Emergency Action Procedures (EAP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Execute Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and/or combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP).

References: JP 6-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-14, JP 3-72, CJCSI 5119.01 Series, EAP-CJCS Volumes I-IX (S)

Notes: This task includes the performance of highly structured command and control (C2) activities. It involves conducting defense readiness condition (DEFCON), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and/or North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (NC2) procedures.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of errors in crew force response when force execution directed by President.
M2	Incidents	Of errors in crew force validation and authentication.
M3	Incidents	Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission, crew force validation and authentication, and crew force response when force execution directed by President.
M4	Incidents	Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.1.5.1 Provide Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Combatant Commander (CJCS/CCDR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Develop, promulgate, and use Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP) and materials to perform highly structured command and control (C2) activities.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-72, CJCSI 5119.01 Series

Notes: This task includes alert condition, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (NC2) procedures.

Measures:

M1	Months	To develop and promulgate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP).
M2	Yes/No	Are Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and command emergency action procedures (EAP) guidance and

		materials maintained?
M3	Yes/No	Are guidance and/or materials in place prior to operation plan (OPLAN) revision implementation?
M4	Days	To disseminate changes to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP).

SN 5.1.6 Disseminate Presidential Nuclear Decision and Nuclear Command and Control (NC2) Orders to the Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Notify all applicable units of Presidential orders related to command and control (C2) of nuclear forces through the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS).

References: **JP 3-72**, JP 3-14, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3280.01 Series (S)

Notes: General operational responsibility for the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS) lies with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and is centrally directed through the Joint Staff (JS). The NCCS supports the Presidential nuclear command and control (NC2) of the combatant commands (CCMD) in the areas of integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA), decision-making, decision dissemination, and force management and report back. To accomplish this, the NCCS comprises critical Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) components providing connectivity from the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) through the National Military Command System (NMCS) to the combatant commanders (CCDR) with nuclear capabilities and nuclear execution forces. It includes emergency action message (EAM) dissemination systems and those systems used for tactical warning/attack assessment, conferencing, force report back, reconnaissance, retargeting, force management, and requests for permission to use nuclear weapons. The NCCS is integral to and ensures performance of critical strategic functions of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) family and systems.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M12	Percent	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.1.6.1 Provide Cybersecurity Support to the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Provide cybersecurity support for designated portions of the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS).

References: **JP 3-72**, JP 3-12, JP 6-0, DoDI S-3150.7

Notes: This task includes cybersecurity expertise, devices, procedures, and/or products. The Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS) includes the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and combatant commanders (CCDR) with nuclear responsibilities, capabilities, and forces.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are permissive action link materials provided that allow the locking and unlocking of weapons?
M2	Yes/No	Are sealed authenticators provided to verify the authority of emergency action message (EAM)?
M3	Yes/No	Are codebooks and security provided for emergency action message (EAM) on non-secure communications systems?
M4	Yes/No	Is cryptography provided to enable/launch missiles and secure data from launch control centers to launch facilities and airborne platforms?

SN 5.1.7 Conduct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS) Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Conduct commander's communication synchronization (CCS) planning support that focuses on the integration of public affairs (PA) and/or public diplomacy guidance with operations in the information environment (OIE).

References: **JP 3-61**, JP 3-04, JP 5-0

Notes: The commander's communication strategy and synchronization (CCS) program assesses strategic goals; plans messaging and outreach to achieve those goals; synchronizes assets during implementation to ensure all elements forward the mission and help achieve the end states. Planning and implementation is in partnership with operations in the information environment (OIE) adversarial-focused messaging and influence to create an enterprise-wide approach to shaping and affecting the operational environment (OE) and achieving national goals.

Measures:

M1	Time	Identified and provided commander's
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		communication synchronization (CCS)-related priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and requests for intelligence (RFI) to combatant command (CCMD) intelligence organizations.
M2	Yes/No	Was feedback provided on commander's communication synchronization (CCS) and other related publications?
M3	Percent	Commander's communication synchronization (CCS) themes, messages, images, and actions incorporated into the main body for the combatant commander's (CCDR) plan.
M4	Percent	Themes, messages, images, and actions consolidated to support combatant command (CCMD) planning.

SN 5.10 Provide Military Strategic and Operational Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Provide guidance for planning, process improvements and/or strategies for future requirements.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSI 3141.01 series

Notes: This task may apply to Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMD), Services, joint forces, combat support agencies (CSA), and/or other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies. Combat support agencies (CSA) carry out their planning and operations based on strategic guidance provided by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), typically through CJCSI 3110.01 series, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To develop headquarters or agency organization objectives.
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M2	Days/Weeks/Months	To develop headquarters or agency plans.
M3	Days/Weeks/Months	To coordinate headquarters or agency plans.

SN 5.11 Promulgate Higher-Level Communication Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Promulgate higher-level communication guidance.

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-04, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes providing higher-level communication guidance and direction for enduring situations, as well as emerging events with potential strategic implications. It includes consolidating the analysis of the operational environment (OE) (to include the information environment [IE]) to inform guidance development. It also implies coordination of the requisite authorities, resourcing and reporting and assessment requirements. These activities may be approved by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) in coordination with the combatant commands (CCMD), the Military Services, the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), combat support agencies (CSA), and other Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, as appropriate.

Measures:

M1	Hours/Days	To disseminate national communication guidance.
M2	Yes/No	Does Department of Defense (DoD) communications guidance adhere to United States Government (USG) strategic guidance?
M3	Hours/Days	To analyze new/revised United States Government (USG) strategic guidance for Department of Defense (DoD) implications.
M4	Yes/No	Is Department of Defense (DoD) communications synchronization guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies?

M5	Yes/No	Does development of communications synchronization guidance incorporate all-source intelligence products (e.g., joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment [JIPOE])?
M6	Yes/No	Does development of communications synchronization guidance incorporate external information sources (e.g., interagency products, private sector, academia, open source, etc.)?
M7	Yes/No	Does communications synchronization guidance include requirements for assessment?
M8	Yes/No	Does communications synchronization guidance include requirements for reporting?
M9	Yes/No	Does communications synchronization guidance include requisite authorities and resourcing?

SN 5.11.1 Conduct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Dec-2022

Description: Synchronize planned actions, imagery, and/or written and verbal communications for consistency and mutual reinforcement; ensuring cultural, informational, and communication considerations are incorporated and that equal priority is given to soft power options and capabilities as hard power alternatives throughout strategy, planning, and policy development.

References: **JP 3-61**, JP 3-0, JP 3-04, JP 5-0

Notes: The task typically includes participation in both interagency and Department of Defense (DoD) policy development and planning forums and integration of all instruments of national power. This task involves both horizontal and vertical coordination. The potential communication effects of actions are assessed and planned for before the actions are taken. Our words and our actions are consistent and mutually reinforcing.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide support to United States Government (USG) communication process.
M2	Yes/No	Is the Department of Defense (DoD) commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process synchronized with the interagency communications process?
M3	Yes/No	Is Department of Defense (DoD) commander's communication synchronization (CCS) guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies?
M4	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency policy development?
M5	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency planning forums?
M6	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DoD) policy developments?
M7	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DoD) planning forums?

SN 5.12 Conduct Pandemics and Infectious Diseases (P&ID) Preparedness and Response Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Mitigate the effects of a disease outbreak. Conduct pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) preparedness and/or response planning.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-41, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3110.01 Series (S), National Biodefense Strategy

Notes: This task is to mitigate the effects of a disease outbreak, and it may be conducted either as a domestic or international pandemics and infectious

diseases (P&ID) response. It includes planning and coordinating preparedness and response efforts, and anticipating future organic and non-organic resources and operational requirements (to include contracted support) for P&ID events. The task involves collaborative planning to integrate response/mitigation activities, associated resources, and information to effectively assess preparedness and response activities. It encompasses total-force coordination (active duty, reserve component, government civilians, and defense contractors) along with other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies, commercial support entities (e.g., civilian companies, the Defense Industrial Base, non-governmental organizations, etc.), and international organizations to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was planning guidance issued to supporting combatant commands (collaborators) and services?
M2	Yes/No	Are mechanisms/forums established to coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) (combatant commands), Services, and Defense Agencies) planning and response activities in support of partners?
M3	Yes/No	Are mechanisms established to anticipate, identify and incorporate future resource and operational requirements for planning?
M4	Yes/No	Are Department of Defense (DoD) plans and policies for pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) response in-place?
M5	Percentage	Of supporting plans that adhere to framework and guidance provided in the Functional Campaign Plan (FCP).

SN 5.2 Assess Strategic Security Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Compare the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States (US) and/or multinational forces (MNF) with those of potential adversaries.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 5-0, CJCSI 2300.02 Series, CJCSI 3100.01 Series

Notes: In particular, this task would decide whether actions required under the most recent orders are still appropriate. This task includes reassessing the national military strategy (NMS) and plans and determining friendly and/or adversary strategic centers of gravity (COG). It may require assessments of potential adversary forces. This task also includes a capability for real-time, comprehensive awareness of interagency and multinational entities and operations, providing a constant, real-time common operational picture (COP) of all interagency and multinational battlespace occupants to include potential contractor personnel present (as part of the Total Force) bringing commercial capability in support of mission requirements.

Measures:

M1	Days	To complete joint strategy review (JSR) after submission of combatant commander's (CCDR) input.
M2	Hours	To develop strategic options (after convening crisis action team [CAT]).
M3	Instances	Of major deficiencies (from a theater perspective) in Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M4	Percent	Of political events occur with available options.
M5	Months	To update regional security strategy.
M6	Percent	Of combatant commander's (CCDR) inputs to joint strategy review (JSR) accepted by the Joint Staff.
M7	Percent	Of international agreements expired in past year for failure to review.
M8	Months	To complete review of strategic options.
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 5.2.1 Conduct Capability Assessments

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Assess the defense capabilities and programs of the Armed Forces of the United States and multinational forces (MNF) to those of their potential adversaries.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, CJCSI 3100.01 series

Notes: The National Military Strategy (NMS) is the foundation for strategic integration; command and control (C2); strategy and planning; programming and budgeting; and assessments. Joint Military Net Assessment (JMNA) is comprised of several annual products including the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) 4+1 Net Assessments, the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment, and the Annual Joint Assessment (AJA). The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) enables the CJCS to conduct assessments. Elements of the JSPS, including the CJCS risk assessment, the joint strategy review, and the AJA, inform decision making and identify new contingencies that may warrant planning and the commitment of resources.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of heavy platforms and critical enablers covered by joint military net assessment (JMNA).
M2	Months	To update the joint military net assessment (JMNA) (when required).
M3	Percent	Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDR) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review.

SN 5.2.2 Conduct National Military Strategy (NMS) Review

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Review the strategic situation and/or strategy by gathering information, raising issues, and facilitating the integration of strategy, operation planning, and program assessments.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSI 5123.01 series

Notes: This task may include reviewing the objectives, concept, and resources associated with existing national military strategy (NMS), planning guidance, and national security documents including the Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF), Unified Command Plan (UCP), and CJCSI 3110.01 series, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP); conducting a baseline intelligence threat assessment; receiving from combatant commander's (CCDR) inputs on priorities and preparedness; reviewing changes to the global national security environment; and evaluating the risk associated with various force levels for planning. Such a review supports the formulation of subsequent guidance for the development of a new NMS statement.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay publishing Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M2	Instances	Of crises where national military strategy (NMS) guidance not adequate.
M3	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) recommendations forwarded for additions to areas covered by national military strategy (NMS).
M4	Percent	Of enemy actions, operations, or campaigns accurately forecasted.
M5	Percent	Of identified strategic sequels had developed course(s) of action (COA).
M6	Instances	Of national military strategy (NMS) not adequately translating policy guidance into national military objectives.
M7	Percent	Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDR) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review.
M8	Percent	Of theater identified major deficiencies, corrected in national military strategy (NMS) review.
M9	Weeks	To prepare and forward proposal to change strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate (NIE)).
M10	Weeks	To review and respond to a joint strategy review (JSR).

M11	Percent	Of issues generated by combatant commanders (CCDR) in joint strategy review (JSR).
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SN 5.2.3 Review Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Analyze combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCP), functional campaign plans (FCP), subordinate campaign plans, designated global campaign plans (GCP), contingency plans, global distribution and posture, and/or cyberspace plans and their associated operation plans (OPLAN), to include relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLAN).

References: JP 5-0, CJCSI 3141.01 series

Notes: Reviewing the listed plans in light of the existing global strategic environment, as framed by the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), CJCSI 3110.01 series, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and the results of the national military strategy (NMS) review, ensures compliance with Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance and resource levels and with developing issues, such as risk associated with enemy equipped with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons that might suggest changes to the strategy or joint operation plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide strategic options (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Instances	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not considered which impact strategy and/or plans.
M3	Weeks	To propose changes to strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate).
M4	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLAN) have identified assets shortfalls.

SN 5.2.4 DELETED Decide on Need for Military Action or Change

SN 5.3 DELETED Determine National Military Strategic Direction

SN 5.3.1 Issue Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Provide guidance on goals and objectives, resources, and/or planning tasks to Service staffs, Service major commands, and combatant command (CCMD) planners.

References: **JP 5-0**, JP 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series

Notes: This task includes providing guidance for developing recommendations for the national military strategy (NMS). It also includes providing guidance for Service forces to ensure they support multinational and theater strategies and campaigns in conformance with DOD, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and joint operation planning guidance. Guidance may include targeting policy, rules of engagement, levels of acceptable risks, and other restrictions and constraints.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To complete accepted staff estimates (after receipt of mission).
M2	Percent	Of decision points having branches and sequels available (during execution) (includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN]).
M3	Yes/No	Is a comprehensive description of the capabilities of intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile(s) (SLBM), and bomber re-planning methodologies present at the level of understanding of the

		decision maker?
M4	Hours	Develop options and provide information on nuclear options for senior military and civilian decision makers.
M5	Hours	Provide information regarding component commander forces to ensure they support nuclear theater strategies and campaigns and conform to planning guidance.
M6	Hours	Respond to nuclear adaptive planning tasking.

SN 5.3.2 Develop Multinational and National Military Strategy Options

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Identify and/or define multiple, feasible strategic options within the framework of guidance.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 5-0, DoDD 7045.14, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Strategies are ideas or sets of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a coordinated and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, or multinational objectives. The national military strategy (NMS), developed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), describes how the Armed Forces of the United States (US) supports the objectives of the NDS. This analysis is conducted in the context of combined CJCS and unilateral Service-related actions with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress, and the President during the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process and other activities. This process may include examining or wargaming each strategy course of action (COA), determining advantages and disadvantages of each, and/or comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each COA.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To approve or deny requests for changes to rules of engagement (ROE).
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M2	Incidents	Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE).
M3	Hours	Provide information concerning the advantages and disadvantages nuclear options supporting their respective courses of action (COA).
M4	Percent	Of accepted courses of action (COA) have feasible alternatives submitted.
M5	Hours	Analyze nuclear plans for impact with respect to objective tasking, collateral, and population impact.
M6	Days	To submit course(s) of action (COA) (after receipt of national strategic direction).

SN 5.3.3 DELETED Select Strategies, Plans, and Actions

SN 5.3.4 DELETED Review Strategic Options and Recommendations

SN 5.3.5 Set Worldwide Priorities and Allocate Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Design, synchronize, and/or set multinational/national military (and Service) priorities and/or allocate national and Service resources worldwide to combatant commands (CCMD) based on the concept and intent of Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) guidance.

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 3-0, JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 4110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: Combatant Commands (CCMD) and the Services interface with strategic-level staff organizations who provide advice or recommendations to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) concerning prioritizations, allocations, policy modifications, or procedural changes. This task may analyze affordability issues in regard to planning, programming, and budgeting. Resources prioritized are either materiel or force-related. Materiel involves all classes of supply (i.e., munitions, major end items, repair parts, and medical supplies). Materiel allocation issues are addressed through staff-organizations, such as the Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board (JMPAB). Forces are assigned through the global force management (GFM) enterprise to CCMDs in the Forces For Unified Commands (Forces For) assignment tables. Allocation temporarily adjusts the distribution of forces among CCMDs and Services to accomplish directed missions. Force allocation recommendations are annually reviewed through the Global Force Management Board (GFMB) and modified, when necessary, throughout the fiscal year. When completed, the CJCS presents the results to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and decisions are transmitted in an annual global deployment order called the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP). Forces that are allocated include: conventional forces, special operations forces (SOF), mobility forces, cyberspace operations forces (COF), and space forces.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of alternatives provided to the President.
M2	Number	Of alternatives wargamed against projected threat(s).
M3	Months	To update Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Forces For Unified Commands (Forces For) assignment tables.
M4	Percent	Change in defense budget for most costly alternative.
M5	Percent	Difference between optimum support force structure and actual support structure.
M6	Percent	Of amendments attached to allocation of national and Service resources that respond to clarification requests.
M7	Percent	Of current budget actually required to support least costly alternative.
M8	Percent	Of subordinate headquarters traffic to Joint Staff/Operations Directorate (J-

		3) requested clarification of allocation guidance.
M9	Weeks	To allocate national and Service resources (after receipt of Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [SecDef/CJCS], Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS] guidance).
M10	Weeks	Delay in publishing Joint Strategic Campaign Plan.
M11	Weeks	Delay in publishing national military strategy (NMS).
M12	Years	To achieve capabilities being programmed.
M13	Months	To approve recommended changes to Force/Activity Designators (F/AD) and project codes.
M14	Months	To approve recommendations for establishment or modification of priorities for the allocation of materiel assets in the Department of Defense (DoD) distribution system.
M15	Months	For Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to approve the annual Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP).
M16	Weeks	To modify the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) with approved temporary distribution of forces through allocation.
M17	Days	To modify the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) with approved temporary distribution of forces through allocation for urgent request for forces (RFF).

SN 5.3.5.1 DELETED Produce a National Military Strategy

SN 5.3.5.2 DELETED Produce the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)

SN 5.3.5.3 Allocate Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Provide forces, assistance, or other forces-related support to a supported commander.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: Since support at the joint level is a command relationship, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may identify, or combatant commanders (CCDR) may request, designation of support relationships through an establishing directive. The SecDef communicates direction to allocate forces in an order called the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP). In the GFMAP, the SecDef specifies the command relationship (e.g., operational control [OPCON] or tactical control [TACON]) that the supported commander assumes over the force as well as the duration, authorized missions, location, and other instructions. The supported commander designates and prioritizes objectives, timing, and duration of the supporting action. The supported commander ensures supporting commanders (i.e., force providers) understand the operational approach and the support requirements of the plan. If required, SecDef will adjudicate competing demands for resources (e.g., high demand/low density assets) when there are simultaneous requirements amongst multiple supported CCDRs. The supporting commander advises and coordinates with the supported commander on matters concerning the employment and limitations (e.g., logistics) of required support, assists in planning for the integration of support into the supported commander's effort, and ensures support requirements are appropriately communicated throughout the supporting commander's organization. When the supporting commander cannot fulfill the needs of the supported commander, the establishing authority will be notified by either the supported or supporting commanders.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To produce force allocation.
M2	Percent	Of amendments (attached to allocation

		of national and Service resources) respond to requests for clarification.
M3	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) initial force requests met.
M4	Percent	Of initial force allocation modified at end of first week.
M5	Percent	Of subordinate headquarters traffic to Joint Staff J-3 that requested clarification of allocation guidance.
M6	Weeks	To allocate national and Service resources (after receipt of Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [SecDef/CJCS] guidance).

SN 5.3.5.3.1 Recommend and Apportion Forces in Support of Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) Level 3 and 4 Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Recommend, identify, and/or apportion force capabilities in support of Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) level 4 operation plan(s) (OPLAN) and level 3 OPLANs in concept format (CONPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).

References: **JP 5-0**, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: Apportionment is an estimate of the force providers' (FP) ability to generate force elements along general timelines for planning purposes. Contingency sourcing identifies whether the force requirements identified for a given plan, or group of plans, could be sourced. It provides a notional force and capability sourcing solution to a supported combatant commander's (CCDR) plan requirements to support plan analysis. Contingency sourcing is a detailed analysis of the sourcing feasibility of a plan led by the Joint Force Coordinator and joint force providers (JFP) in collaboration with the Services and other FPs. Contingency sourcing is a part of the plan assessment process and is usually directed prior to plan approval. The sourcing solution identifies the most ready, relevant, and available forces based on business rules, planning guidance, and sourcing assumptions provided in the contingency sourcing guidance message.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) provides contingency sourcing guidance through the Joint Staff (JS) J-5 and JS J-35 in a contingency sourcing guidance message that includes sourcing assumptions and planning factors. The results of contingency sourcing enable further assessments, such as a transportation feasibility assessment, logistics supportability analysis, or logistics estimate.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces contingency sourced with a readiness rating of C-3.
M2	Percent	Of forces contingency sourced with readiness ratings of C-4 or C-5.
M3	Days	For combatant commands (CCMD) to submit plans to the Joint Staff (JS) to be contingency sourced.
M4	Percent	Of plans submitted are contingency sourced.

SN 5.3.5.3.2 Fulfill Rotational Force Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Determine, recommend, and/or manage a force sourcing solution to support a combatant commander (CCDR) rotational and/or joint individual augmentation (JIA) force requirement.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIIG)

Notes: The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) meets to endorse the joint force provider (JFP) and Joint Force Coordinator rotational sourcing recommendations, and the first Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annexes produced for the fiscal year (FY) are called the base order.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as recommended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef), to fulfill the rotational force schedule and
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		rotation force allocation plan of combatant commander (CCDR) requirements.
M2	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission.
M3	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required in-theater report dates.

SN 5.3.5.3.3 Execute Combatant Commander (CCDR) Requests for Forces/Requests for Direct Support (RFF/RFDS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate, recommend, and/or provide a force sourcing solution to support a commander's documented emerging force requirement.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: The emergent process typically begins with the combatant commander (CCDR) identifying a force or individual requirement that cannot be met using available assigned forces or forces already allocated. The CCDR documents each force requirement, usually one unit per requirement. The force requirement contains information about what type of force is needed as well as the operational risk if the force is not provided. The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) may meet to review and endorse sourcing of force recommendations prior to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Once the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approves the request for the force requirement, the Joint Staff (JS) publishes the modification to the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annex. Requests for forces (RFF) are requests from CCDRs for allocation of forces for capability requirements that cannot be sourced from within the combatant command (CCMD). Requests for direct support (RFDS) are requests from CCDRs for cyberspace capabilities provided by cyberspace operations forces (COF) but are not allocated to the CCMD. Both requests follow the same format for messages, which is then published.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and recommended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill request for forces/request for direct support (RFF/RFDS) requirements.
M2	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD).
M3	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission.

SN 5.3.5.3.4 Recommend and Provide Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jul-2024

Description: Coordinate, recommend, and/or provide joint force headquarters (JFHQ) in support of combatant commander (CCDR) emerging or crisis-based requirements.

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: A joint force headquarters (JFHQ) is a permanent or temporary joint command organization composed of a joint force commander (JFC), staff, and supporting elements that plans, executes, monitors, controls, and assesses joint campaigns and operations. JFHQs operate in a strategic environment that consists of a variety of national, international, and global factors that affect the decisions of senior civilian and military leaders with respect to the employment of United States (US) instruments of national power across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces sourced, as recommended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef), to fill a joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
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M2	Percent	Of forces sourced for joint force headquarters (JFHQ) are equipped and resourced to accomplish their mission.
M3	Percent	Of forces sourced for joint force headquarters (JFHQ) are manned and trained to accomplish their mission.
M4	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD).

SN 5.3.5.3.5 Recommend and Provide Ready Alert Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jul-2024

Description: Coordinate, recommend, and/or provide forces specifically identified to mitigate strategic risk and/or provide additional flexibility to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: Forces may maintain assigned alert postures to ensure rapid deployment in support of unforeseen circumstances and contingency operations in time of crisis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces sourced, as recommended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef), to fill ready alert force requirements.
M2	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission.
M3	Percent	Of forces selected for sourcing can meet the assigned alert postures.

SN 5.3.5.3.6 Recommend and/or Provide Forces in Support of Joint Exercises, Evaluations, and Experiments

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Coordinate, recommend, and/or provide assigned forces and conduct schedule deconfliction in support of the Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP), non-CEP joint exercises, and other joint events conducted external to the exercise program that require forces such as advanced concept technology demonstrations (ACTD).

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task may include establishing joint schedule tasking priorities for assigned forces and establishing a readiness and force commitment tracking process. Combatant commanders (CCDR) first source exercise requirements with assigned and allocated forces. CCDRs submit exercise force shortfall requests to the Joint Force Coordinator and joint force providers (JFP) through designated processes and/or tools. After Joint Force Coordinator and JFP review, requests are forwarded to the Service headquarters or components to determine feasibility of support. Exercise force sourcing is not allocation. For special operations forces (SOF) and cyberspace operations forces (COF), United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) have authority to deploy forces to participate in exercises under their joint force trainer authorities. Other commands may have similar authorities for select forces for joint force training.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces sourced to fill joint exercises, evaluations, and experiments.
M2	Percent	Of participating forces manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish event objectives.
M3	Percent	Of participating forces which can meet event participation dates.

SN 5.4 Provide Strategic Direction to Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMD), Military Departments and their subordinate commands, Service component commands, and/or combat support agencies (CSA).

References: **JP 1 Vol 1**, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: The broad scope of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's (CJCS) responsibilities suggests a continuum of strategic direction spanning force employment, force development, and force design to achieve the United States' (US) defense strategy. Joint force commanders (JFC) organize forces to implement strategic direction and pursue campaign objectives. This task may facilitate the understanding of joint force and Service roles, the mission, and its contribution to the national military strategy (NMS) and any existing multinational strategy. This task includes maximum decentralized conduct of Service support within the continental United States (CONUS) and to combatant commander (CCDR) unified action and joint operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMD) after receipt of warning order (WARNORD).
M2	Percent	Of assigned and supporting forces commence operations on time.
M3	Hours	To provide strategic direction to subordinate organizations after receipt of tasking from the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).
M4	Percent	Of issued changes caused by missing or incorrect data or entries.
M5	Percent	Of instances of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not addressed which impact strategic direction.
M6	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) request clarification of strategic direction.

SN 5.4.1 Prepare Operation Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop and/or issue the plans or directives that convey the concept and intent for worldwide support of the national military strategy (NMS) and for multinational and theater strategies and campaigns.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, CJCSI 3100.01 series

Notes: This task includes planning guidance, policy, and legal restrictions or constraints for any actions including targeting, force protection issues, and rules of engagement (ROE).

Measures:

M1	Days	To develop, coordinate, and promulgate guidance and policy complying with national guidance and Presidential directives.
M2	Hours	Special operations forces (SOF) conduct cross-border operations (prior to commencement of hostilities).
M3	Hours	To identify United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) forces and issue warning order ((WARNORD) (following receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] WARNORD).
M4	Hours	To issue United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) deployment order (DEPOD) to transportation component command (TCC) (following Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Months	To develop emergency action plan (EAP)--United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) in support of annual EAP-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) revision.
M6	Percent	Of operations in operation plan (OPLAN) conform to United States and International Law.
M7	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE)

		consistent with current policy.
M8	Days	To submit an operation plan (OPLAN) following receipt of a letter of instruction (LOI).
M9	Instances	Of rules of engagement (ROE) exceptions determined outside established procedures.
M10	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE) conform to requirements.
M11	Months	To develop theater support plans.
M12	Hours	To issue United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) deployment pre-order to transportation component command (TCC) (following Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M13	Hours	To submit strategic direction for approval (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M14	Months	To develop combatant commanders (CCDR) operation plans (OPLAN)/operation orders (OPORD) in accordance with Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) system.

SN 5.4.2 Coordinate Multinational Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate operations with forces of two or more nations.

References: JP 3-16, JP 1, JP 3-08, JP 4-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3165.01

Notes: Multinational operations are operations conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. Other possible arrangements include supervision by an international organization such as the United Nations (UN) or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Commonly used terms under the multinational rubric include allied, bilateral, coalition, combined, combined/coalition or multilateral. However, the term multinational will be the term used to describe these actions.

Measures:

M1	Days	To refine time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (in crisis action planning [CAP]).
M2	Months	To complete operation plan (OPLAN) coordination, from draft OPLAN to final approval (in contingency planning).
M3	Days	Coordinate nuclear weapons plan development and option generation with United States (US) Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), and allies.
M4	Days	To establish a mutually supporting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system.
M5	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 5.4.2.1 Provide Friendly Force Tracking (FFT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jun-2021

Description: Provide friendly force tracking (FFT) to combatant commanders (CCDRs), agencies, allies, and coalition partners to enable the dissemination and display of accurate, timely and actionable FFT data.

References: **JP 3-09**, JP 3-14, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3900.01, CJCSI 3910.01

Notes: Tracking friendly forces and equipment aid in the synchronization of maneuver and fires and in reducing the possibility of friendly fire incidents. Task includes friendly force tracking (FFT) data services. Ensure applicable FFT data is routed and disseminated to operational users as required. Organizations will coordinate operational support for these FFT data services with the appropriate combatant command (CCMD), or its designated component, to ensure the receipt and integration of FFT data in support of their requirements including common operational picture (COP) integration.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data planned in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)?
M2	Yes/No	Is direct support (friendly force tracking [FFT] information dissemination) provided to combatant commands (CCMDs), allies, coalition partners, and federal agencies?
M3	Yes/No	Is a modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network?
M4	Yes/No	Is 24/7 friendly force tracking (FFT) mission management center support sustained?
M5	Yes/No	Are technical capabilities and capacity expanded to support emerging combatant command (CCMD) requirements?
M6	Yes/No	Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data integrated in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)?
M7	Yes/No	Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data validated in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)?
M8	Yes/No	Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data accredited in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)?
M9	Yes/No	Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data disseminate in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)?
M10	Yes/No	Are deployable, modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network?
M11	Yes/No	Are a modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network?

SN 5.4.3 Synchronize Global Distribution

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Provide coordinated and integrated resources (personnel and materiel) to support execution of operations.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: Global distribution is the process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from point of origin to point of employment. It encompasses the collective activities of the combatant command, the Services, defense and United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and the commercial sector to deliver the right things to the right places at the right time to generate and sustain the military capabilities required to execute the National Military Strategy (NMS). In this context, global distribution melds the Service responsibilities for acquisition of resources, centralized materiel management, and movement control provided by the Services and other Department of Defense (DOD) functional agencies, and the end-to-end (E2E) distribution oversight provided by Commander, United States Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM) as the distribution process owner (DPO) to tailor logistics support for joint operations as enabled by the joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To produce feasible time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), after issuance of warning order.
M2	Months	To complete approved operation plan (OPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) on shelf after issuance of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M3	Months	To establish rotation policy.
M4	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation plan in concept format (CONPLANs), functional plan (FUNCPLANs) reviewed within last 24 months.
M5	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in accordance with required delivery date (at destination).

M6	Yes/No	Were identified deficiencies coordinated with joint deployment and distribution enterprise partners?
M7	Yes/No	Were improvement solutions customer focused?
M8	Yes/No	Is supply chain enhancement guidance informed by source location and production capacity as well as customer location and consumption rates?
M9	Percent	Of improvement plans that have measures of performance.
M10	Yes/No	Were plans coordinated with joint deployment and distribution enterprise partners?
M11	Percent	Of material arriving at the destination in accordance with established time-definite delivery (TDD) standards.

SN 5.4.4 Issue Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Promulgate decisions to subordinate headquarters, as well as directly to executing and/or supporting forces.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 5-0

Notes: This includes planning, warning, alert, and execute orders. This task may include preparing and issuing Presidential, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff (CJCS) orders. The CJCS transmits to the combatant commanders (CCDR) the orders given by the President or SecDef and, as directed by SecDef, oversees the activities of those commands. Orders issued by the President or SecDef normally are conveyed by the CJCS under the authority and direction of SecDef. CCDRs are responsible for the development and production of joint plans and orders. Orders and directives from a higher to a subordinate command should be issued in the name of the joint force commander (JFC) of the higher command to the JFC of the immediate subordinate command and not directly to elements of that subordinate command. Exceptions may sometimes be required under certain

emergency or crisis situations. Command and control (C2) of nuclear forces is an example of one such exception.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To promulgate alert order (ALERTORD) to subordinate headquarters.
M2	Hours	To promulgate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORD) to subordinate headquarters.
M3	Hours	To promulgate warning order (WARNORD) to subordinate headquarters.
M4	Minutes	Promulgate national nuclear strategic execution decisions to subordinate headquarters and executing and supporting forces.
M5	Yes/No	Are emergency action procedures (EAP)-United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) developed in support of annual EAP-Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) revisions?
M6	Yes/No	Are changes disseminate to emergency action procedures (EAP) guidance to support planned for or employment of forces?
M7	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M8	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M9	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 5.4.5 DELETED Synchronize the Joint Urban Operation (JUO)

SN 5.4.6 Manage Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Plan, integrate, and/or manage approaches for mitigation and response to civilian harm in plans, operations and/or training.

References: JP 3-33, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-31, JP 3-60, JP 4-10, JP 5-0

Notes: Hard-earned tactical and operational successes may ultimately end in strategic failure if care is not taken to protect the civilian environment as much as the situation allows--including the civilian population and the personnel, organizations, resources, infrastructure, essential services, and systems on which civilian life depends. Civilian harm mitigation and response may include pre-deployment training, integration with current systems and processes, and post-incident assessment, investigation, and response. This encompasses leveraging existing analytical production related to the civilian environment to conduct analyses and create products that provide comprehensive perspectives on the civilian environment, including potential second- and third-order effects in the operational environment during planning and the joint targeting process. This task may include the Civilian Environment Teams at operational commands, composed of intelligence professionals; experts in human terrain, civilian infrastructure, and urban systems; and civil engineers, to assist commanders in understanding the effects of friendly and adversary actions on the civilian environment. Many of these experts may come from outside the organic force, and they may need to be obtained through operational contract support (OCS) to integrate a wide range of commercial capabilities. This task may also include the development of command red teaming policies and procedures appropriate to relevant operational environments, with a focus on combating cognitive biases throughout joint targeting processes.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel ready to support civilian harm mitigation and response requirements.
M2	Number	Of civilian harm mitigation and response equipment ready to support mission requirements.

M3	Percent	Of civilian harm mitigation and response equipment ready to support mission requirements.
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SN 5.5 Manage Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Manage operations in the information environment (OIE) and/or align Department of Defense (DoD) OIE with the activities of other United States (US) departments and agencies, allies, coalition partners, and/or other relevant organizations (to include commercial entities providing contracted support).

References: **JP 3-04**, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.15 Series (TS), CJCSI 3120.08 Series (TS), CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: This task may include activities to manage, plan, execute, synchronize, and/or assess operations in the information environment (OIE) having an impact at the strategic-national level. This may include ensuring information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack are integrated into the plan. Additionally planning may include accounting for the employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. This may affect perceptions, attitudes, emotions, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior in support of national strategy, plans, policies, directives, and objectives. Strategic national-level efforts require Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State, and other interagency inputs, perspectives, language proficiency, regional expertise, cultural knowledge, and advanced psychological, sociological, or social science knowledge (often supplied by contract support personnel) for effective planning and execution with coalition forces, international partners, local populations, and/or to fully understand and act upon (or within) an operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours/Days	To publish supplemental rules of
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		engagement (ROE) for operations in the information environment (OIE) targets and actions.
M2	Hours/Days	To approve requests for supplemental rules of engagement (ROE).
M3	Percent	Of requests for supplemental ROE approved.
M4	Yes/No	Are necessary national-level OIE planners read onto relevant special technical operations (STO) programs?
M5	Hours	To complete the review and approval process.
M6	Hours/Days	To identify available national-level resources doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) to conduct/support OIE.
M7	Hours	To apportion national-level OIE resources.
M8	Percent	Of assigned strategic-national planners who have completed relevant graduate-level education.
M9	Yes/No	Do Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and/or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) execute orders (EXORD) define OIE supported/supporting relationships?
M10	Hours/Days	To develop proposed OIE strategic planning guidance.
M11	Yes/No	Is national-level OIE guidance included in the planning guidance / orders for all levels of planning?
M12	Yes/No	Has national-level OIE guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)?
M13	Yes/No	Is OIE integrated into the national-level planning process?
M14	Yes/No	Are operations in the information environment (OIE) integrated into national-level campaign, contingency,

		and/or crisis planning?
M15	Yes/No	Are operations in the information environment (OIE) integrated into national-level security cooperation planning?
M16	Hours/Days	To identify required information necessary for strategic-level OIE planning.
M17	Hours/Days	To submit information requirements (IR) for strategic-level OIE planning.
M18	Hours/Days	To measure strategic-level OIE effectiveness.
M19	Percent	Of OIE planners in joint OIE billets have met training and experience qualifications stated in OIE policy.
M20	Yes/No	Has national-level OIE guidance been incorporated into the joint planning process (JPP)?
M21	Hours/Days	To integrate and/or synchronize with relevant agencies, allies, and actors to ensure unity of effort in OIE execution.
M22	Weeks	To process, apportion, and integrate OIE resources based on major Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), doctrine, policy, and/or guidance changes.
M23	Percent	Of required personnel, resources, and capabilities are available to conduct OIE planning and operations.

SN 5.5.1 Coordinate Strategic Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Coordinate operations in the information environment (OIE) throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) and with the interagency, allies,

coalition partners, commercial entities providing contracted support, and other organizations.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 5-0, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.15 Series (TS), CJCSI 3120.08 Series (TS), CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: Operations in the information environment (OIE) may have strategic and transregional impacts beyond the employing joint force commander's (JFC) area of operations, and commanders should consider United States (US) diplomatic and informational interests in risk calculations. This task may include employing information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. Inherent informational aspects include, but are not limited to, physical attributes of the capabilities and forces involved; the duration, location, and timing of the situation or activity; and any other characteristics that convey information to an observer. Inherent informational aspects, along with the context within which the activity occurs (i.e., the background, setting, or surroundings), are processed through an individual's worldview to make sense of what is happening. In automated systems, programming and algorithms take the place of worldview. Inherent informational aspects are similar to nonverbal communication; they are the "body language" of activities. Some effects may affect other commanders' areas of operations and objectives or have strategic impacts. Coordinating plans and activities with joint, United States government (USG), and other mission partners will help identify potential effects beyond those intended and allow planners to avoid or mitigate effects that jeopardize their own or mission partner objectives. Effective planning and coordination with coalition forces, international partners, or others require inputs and perspectives that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge. If planning or execution highlights a gap in military capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force. Each joint operation has a unique strategic context, so the nature of OIE and its activities will vary according to the distinct aspects of the mission and OE. While OIE may be conducted as an independent operation, it is never done in isolation. OIE are conducted throughout all campaigns or operations and at any level of conflict. The joint force should integrate information and informational considerations and capabilities into strategic art and operational design, planning guidance, and planning processes.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an information sharing process being implemented among the strategic national, theater, and operational-level operations in the information environment (OIE) communities?
M2	Yes/No	Are OIE being coordinated and deconflicted with the interagency?
M3	Hours	To conduct interagency coordination and deconfliction.
M4	Number	Of review processes conducted to assess OIE plans and programs submitted by combatant commanders (CCDR) for the purpose of verifying the proposed employment of OIE capabilities are appropriately coordinated and consistent with Department of Defense (DoD) policy and the national military strategy (NMS).
M5	Yes/No	Are appropriate allied and coalition resources and capabilities factored into strategic-level OIE planning?
M6	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been coordinated with other strategic communication supporting functions?
M7	Yes/No	Have national-level OIE planners deconflicted trans-regional OIE strategies and objectives?
M8	Yes/No	Do mechanisms exist to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related OIE capabilities?
M9	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been promulgated at the strategic level?
M10	Yes/No	Does national-level OIE guidance address theater inputs?

SN 5.5.11 Manage Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Manage, integrate and/or synchronize offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations.

References: JP 3-12, JP 6-0

Notes: All actions in cyberspace that are not cyberspace-enabled activities are taken as part of one of three cyberspace missions: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations. These three mission types comprehensively cover the activities of the cyberspace forces. The successful execution of cyberspace operations (CO) involves integration and synchronization of these missions. Combatant commanders (CCDR) and Services use CO to create effects in and through cyberspace in support of military objectives. When directed, this task may include posturing the Department of Defense (DoD) to support homeland security (HS), critical infrastructure protection (CIP), and civil support operations using cyberspace. DoD relies on protected DoDIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M3	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.
M4	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to achieve information activity objectives in support of combatant command (CCMD) requirements?
M5	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to deliver defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) operational planning, assessment and execution in support of the combatant commands (CCMD)?
M6	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace

		(JFHQ-C) able to deliver offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) operational planning, assessment and execution in support of the combatant commands (CCMD)?
M7	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to receive, plan and execute operations in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) policies?
M8	Yes/No	Is there sufficient staff capacity to deliver cyberspace operations (CO) in support of combatant command (CCMD) assigned mission, lines of effort, or joint force headquarters (JFHQ)?

SN 5.5.11.1 DELETED Direct Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Operations

SN 5.5.3 Provide Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate and/or provide defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) missions to preserve blue cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, cyberspace-enabled devices, and other designated systems.

References: JP 3-12, JP 6-0

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) missions are executed to defend the Department of Defense information network (DODIN), or other cyberspace that Department of Defense (DoD) cyberspace forces have been ordered to defend, from active threats in cyberspace. This distinguishes DCO missions, which defeat specific threats that have bypassed, breached, or are threatening to breach security measures, from DODIN operations, which endeavor to

secure assigned cyberspace terrain from all threats in advance of any specific threat activity. DCO are threat-specific and frequently support mission assurance objectives. DCO include outmaneuvering or interdicting adversaries taking or about to take actions against defended cyberspace elements, or otherwise responding to imminent internal and external cyberspace threats. DoD relies on commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusion/attacks prevented.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M3	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 5.5.3.1 Provide Network Management for Computer Network Infrastructures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Equip, train, maintain, and/or sustain network operations control centers to enable them to manage and/or control the command, control, communications, computer systems and networks, including space systems, that define the transport infrastructure (some of which may be commercially contracted) within their area of responsibility (AOR).

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-12, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19, DoDI 8500.01

Notes: This may involve managing and/or coordinating with the supporting Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) service provider(s) and Service communications forces within an operational area (OA). This involves a network-enabled, service-based, shared enterprise infrastructure that supports user access to reliable capabilities and decision-quality information.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of authorized personnel on hand.
M2	Percent	Of network operations center

		personnel trained/certified to perform network operations (NETOPS) systems and/or network management tasks.
M3	Yes/No	Is the network operations center organized under the network operations (NETOPS) concept of operations (CONOPS)?
M4	Yes/No	Are heating and air conditioning systems available/operational to enable the network operations center to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and/or network management missions?
M5	Yes/No	Are power, generators, and grounding systems available/operational to enable the network operations center to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and/or network management tasks?
M6	Yes/No	Does the network operations center have required facilities to conduct network operations (NETOPS) systems and/or network management tasks?

SN 5.5.3.2 DELETED Protect and Theater Information Grid (TIG)

SN 5.5.3.3 Provide a Common Operational Picture (COP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide an integrated capability to receive, correlate, and/or display functional and operational pictures of systems and networks and/or provide the integrated view(s) of networks displaying network health, security status, and/or information sources.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8500.01

Notes: The Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) enables intelligence and operations information producing a common operational picture (COP); facilitating interoperability between Service information systems; and providing assured, secure, and tailorable information. One essential communications service that a command provides is resilient and persistent COP services, to include global picture and a common tactical picture. A COP can be defined for specific functions, such as operations, logistics, or communications.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of availability of an integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to a higher headquarters (HHQ) network operations center.
M2	Percent	Of information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into a common operational picture (COP).
M3	Percent	Of enterprise service management/network management operations information integrated into a common operational picture (COP).

SN 5.5.3.4 Operate Global Network Operations Center

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Operate and/or provide a top-level global network operations center supporting combatant commander (CCDR)-directed operations and/or provide command-wide global network operations/cyberspace situational awareness (SA).

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDD 5105.19, DoDD 8000.01, DoDI 8410.02

Notes: Global network operations centers oversee and coordinate network operations and cyberspace situational awareness (SA) for combatant commanders (CCDR) to support their missions. A global network operations center supports the combatant command (CCMD) communications system directorate (J-6) with overall network and cyberspace SA sharing and performs

coordination of activities throughout their respective portion(s) of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN). This may include commercially contracted capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of global network operations (NETOPS) centers available to support combatant commander (CCDR) operations.
M2	Minutes	To generate event-driven communications spot report for network operations (NETOPS)-related anomalies having an operational impact.
M3	Hours	To provide command-wide notification of routine and urgent authorized service interruptions prior to commencement of applicable maintenance actions.
M4	Minutes	To provide command-wide notification of emergency authorized service interruptions/ controlled seizures.

SN 5.5.4 Manage Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Plan and/or integrate actions to secure, operate, and maintain the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) to preserve data availability, integrity, confidentiality, as well as user/entity authentication and/or non-repudiation.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-12, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8500.01

Notes: The management of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) includes operating, defending, and securing the globally-interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities and associated processes for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on-demand to warfighters, policy makers, and/or support personnel, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data and security.

DoDIN operations are activities to design, build, configure, secure, operate, defend, maintain, and/or sustain the systems and networks.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of availability of an integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to the global network operations center.
M2	Percent	Of Information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into a common operational picture (COP).
M3	Percent	Of enterprise service management/network management operations information integrated into a common operational picture (COP).

SN 5.5.5 Defend the Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Direct defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). Protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and/or respond to unauthorized activity within Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) assets, information systems, and/or computer networks.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8500.01

Notes: Task may include modifying cybersecurity configurations or conditions in response to a cyberspace attack alert or threat information. Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) response actions include defensive and restoration actions. This task provides assured system and network availability, assured information protection, and assured information delivery.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) provide content for the integrated network warfare concept of operations (CONOPS) developed, coordinated, and/or maintained by other headquarters?
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M2	Yes/No	Do defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) provide content for the network warfare campaign plans to support combatant command (CCMD) mission objectives, including integration with supporting operational- and tactical-level plans, such as operation plans (OPLAN), concept plans (CONPLAN), functional plans, and/or support plans as directed by headquarters?
M3	Yes/No	Are courses of action (COA) recommendations developed for defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) in support of combatant command (CCMD) and/or national strategic objectives?

SN 5.5.6 Plan Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Apr-2025

Description: Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and/or integrate military information support operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DoD), other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and/or partner nations (PN).

References: **JP 3-53**, JP 3-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-24, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05 Series

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) planners may plan MISO to support ongoing joint operations, or as a part of a larger operation in the information environment (OIE) plan or as a standalone MISO plan. This task includes MISO conducted via any means of dissemination, to include internet. This task may also include providing planning assistance, facilities, information technology, intelligence, analysis, and assessment, when directed to facilitate regional or transregional MISO within and between Department of Defense (DoD) commands interagency partners, and Partner Nations (PN). MISO are 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 in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. MISO may span

the operational spectrum from strategic to tactical and the competition continuum from cooperation to conflict. United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is the coordinating authority for internet-based MISO. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the Joint Military Support Operations Web Operations Center, an organizational structure for a joint and centralized internet-based military information support operations (MISO), fully established?
M2	Yes/No	Are Combatant Command (CCMD) internet-based military information support operation (MISO) teams centralized at United States Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM) Joint Military Support Operations Web Operations Center?
M3	Yes/No	Are internet-based military information support operations (MISO) changes to doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, education, personnel, facilities and policy identified and being addressed?
M4	Yes/No	Are special operations, conventional forces and transregional requirements for internet-based military information support operations (MISO) being supported?
M5	Yes/No	Are internet-based military information support operations (MISO) coordination and deconfliction processes with combatant commands (CCMD) and other government agencies established and operating effectively?
M6	Yes/No	Are internet-based military information support operations (MISO) being coordinated and synchronized transregionally?
M7	Yes/No	Are intelligence requirements for

		internet-based military information support operations (MISO) operations defined and supported?
M8	Yes/No	Are internet-based military information support operations (MISO) assessments being conducted to quantify effectiveness?
M9	Yes/No	Are new and emerging internet-based military information support operations (MISO) capability requirements being identified and addressed?
M10	Hours	Are partner nation (PN) and/or interagency internet-based military information support operations (MISO)-related capabilities being leveraged?

SN 5.5.6.1 Organize Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Organize military information support operations (MISO) that cross areas of responsibilities across the competition continuum.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05 Series

Notes: Commands organize military information support operations (MISO) designed to influence approved foreign audiences in the conduct of international information activities and public diplomacy that cross areas of responsibilities during peacetime and in conflict. This includes synchronizing and deconflicting the planning and execution of MISO with other information activities, particularly key leader engagement and public affairs (PA), across the competition continuum. When Service information forces are brought together to form a joint functional component command or other task-organized formation in support of a combatant commander (CCDR) or other joint force commander (JFC), the MISO process provides the set of linked activities to be accomplished. The process phases support operational art and align with operational design. Joint doctrine does not distinguish the unique differences between theaters and their subordinate component commands; therefore, it is

incumbent upon those commanders and their staffs to consider organization and the command relationships of their assigned and attached forces.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are the desired strategic end state and objectives articulated?
M2	Yes/No	Are the appropriate target audiences (TA) for end state and objectives identified?
M3	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) plan or program comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M4	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) product comply with the doctrinal process?
M5	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination support in place?
M6	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M7	Yes/No	Does military information support operations (MISO) target audience (TA) display the desired behavior?

SN 5.5.7 Coordinate Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Plan, integrate, synchronize, and/or deconflict offensive cyberspace operations (OCO).

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-09

Notes: Offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) are cyberspace operations (CO) missions intended to project power in and through foreign cyberspace through actions taken in support of combatant commander (CCDR) or national

objectives. OCO may exclusively target adversary cyberspace functions or create first-order effects in cyberspace to initiate carefully controlled cascading effects into the physical domains to affect weapon systems, command and control (C2) processes, logistics nodes, high-value targets, and other critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR). All CO missions conducted outside of blue cyberspace with a commander's intent other than to defend blue cyberspace from an ongoing or imminent cyberspace threat are OCO missions. OCO missions have a properly coordinated military order and careful consideration of scope, rules of engagement (ROE), and measurable objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M3	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.

SN 5.5.7.1 Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Plan, provide, and/or coordinate strategic use of military actions in cyberspace operations (CO) to include offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) and Department of Defense information network (DODIN) operations.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-85, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series

Notes: All actions in cyberspace that are not cyberspace-enabled activities are taken as part of one of three cyberspace missions: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of Defense information network (DODIN) operations. These three mission types comprehensively cover the activities of the cyberspace forces. The successful execution of cyberspace operations (CO) involves integration and synchronization of these missions. Supported and supporting commanders coordinate the deployment and employment of cyberspace forces to accomplish the assigned mission.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures in place to
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		deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with interagency partners in accordance with national and Department of Defense (DoD) policy?
M2	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures in place to deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with partner nations (PN) in accordance with national and Department of Defense (DoD) policy?
M3	Yes/No	Is intelligence support for cyberspace operations (CO) coordinated?
M4	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?
M5	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized with partner nations (PN)?
M6	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency entities and Department of Defense (DoD) components in accordance with national and DoD policy?
M7	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized with the national and Department of Defense (DoD) strategy?
M8	Percent	Of national and Department of Defense (DoD) level exercises that integrate cyberspace operations (CO).
M9	Percent	Of national and Department of Defense (DoD)-level exercises that integrate cyberspace operations (CO) and are conducted in a hostile communication systems and intelligence environments.
M10	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) actions de-conflicted with commercial entities that have equities in cyberspace?
M11	Yes/No	Is there a cyberspace operations (CO) common operational picture (COP) for situational awareness (SA)?
M12	Yes/No	Have appropriate offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) or defensive

		cyberspace operations (DCO) personnel (e.g., United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), cyber mission forces, theater network operations and security centers, computer emergency response team/computer incident response team, etc.) been notified of the OCO/DCO/Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) to prepare for a potential OCO counterattack?
M13	Yes/No	Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to affect the target?

SN 5.5.7.2 Manage Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) in Cyberspace

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Integrate and/or synchronize the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and/or processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) systems for current and/or future operations.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-85, DCID 7/3

Notes: This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in cyberspace focuses on gathering tactical and operational information and on mapping enemy and adversary networks to support military planning. To facilitate the optimum utilization of all available ISR assets, an ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) may be developed in conjunction with the command's planning effort. Planning considerations may include embedded service contractors who accompany ISR mission platforms.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence collection requirements (CR) coordinated for cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)?
M2	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance,

		and reconnaissance (ISR) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?
M3	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with the Department of Defense (DoD)/intelligence community (IC)?
M4	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with allied and coalition partners?
M5	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with interagency to attain unity of effort?

SN 5.5.8 DELETED Manage Operations Security (OPSEC)

SN 5.5.8.1 Coordinate Strategic Operations Security (OPSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Aug-2015

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect critical information at the strategic level.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	If applicable, has interagency operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance coordination and de-confliction occurred?
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M2	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M3	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and friendly force information requirements (FFIRs) been submitted?
M4	Yes/No	Do operations security (OPSEC) policies include requirements for contract review?
M5	Yes/No	A system is in place to prioritize and de-conflict joint communications security monitoring activity (JCMA) telecommunication monitoring support?
M6	Number	Of required units who submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) reviews.

SN 5.5.9 Manage Military Deception (MILDEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jun-2021

Description: Plan, and/or execute joint military deception (MILDEC). Organize, resource and/or control MILDEC programs and plans. Support combatant commands (CCMDs) and joint force commanders (JFCs) and components, to cause adversaries to take actions or inactions that are favorable to the commander's objectives.

References: JP 3-13.4, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3211.01F S, CJCSM 3213.02D, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) are actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military, paramilitary, or violent extremist organization (VEO) decision makers, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the commander's objectives. MILDEC activities are planned to support objectives detailed in global campaign plans (GCPs), concept plans (CONPLANS), operation plans (OPLANS), and operation orders (OPORDs).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are trained joint military deception (MILDEC) planners provided to fulfill combatant command (CCMD)/Service/combat support agency (CSA) requirements?
M2	Percent	Of joint military deception (MILDEC) requirements doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) resourced.
M3	Percent	Of subordinate organizations authorized/approved military deception (MILDEC) communications equipment that is on hand.
M4	Yes/No	Has military deception (MILDEC) policy and guidance been promulgated?
M5	Yes/No	Has a process for maintaining and updating military deception (MILDEC) policy and guidance been established?
M6	Yes/No	Are military deception (MILDEC) plans being prepared in support of combatant command (CCMD), Service, and combat support agency (CSA) MILDEC requirements?
M7	Yes/No	Are combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs) organized to meet strategic national military deception (MILDEC) requirements?

SN 5.6 Manage Public Affairs (PA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Apr-2025

Description: Manage public affairs (PA) consistent with current PA guidance, release authority, and/or operations security requirements.

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-04, DoDI 5400.13

Notes: This task may include advising the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) on potential implications of policy and

alliance/coalition actions on public perception. Public affairs (PA) is a multifaceted process which involves planning, coordinating, and synchronizing PA activities with other information activities and Department of Defense (DoD) and combatant commander's (CCDR) guidance.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was public affairs (PA) advice provided on proposed policy and planning options?
M2	Daily	Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities.
M3	Days	To approve and disseminate public affairs guidance (PAG) prior to significant military activities.
M4	Hours	To prepare and provide potential public perceptions of major military events.
M5	Instances	Of errors in military information released.
M6	Percent	Of media requests for access to key senior officials accepted.
M7	Minutes	To provide public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points following crisis events.
M8	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) from organizations and private citizens answered.
M9	Hours	To answer request for information (RFI) from organizations and private citizens.
M10	Percent	Of requests for media support fulfilled.
M11	Hours	To answer request for information (RFI) from the media.
M12	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) from media answered.
M13	Percent	Of major military events where Department of Defense (DoD) released information prior to the media reporting.
M14	Percent	Of planned support to media/community/organizations

		executed.
M15	Yes/No	Were upcoming events in the operational area (OA) identified for coverage?
M16	Yes/No	Was coverage of events coordinated with Joint Staff and, where authorized, other United States Government (USG) agencies?

SN 5.7 Manage Department of Defense (DoD) Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Perform analysis, planning, administration, and/or control of human, fiscal, financial, material, and other Department of Defense (DoD) resources.

References: JP 3-80, JP 3-31, JP 4-09

Notes: The task includes control of national inventories, provision for personnel utilization, expansion of the transportation system, management of the industrial base, planning, programming, budgeting, budget execution, financial management, auditing, and accounting in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) policy and the National Military Strategy (NMS).

Measures:

M1	Dollars	Deviation from Office of Management and Budget (OMB)/Department of Defense (DoD) fiscal/program guidance.
M2	Weeks	From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to approval of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M3	Weeks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of program objective memorandum (POM).
M4	Weeks	From receipt of Department of Defense

		(DoD) component program objective memorandums (POMs) to completion of program decision memoranda (PDM) following the issue cycle.
M5	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memoranda (PDM) and amended PDM to development of Department of Defense (DoD) component budget estimate submissions (BES).
M6	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BES) to completion of program budget decisions (PBDs) and amended PBDs.
M7	Months	From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DoD) budget.

SN 5.7.1 Provide Decision Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide near real-time data fusion in an easily understandable format.

References: JP 6-0, JP 5-0

Notes: Commanders routinely make decisions under conditions of uncertainty, and access to accurate, reliable, and timely information reduces decision uncertainty and risk to mission and forces. The primary focus of initial tactical communications system deployment packages is decision support to the on-scene commander and to providing the foundation for network expansion to support follow-on operations (e.g., lodgment expansion). This task may include aiding course of action (COA) analysis to assist in the planning, prioritization, and/or redirection of defense logistics operations in accordance with policy and objectives outlined in the national military strategy (NMS).

Measures:

M1	Hours	From determination of need for a decision to provide of all relevant data to support a decision process.
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M2	Days	From internal Department of Defense (DoD) component decisions to presentation of all relevant data for Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review.
M3	Hours/Days	To develop and present information and/or intelligence in accordance with format policies to senior leaders for decisions.
M4	Yes/No	Is information and/or intelligence tailored to the manner for the senior leader to best understand it to facilitate decision making?

SN 5.7.2 Determine Capability Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Determine total force package requirements (personnel and materiel) for Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Military Departments, and Joint Staff to support the operational and support objectives of the national military strategy (NMS) and the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Commanders at all levels may use lines of effort (LOE) and other operational planning methods to develop missions and tasks and to determine force capability requirements. Commanders synchronize and sequence related actions along multiple LOEs. Seeing these relationships helps commanders assess progress toward attaining the end state as forces perform tasks and accomplish missions as well as associated capability requirements. To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage.

Measures:

M1	Days	From force planning decisions to completion of supporting personnel/materiel program packages
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		for Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review.
M2	Weeks	From determination of forces to support national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS) to formulation of personnel and materiel requirements.
M3	Days	Until required force capabilities are defined in sufficient detail to facilitate force assignment, request, or allocation, as needed by the headquarters.

SN 5.7.3 Plan, Program, and Budget

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Produce extended future year plans, associated programs, and/or supporting budgets for Department of Defense (DoD) components in accordance with national and DoD policy guidance and the national military strategy (NMS).

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 2-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3265.01 Series, CJCSN 5105

Notes: This task includes providing policy guidance (e.g., policy guidance for contingency planning, fiscal guidance, defense planning guidance [DPG], and program manager guidance memoranda to support national security strategy and national defense strategy objectives. Program development, execution authority, and responsibility are generally delegated to the Department of Defense (DoD) components.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	From distribution of defense planning guidance (DPG) to completion of program objective memorandums (POM).
M2	Weeks	From receipt of Department of Defense (DoD) component program objective memorandums (POM) to completion of program decision memorandums

		(PDM) following the issue cycle.
M3	Months	From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DoD) budget.
M4	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDM) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DoD) component PDMs.
M5	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submission (BES) to completion of program budget decision (PBD) and amended PBDs.

SN 5.7.3.1 Conduct Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Evaluate the threats to vital national interests and/or develop military strategy and force requirements to attain national security objectives.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 4-05, CJCSI 3100.01 series, DODD 7045.20

Notes: Planning activities associated with military operations by combatant commanders (CCDR) and their subordinate commanders. Joint planning is the deliberate process of determining how to implement strategic guidance: how (the ways) to use military capabilities (the means) in time and space to achieve objectives (the ends) within an acceptable level of risk. This task focuses on Department of Defense and Joint Staff-level planning guidance to CCDRs and the resulting interaction between the two tiers.

Measures:

NW1e	From development of the National Military Strategy (NMS) and Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) to development of the Joint Military Net Assessment (JMNA) and Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR) and the Release of the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
NW2e	From identification of threats to development of proposed strategy and forces and sustainment to mitigate or respond to the threat.

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SN 5.7.3.2 Conduct Programming

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Establish the aggregate levels of fiscal support to be allocated and/or impose directed resource constraints.

References: JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSI 8501.01 series, CJCSM 3500.03 series, DODD 7045.20

Notes: This task includes the determination of the constrained mix of assets which best satisfies the defense posture expressed in the National Military Strategy (NMS), CJCSI 3110.01 series, Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), Chairman's Guidance (CG), and the joint planning document (JPD). This task is accomplished through Department of Defense (DOD) component preparation of program objective memorandum (POM) and Chairman's program assessment for complying with DPG objectives. Programming is culminated with the release of program decision memoranda (PDM) and amended PDMs.

Measures:

M 1 ay s	From receipt of the Combatant Command Integrated Priority Lists (IPL) and the Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR) to the approval and distribution of the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M 2 ee ks	From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POM) to completion of program decision memoranda (PDM) following the issue cycle.
M 3 ee ks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POM).

SN 5.7.3.3 Conduct Budgeting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: To develop Department of Defense (DOD) component budgets and/or a consolidated Defense budget from program objective memorandums (POMs) as modified by program decision memorandums (PDMs).

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task may include the preparation of budget estimate submissions (BESs) by Department of Defense (DOD) components based on their program decision memorandums (PDMs), adjustment of budgets by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Defense Resources Board (DRB) through program budget decisions (PBDs), review and comment on PBDs by the Military Departments and other DOD components, preparation of amended PBDs, and the preparation of budget schedules by DOD components for incorporation into the President's budget.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component budget estimate submissions (BESs).
M2	Months	From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DOD) budget.
M3	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BESs) to completion of program budget decisions (PBDs) and amended PBDs.

SN 5.7.4 Conduct Accounting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Account for Department of Defense (DoD) real estate, equipment, supplies, personnel, other assets, and/or funds in accordance with established policy.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-09

Notes:

Measures:

M1	Dollars	Continuous tracking of expenditures versus budget.
M2	Percent	Accuracy in accounting for real property, real estate, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, funds, and other assets.
M3	Hours	From obligation of funds by DoD components to accounting for future debits and verification of budget line item performance.
M4	Days	From expenditure of funds to accounting for debits and adjustment of program/budget line item resources.

SN 5.7.5 Manage Programs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the customers or users operational needs.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 3170.01 Series, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.19, DODI 5000.02

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are scorecards or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
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SN 5.7.6 Provide Intelligence Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Enable intelligence leaders to make strategic investment decisions and/or provide accurate timely resource management and analysis.

References: JP 2-0, JP 1

Notes: This task encourages effective stewardship of intelligence resources.

Measures:

M1	Months/Weeks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance to completion of program objective memorandum (POM).
M2	Yes/No	Were intelligence budget submissions made annually?
M3	Yes/No	Were intelligence programs analyzed annually and appropriate changes submitted to the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution (PPBE) process?

SN 5.7.6.1 DELETED Manage the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP)

SN 5.7.7 Control Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Feb-2015

Description: Synchronize all elements of the joint logistics system.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: The joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) includes equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, organizations, facilities, training, and material necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. The task includes joint requirements determination, requisitioning, acquisition, strategic stock positioning, personnel utilization, force deployment and redeployment, expansion of the transportation system, transportation mode and node selection processes, management of the industrial base, planning, programming, budgeting, budget execution, financial management, auditing, and accounting in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) policy, the National Military Strategy (NMS), the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and the Joint Logistics (Distribution) Joint Integrating Concept (JL(D)JIC).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do force flow planning conferences integrate forecast sustainment requirements with force movement requirements?
M2	Days	To revise and issue time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after change to operation plan (OPLAN), force sourcing, or sustainment assumptions.
M3	Percent	Of acquisition contracts that contain language requiring interoperability, in-transit visibility and packaging compatible with the Department of Defense (DOD) distribution system.

SN 5.7.7.1 Conduct Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE) Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Oct-2017

Description: Identify the optimal ways, means, and sequencing to move forces and sustainment to and from points of need in support of national military and theater strategies, operations plans and multinational and regional needs.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: This includes the collection of requirements data that allows identification of demands on common-user, organic, and contracted-commercial lift assets and en route support required to move forces and sustainment to and from points of need in various joint operations areas (JOAs). This also includes the collection of data that supports an assessment of joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) capabilities, to include a determination of available resources and distribution constraints. The desired end-state of this activity is the identification of optimal ways, means, and sequencing to move forces and sustainment to and from joint force commander (JFC) designated points of need.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Time to determine requirements.
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M2	Percent	Difference between plan throughput and actual.
M3	Percent	Accuracy of asset availability estimate.
M4	Hours	To throughput capabilities.
M5	Hours	To determine optimal distribution solution.
M6	Percent	Required delivery date (RDD)/available to load date (ALD) met.
M7	Hours	To complete distribution plan after optimization analysis.
M8	Percent	Distribution plan (and supporting data) available to all affected commands/agencies.
M9	Hours	To collect deployment data.
M10	Percent	Deployment data is accurate and authoritative.

SN 5.7.7.2 Synchronize Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Synchronize execution of distribution activities in time, space, and purpose to optimize delivery of required forces and sustainment to joint force commander (JFC)-designated points of need.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: This activity includes the vertical and the horizontal integration of tasks, information, and joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) elements. It is enabled by the timely and accurate collection of JDDE performance data that supports JDDE decision making. Synchronization ensures all elements of the JDDE, including common-user, organic, and contracted-commercial lift elements are efficiently and safely employed to maximize their combined effects. This includes synchronizing support to a supported command. The desired end-state of this activity is synchronized execution of joint distribution activities to ensure required forces, equipment, support and sustainment will arrive when and where needed.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To assess joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data.
M2	Percent	Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data is accurate and authoritative.
M3	Percent	Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data is accessible to all JDDE elements.
M4	Percent	Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) data that is immediately available upon request by authorized users.
M5	Percent	Users with access to distribution common operational picture (COP).
M6	Minutes	To locate a unit in transit.
M7	Minutes	To update information on status of forces.
M8	Percent	Of required delivery dates (RDDs) / available to load dates (ALDs) met.
M9	Hours	Time from change notification given to when unit issues order.
M10	Percent	Of known status for friendly units and personnel.
M11	Percent	Of deployment systems that are integrated into the common operational picture (COP).

SN 5.8 Coordinate Historical Documentation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Train Service historians to perform joint missions and/or facilitate field collection efforts. Determine the proper staffing for field documentation operations.

References: JP 3-33, CJCSI 5320.01 Series

Notes: This includes actions to support field documentation collection efforts with personnel and equipment; establishing standards for collection

documentation; providing guidance on priorities for collection; ensuring return, preservation, and proper storage of documents; and transcription of interviews.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deploying historians properly equipped for documentation of operations.
M2	Percent	Of deploying historians properly trained and briefed on standards, procedures, and priorities for documentation of operations.
M3	Percent	Of deploying historians properly trained on organization's missions, command structure (higher/adjacent/subordinate headquarters), and staff organization.

SN 5.9 DELETED Provide Strategic Guidance and Integration of National Guard Resources

SN 6 Conduct Mobilization

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Conduct process by which forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This may include activating all or part of the Reserve Component (RC) as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories: a. selective Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize RC units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack. b. partial Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full Mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to

mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. c. full Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all RC units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months. d. total Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of selected reservists, called to active duty early, meet requirements (right people for job).
M2	Percent	Of key personnel report within planning timelines.
M4	Days	Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component (RC) units (from mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-Day)).
M3	Percent	Of alert and activation messages, dispatched within timelines.
M5	Percent	Increase in continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC) achieved.
M7	Percent	Of units arrive at mobilization station by latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD).
M6	Percent	Of required initial mobilization reports submitted on time.
M8	Percent	Of units arrive at mobilization station before earliest arrival date (at port of

		debarkation) (EAD).
M10	Days	To process Reserve Component (RC) units through mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC).
M9	Months	Since installation capability plans for mobilization reviewed.

SN 6.1 Prepare for Mobilization

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Develop and maintain plans that identify requirements and capabilities of the mobilization base which support force and resource expansion.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This task may develop, coordinate, and evaluate mobilization doctrine, programs, and systems that achieve military and national security objectives. This task may develop mobilization estimates and conduct mobilization studies. The task may also direct, monitor, and assess the status and progress of the mobilization base to support the National Military Strategy in accordance with Defense Planning Guidance and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. May furnish mobilization-related information to the combatant commanders for incorporation into the combatant commander's operation plan(s) (OPLANs), operation plan in concept format (CONPLANs), functional plans, operation order(s) (OPORDs), and campaign plans. This task may also include reviewing combatant commander's (CCDR's) OPLANs, CONPLANs, functional plans, OPORDs, and campaign plans to identify stated and implied mobilization requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of selected reservists contacted.
M2	Percent	Of selected reservists not contacted because of incorrect or incomplete addresses.
M3	Percent	Of reservists report fit for duty.
M4	Months	Since review of installation capability plans for mobilization.
M6	Percent	Of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

		(JSCP) operation plans (OPLANs), that requires partial mobilization, include breakdown of that mobilization by uniformed Service and combatant commander (CCDR).
M5	Hours	To complete first Unit Status Report (after alert).
M7	Emergency Requisitions	Dropped at mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-Day).
M8	Months	Since last test of alert notification plans.
M9	Percent	Of selected reservists, called to active duty early, meet established requirements (right people for job).
M10	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) have specific 200K breakout by uniformed Service and combatant commander (CCDR).
M11	Percent	Of real property maintenance and new construction, fully funded.

SN 6.1.1 Manage Mobilization Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Supervise preparation and implementation of detailed installation capability plans to support mobilization and deployment requirements.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This task may include organic and contracted support activities to support and process unit mobilizing at mobilization stations; support of Service major command activities and requirements; operation of Service schools and centers; provisions for real property maintenance, new construction, space management, use of state property and nonindustrial facilities, base expansion, training base expansion; and support for continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) operations where applicable.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of real property maintenance and new
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		construction, fully funded.
M2	Percent	Increase in continental United States (CONUS) base needed to support emergency and mobilization requirements.
M3	Months	Since review of installation capability plans for mobilization.

SN 6.1.2 Implement Mobilization Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Prepare and implement plans for mobilizing units and individuals.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This task typically involves Reserve Component (RC) units and individual reservists. This task also may include peacetime preparation, alert notification, mobilization at home station, continental United States (CONUS) replacement center(s) (CRCs), and / or movement to mobilization stations or port of embarkation (POE).

Measures:

M1	Months	Since last test of alert notification plans.
M2	Percent	Of mobilized personnel report within established criteria.
M3	Percent	Of personnel are knowledgeable about own mobilization and reporting requirements.

SN 6.1.3 DELETED Support Mobilization

SN 6.1.4 Increase Personnel Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Oct-2017

Description: Increase readiness levels of units.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This task may involve key mobilization personnel to include units in theater, and continental United States (CONUS), or both. This task may initiate pre-mobilization actions to increase readiness of Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals to augment active forces by ordering to active duty selected reservists. May also involve initiating pre-mobilization actions to increase readiness and augment forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of selected reservists ordered to active duty report on time.
M2	Percent	Of selected reservists, contacted.
M3	Percent	Of selected reservists, not contacted because of incorrect or incomplete addresses.
M4	Hours	For selected United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) staff members to be prepared (to Service standards) for deployment to meet supported combatant commander's request.
M5	Percent	Of reservists report fit for duty.
M6	Hours	For component commands to identify and assess readiness of units selected for mobilization.

SN 6.1.5 Maintain Unit Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Assess, report, and maintain readiness for units to perform their mission-essential tasks (METs) and relevant standards under conditions.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, JP 4-10, DoDD 7730.65

Notes: This task may assess and report readiness of mission-essential tasks (METs), with their corresponding conditions and standards (mission-essential task list [METL]), in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). This may include resource data on personnel, equipment, and training in the current

unit status function of DRRS that informs readiness METL assessments. Readiness metrics and supporting data shall be captured in the Enhanced Status of Resources and Training System (ESORTS). A commander determines current readiness status by the units assigned missions. These include core (mission for which an organization is designed, or for a joint geographic command is theater campaign plan [TCP]), operation plans (OPLANs) (Level 4 operational plans) as described in the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), and named operations (such as ongoing operations in support of the national military strategy [NMS]). This task may also include data on the commands ability to plan for and incorporate contracted support. This task uses modern readiness assessment tools, software, and models to aid in readiness reporting and assessment.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Difference between number of Ns compared to total Ys and Qs.
M2	Number	Of Ns in each mission.
M3	Number	Of days between current status and last reported for each mission.

SN 6.2 Alert Forces for Mobilization

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Transition the force from reserve to active duty status with available personnel and facilities, and to complete administrative and processing actions.

References: JP 4-05, JP 1-0

Notes: The alert phase may begin when units or individuals receive notice of pending order to active duty and ends when the unit enters active Federal service.

Measures:

M1	Days	Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component(s) (RC) units (from unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-
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		Day)).
M2	Days	To process Reserve Component(s) (RC) units through mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC).
M3	Percent	Of required initial mobilization reports, submitted on time.
M4	Hours	To submit initial mobilization reports.
M5	Percent	Of key personnel report within planning timelines.
M6	Percent	Of alert and activation messages, dispatched within timelines.
M7	Percent	Of notified units, able to alert all personnel within 24 hours.
M8	Percent	Of units, notified by non-Department of Defense (DOD) communications links.
M9	Hours	To notify Joint Transportation Reserve Unit (JTRU) members selected for activation (from time of activation decision).

SN 6.2.1 DELETED Alert Units and Individuals of Pending Mobilization

SN 6.2.10 Manage Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Programs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Coordinate, plan, and/or execute counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs within the Department of Defense (DoD), other United States Government (USG) agencies and/or with other nations to provide a comprehensive capability to conduct C-IED activities.

References: JP 3-42

Notes: This task may involve coordinating, planning, and executing Department of Defense (DoD) counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs between combatant commands (CCMD), Services, other DoD entities, United States Government (USG) agencies, industry, and other nations. It also may include incorporating intelligence, information, education and training, operations, lessons learned, material, technology, policy, and resourcing solutions.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a national counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) policy?
M2	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with other United States (US) agencies?
M3	Yes/No	Has a Department of Defense (DoD) counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) program been established?
M4	Yes/No	Have adequate resources been allocated to support counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs?
M5	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with other nations?

SN 6.2.2 Prepare Station

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Prepare designated military installation(s) to process mobilizing individuals and units.

References: JP 4-05, JP 1-0

Notes: This task includes processing, organizing, equipping, training Reserve Component units or individuals. The station must be able to coordinate the 12 resource areas involved in mobilizing to include screening personnel and medical records, notifying finance of unit status, preparing for activities at home station, reviewing post mobilization training support requirements, inventory of unit property, coordination for retrieval of equipment, verifying

billeting and subsistence support, and finalizing equipment shortages. This task also includes preparation of home station and mobilization station/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Center for Reception of Activated Units and Individuals (to include contractors).

Measures:

M1	Days	Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component(s) (RC) units (from mobilization day (M-Day)).
M2	Hours	Until home station ready to receive Reserve Component (RC) units (from M-Day).
M3	Percent	Of medically eligible personnel in deployable health (medical and dental).
M4	Hours	To initiate and process orders to activate joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) members (from time of notification).
M5	Days	To process Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals through mobilization station (MS)/ continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC).

SN 6.2.3 Activate Key Personnel

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Order key personnel to active duty.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of key personnel reported within planning timelines.
M2	Percent	Of activation messages dispatched

		within timelines.
M3	Percent	Of activation messages returned for incomplete or inaccurate addresses.
M4	Hours	To notify joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) members selected for activation (from time of activation decision).
M5	Hours	To notify transportation component command (TCC) Reservists selected for activation (from time of activation decision).

SN 6.2.4 DELETED Conduct Preparatory Administrative, Logistic, Medical, and Readiness Activities

SN 6.3 DELETED Mobilize at Home Station

SN 6.3.1 Assemble Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Assemble unit members and resources at home station and provide readiness status of personnel, equipment, and training.

References: JP 4-05

Notes: This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For sufficient activated members to report to allow expanded operations to begin.
M2	Percent	Of activated members report within recall criteria.
M3	Percent	Of activated members reported for duty within individual unit designated

		operational capability standards.
M4	Days	For activated members to report for duty.
M5	Percent	Of activated joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) physically fit and current in job qualification based on unit manning document (UMD).
M6	Percent	Of activated members physically fit and current in job qualification based on unit manning document (UMD).
M7	Days	To assemble forces.
M8	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) contain Reserve Component(s) (RC) personnel to support plan.
M9	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel to move force (i.e., Air Mobility Command (AMC), Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Military Sealift Command (MSC) and headquarters (HQ) US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) requirements.
M10	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel for mobilization and deployment (e.g., medical, dental, security, mob station staff).
M11	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel to deploy (e.g., units and individuals required by supported and supporting combatant commanders and included in time-phased force and deployment data [TPFDD]).
M12	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify number of Reserve Component (RC) personnel to backfill (i.e., units and individuals to replace deployers to continue essential services in continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States

		[OCONUS]).
M13	Hours	To report readiness status of personnel, equipment, and training.
M14	Percent	Of personnel report fully equipped and trained.
M15	Percent	Of activated joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) report within recall criteria.
M16	Hours	For sufficient activated members to report to allow expanded operations to be sustained.

SN 6.3.2 DELETED Conduct Specified Training

SN 6.3.3 DELETED Requisition Mobilization Station (MS) Training and Support Requirements

SN 6.3.4 DELETED Transfer Home Station (HS) Property and Prepare for Movement to Mobilization Station

SN 6.4 DELETED Move to Mobilization Station

SN 6.4.1 Develop Mobilization Movement Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Prepare requirements for movement, including requirements beyond organic capabilities to move to the mobilization station.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-05

Notes: This includes loading plans, routes, convoy organization, command and control (C2), guides, and advance parties for movement by any mode to mobilization stations. Combatant command, subordinate joint force command (JFC), and supporting component command staffs should develop planning options for appropriate levels of organic, multinational, host-nation, and/or contracted support.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deployment requests have missing information.
M2	Percent	Of deployment requests adjusted at execution.
M3	Percent	Of deployment requests furnished in timely manner.
M4	Percent	Of requests for nonorganic transportation assets provided during planning.
M5	Percent	Of unit lift requirements from home station to port of embarkation (POE) exceed established time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M6	Percent	Of deployment requests have fatal errors.
M7	Hours	For receipt of information on unit movement requirements.
M8	Percent	Of deployment requests that have the sufficient amount of operational energy available for execution.
M9	Percent	Of Operational energy available, to execute existing deployment requests.

SN 6.4.2 DELETED Provide Transportation for Mobilized Units and Individuals

SN 6.4.3 DELETED Provide Movement Control

SN 6.5 DELETED Prepare Units and Individuals at Mobilization Station or Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Center (CRC) for Deployment

SN 6.5.1 DELETED Receive and Provide Base and Operations Support for Units and Individuals

SN 6.5.2 Evaluate Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Evaluate a unit organization's readiness and/or determine its capability to execute its mission-essential task list (METL) for designed and/or assigned missions.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, DoDI 7730.66

Notes: This task may entail the establishment of a unit mission-essential task list (METL). This task may include evaluating individual, personnel, and unit readiness.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of units require reallocation or reassignment of personnel to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria.
M2	Percent	Of units not validated because of materiel shortages.
M3	Days	Of units not validated for training shortfalls.

SN 6.5.3 Cross Level Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Reallocate or reassign personnel, or effect transfer in control, utilization, or location of materiel.

References: JP 4-05, JP 4-09

Notes: The cross-leveling of personnel or material may take place at home station, mobilization station, or while in enroute. Not just individuals but entire elements maybe cross-leveled and even redesignated. May also include cross-level resources to meet minimum readiness validation criteria for deploying units.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of units, with personnel shortfalls, cross-leveled to meet deployment timelines.
M2	Percent	Of units, with equipment shortfalls, cross-leveled to meet deployment timelines.
M3	Days	Units remain in a deficiency status awaiting personnel or equipment.
M4	Percent	Of units deploy with excess personnel or equipment.
M5	Percent	Of units, not validated because of manning shortages.
M6	Percent	Of units, not validated because of equipment shortages.
M7	Percent	Of units, not validated because of personnel shortages.
M8	Percent	Of units, not validated because of training deficiencies.

SN 6.5.4 Conduct Operational Readiness (OR) Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Sep-2021

Description: Plan and conduct operational readiness (OR) training.

References: JP 4-05, JP 3-35

Notes: This task may take place at the mobilization station. May also involve making sure units and personnel are ready to deploy.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of units require operational readiness training to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria.
M2	Percent	Of units, with training shortfalls, trained in time to meet deployment timelines.
M3	Percent	Of units, fully ready and validated for deployment.
M4	Percent	Of units, not validated because of training deficiencies.
M5	Percent	Of individuals requiring operational readiness training to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria.

SN 6.5.5 DELETED Secure Clearance for Deploying Nonvalidated Units

SN 6.6 Expand Sustainment Base

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Apr-2015

Description: Expand sustainment base to support emergency and mobilization requirements.

References: JP 4-05, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: The sustainment base may consist of those elements that are oriented primarily toward sustaining and reinforcing the theater force, including contracted support. May include expanding mobilization stations, unit home stations, the continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRCs), training bases, logistic support, health services support, transportation support, and command and control (C2).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of existing posts, camps, and stations,
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		sufficient to receive, house, supply, and train deploying units.
M2	Days	To correct shortfall in mobilization stations.
M3	Percent	Increase in training base, achieved.
M4	Percent	Increase in continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRCs), achieved.
M5	Percent	Increase in logistics support, achieved.
M6	Percent	Increase in health services support achieved.
M7	Percent	Increase in transportation support achieved.
M8	Percent	Increase in command and control (C2), was achieved.
M9	Percent	Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 30 days.
M10	Percent	Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 45 days.
M11	Percent	Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 90 days.
M12	Percent	Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 12 months.

SN 6.6.1 DELETED Expand Mobilization Stations

SN 6.6.2 DELETED Expand Training Base

SN 6.6.3 Expand Logistic Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Expand logistic mobilization and/or deployment/employment logistic support.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, DoDD 7045.14

Notes: The expanded support includes maintenance systems, facilities (e.g., military production base, national industrial base, military construction), supply (e.g., storage, handling, procurement, production capability), and service support. Such support maybe provided through system support contracts, external support contracts, and/or theater support contracts.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDM) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DoD) component budget estimate submissions (BES) to support logistic requirements.
M2	Months	From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DoD) budget to support logistic requirements.
M3	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BES) to completion of program budget decisions (PBD) and amended PBDs to support logistic requirements.

SN 6.6.4 DELETED Expand Health Service Support (HSS)

SN 6.6.5 Expand Transportation System

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Expand the transportation system capability.

References: JP 4-01, JP 4-0, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-05

Notes: This task may involve moving units, personnel, and materiel within the continental United States (CONUS) and between combatant commands (CCMDs). These functions may include traffic management (CONUS) land transportation, common-user ocean terminals, and intermodal movement;

operation and management of common-user ocean shipping and port authorities, worldwide operation of common-user airlift resources and aerial ports; and using organic or nonorganic assets or operational contract support lift assets. This task requires close coordination among US forces, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and commercial transportation entities to meet contingency transportation requirements. It may also include Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA), Foreign Carrier Programs, and Ready Reserve Force (RRF).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of fast sealift ships (FSS) ships met activation schedule.
M2	Percent	Of maritime pre-positioning force (MPF) ships met activation schedule.
M3	Percent	Of Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF) ships met activation schedule.
M4	Percent	Of Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) airframes with aircrews, available within required time limits.
M5	Days	To obtain rail cars, trucks, and buses from commercial sources (at day the President authorizes selective reserve call-up (S-Day), effective day coincident with Presidential declaration of a National Emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (T-Day) or mobilization day (M-Day)).
M6	Percent	Of required domestic port stevedore service, in place.
M7	Months	Since industrial preparedness transportation objectives, reviewed.
M8	Months	Since Service transportation preparedness programs, reviewed.
M9	Percent	Of activated Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF) ships that are delayed in being place into service because of late Military Sealift Command (MSC) acceptance actions.
M10	Percent	Of properly configured Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport assets, augmented by appropriate

		commercial carriers capabilities, meet ready to load date (RLD) (at origin)/available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation (POE) during execution.
M11	Percent	Of required seaport capability, including stevedore services, available to meet time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) available to load dates (ALDs) based upon contracting of port handling services as required (during execution).
M12	Hours	To publish Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) activation message after activation of CRAF stage.
M13	Hours	To notify Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) carriers of the specific aircraft within the activated CRAF stage that are not required.
M14	Hours	To notify Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) participants of activation of VISA stages after Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Secretary of Transportation approval, whichever is last.
M15	Hours	To notify Contingency Operations Response Program participants of program activation after Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval.
M16	Percent	Of commercial carriers that arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) on time and in proper configuration (commercial carriers are provided accurate schedule and vehicle configuration information to meet transportation requirement specifications).
M17	Percent	Of Military Sealift Command (MSC) shipping capable of providing operational energy support to required CONPLAN/OPLAN in a 'Fight Tonight'

	scenario.
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SN 6.6.6 DELETED Expand Other Support

SN 6.6.7 Manage Industrial Base Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Support a viable industrial base to sustain ongoing production requirements and respond adequately to force mobilization and sustainment requirements.

References: JP 4-05, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may include Department of Defense (DOD)/Services working with private industry to ensure continued capability to produce, maintain, and repair material for meeting requirements. This task may also include actions to provide incentives to the industrial base to maintain technological capabilities and to support reconstituting the Armed Forces of the United States in the face of a developing global threat. This task may involve conducting industrial base capability assessments; establishing Service industrial preparedness programs (such as preparing critical items and planning lists, and conducting production base analysis); and/or implementing industrial base and or government measures where required to preserve or protect a critical capability.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of existing industrial base prepared to reconstitute United States (US) armed forces.
M2	Days	To correct shortfall in industrial base.
M3	Months	Since industrial preparedness objectives, reviewed.
M4	Months	Since Service preparedness programs, reviewed.
M5	Percent	Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 24 months.
M6	Percent	Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 45 days.
M7	Percent	Of shortfall in industrial base,

		corrected within 60 days.
M8	Percent	Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 12 months.
M9	Percent	Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 30 days.

SN 6.6.7.1 DELETED Provide Industrial Base Capability Analysis

SN 6.6.7.2 Analyze Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Identify defense critical infrastructures (DCI) and/or perform risk analysis of vulnerabilities and mitigation.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-26, JP 3-28, DoDD 3020.40, DoDI 3020.45, DoDI 5000.60

Notes: Defense critical infrastructure (DCI) consists of Department of Defense (DoD) and non-DoD networked assets essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide. This task may involve seeking input from the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) sectors and report suspicious activities at specific facilities to appropriate DoD and other governmental authorities. This may also involve developing and/or maintaining a predictive analysis capability to forecast and mitigate critical assets failure. Identification of DCI is part of overall program management. Commands may seek input from the DCIP as to the types of vulnerabilities which may occur for a particular infrastructure and the known mitigation. All suspicious activities should be reported per local standard operating procedures.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Meets customer-negotiated performance levels.
M2	Yes/No	Have infrastructure assets been assessed as to whether they meet criteria for inclusion to specific designation lists such as the critical

		asset list (CAL) or defended asset list (DAL)?
M3	Percent	Of infrastructure assets assessed as meeting criteria for inclusion to a specific designation list that are successfully included within that list.

SN 6.6.9 Conduct Stock Positioning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jul-2019

Description: Forward position stock in distribution locations based on global requirements.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-01

Notes: Strategic stock positioning integrates and synchronizes Department of Defense (DOD) distribution processes and sustains forces and enables continuity of operations with in theater in accordance with both national strategic and theater strategic requirements and is in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations (CONOPS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Facing fill accuracy for defense distribution center (DDC) overall?
M2	Percent	Of forward position stock capable of being delivered to expected CONPLAN/OPLAN Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) locations

SN 6.7 DELETED Provide Command and Control Over Mobilized Forces

SN 7 Conduct Force Development

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Conduct the deliberate, iterative, and/or continuous process of planning and developing the current and/or future joint force.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency. This task may be expressed in dollars, equipment, and/or units.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of multinational strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M2	Percent	Of national military force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M3	Years	To develop new major systems.
M4	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint commands/headquarters (HQ) who completed recommended education courses.
M5	Percent	Of national security strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M6	Months	To revise and approve joint doctrine/concepts.

SN 7.1 Formulate Proposed Solutions for Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Formulate concepts and/or tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to address requirements.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 3210.02 Series, CJCSI 5120.02 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: This task may be conducted in accordance with existing guidance, the threat, technology, and projected capabilities and resource constraints. Formulation would be consistent with approved joint doctrine or provides innovative concepts across the competition continuum. This task includes the development of joint and Service requirements (including a prioritized needs assessment and cost benefit analysis) through the identification of deficiencies and opportunities for improvement, and the highlighting of preplanned modernization and other potential solutions. To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency.

Measures:

M1	Months	To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement.
M2	Percent	Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate at national level.
M3	Percent	Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercises.
M4	Percent	Of prioritized solution sets accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).
M5	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes.
M6	Weeks	From submission of a Service needs statement of approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).
M7	Weeks	To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs.
M8	Weeks	To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint

		Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M9	Weeks	To coordinate integrated and prioritized list.
M10	Months	Since top down guidance reviewed.

SN 7.1.1 Develop Planning Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Derive planning guidance from various high-level authorities and other sources.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: Guidance may include top-down joint and Service guidance concerning priorities; warfighting concerns; and areas of emphasis for doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, and materiel. It may include guidance to direct concept development efforts toward particular objectives.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	Between Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) submission of roles and missions and issuance of revised top-down guidance.
M2	Years	Out planning guidance that identifies materiel changes.

SN 7.1.2 Develop Warfighting Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Describe and/or develop concepts or capabilities for how future military operations may be conducted.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 5120.02 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: This task may involve past experience; current and evolving doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); future capabilities; future or evolving threats; future technology; and/or other factors. This task may include supporting joint interoperability and future joint warfighting

capabilities in coordination with multinational partners and the interagency. This task may also involve reporting requirements to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff (CJCS). Warfighting concepts may describe specific capabilities for joint and Service, inter-Service, and functional concepts and systems. To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate Services, combatant commands (CCMD), the interagency, and non-United States (US) organizations?
M2	Yes/No	Are concepts informed by lessons learned and joint experimentation?
M3	Percent	Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercises.
M4	Percent	Of concepts delivered on time as specified by higher guidance
M5	Percent	Of approved concepts for which current doctrine exists.
M6	Months	To develop and approve new doctrine.
M7	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes.

SN 7.1.2.1 Provide Joint Context

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 25-Oct-2023

Description: Manage joint warfighting concepts and experimentation and/or provide joint context.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 3010.02 Series, CJCSI 5120.02 Series

Notes: Joint concepts present ideas for exploration, development, and validation through war games and experimentation. Concepts would be developed with an understanding of existing doctrine and capabilities. Joint concepts also examine military problems by describing how the joint force, using military art and science, may conduct joint operations, functions, and activities in response to a range of future challenges. As concepts gain institutional acceptance and requisite capabilities are developed and integrated into operations, validated elements of the concepts may be incorporated into joint publications. This task may be conducted in coordination with the Services, combatant commands (CCMD), combat support agencies (CSA), and others as appropriate.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do experimentation results identify gaps across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) between current and planned capabilities and future operational requirements?
M2	Percent	Visibility of Service, combatant command (CCMD), interagency, and multinational experimentation efforts.
M3	Yes/No	Do experimentation results inform the development of future joint warfighting concepts and capabilities?
M4	Yes/No	Do experimentation results lead to the identification of and support for actionable recommendations?

SN 7.1.3 Determine Needs and Solutions

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Determine solutions to identified needs (i.e., deficiencies, opportunities, and obsolescence issues) for the competition continuum.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Once the needs are identified, develop solution sets and/or prioritize solutions based on military judgment, cost benefit analysis, new technology, and trade-off considerations. To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since cost benefit analysis of existing solution sets.
M2	Months	To develop and provide new solution sets to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M3	Months	After exercise/operation to analyze lessons learned.
M4	Percent	Of prioritized solution sets, accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).
M5	Percent	Of submitted new solution sets accepted.
M6	Weeks	To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement.

SN 7.1.4 Document Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Categorize, prioritize, and/or document needs and capability issues.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 5-0, CJCSI 5123.01 Series

Notes: Commands may identify requirements and resources, including force structure, necessary to execute assigned responsibilities and functions. These may be submitted through staffs and commands responsible for their respective budget documentation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of combatant command commander's (CCDR) inputs, integrated and prioritized.
M2	Percent	Of line numbers/line items changed during coordination process.
M3	Percent	Of Service Mission Needs Statements, not accepted or rejected within 12 months.
M4	Weeks	To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs.
M5	Weeks	To coordinate integrated priority list (IPL).
M6	Weeks	To receive approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), after submission of a Service Mission Needs Statement.

SN 7.1.4.1 Identify Interoperability Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Identify integration and/or interoperability needs.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 6-0, CJCSI 5123.01 Series

Notes: This task may consolidate, analyze, integrate, and prioritize recommended solutions to capability issues into modernization plans. This task may pertain to joint and Service integration requirements and solutions.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are joint and Service integration and interoperability shortfalls identified and documented in Service or combatant commander (CCDR) readiness reports?
M2	Yes/No	Are integration and interoperability deficiencies included in command and component integrated priority list (IPL) submission?

M3	Percent	Joint and Service integration and interoperability shortfalls that have approved/endorsed capability solutions within 12 months.
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SN 7.1.5 Manage Lessons Learned

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Collect, analyze, categorize, prioritize, resolve, archive, and/or disseminate lessons learned and/or issues discovered.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 3150.25 Series, DoDI 5010.43

Notes: Lessons learned may support the continuous development, improvement, and adaptation of materiel and non-materiel solutions across doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF), and contribute to joint operations, joint concept development, joint experimentation and assessment and change implementation. Additionally, lessons learned across interagency operations are incorporated to better apply all diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of national power. This task may collect, aggregate, analyze, categorize, prioritize, resolve, archive, and disseminate those lessons learned and issues discovered from the full range of activities of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMD), Services, combat support agencies (CSA), other Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, and other activities participating in the Joint Lessons Learned Program (JLLP) to include operations, experimentation, training, exercises, and real-world events.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of lessons that are integrated into operations, plans, or exercises within the using organization.
M2	Number	Of lessons that are integrated into operations, plans, or exercises within the using organization.
M3	Percent	Of lessons learned approved for the Joint Lessons Learned Program (JLLP) that are successfully submitted into its designated program of record.

SN 7.1.6 Develop Joint Concepts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Develop joint concepts focused on specific problems identified in the operational environment (OE) or identified gaps in doctrine.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 3010.02 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: The pace and scale of change in the character of future joint warfighting means joint force commanders (JFC) must simultaneously address urgent problems of today while setting conditions for warfighting advantages tomorrow through concepts, doctrine, rapid technological adaptation, and future-focused leaders. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency. This task may be accomplished in support of combatant commands (CCMD), Services, combat support agencies (CSA), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and Joint Staff requirements. Joint concept development and experimentation may be utilized to accomplish this task. Concept development may identify emergent shortfalls and explore force enhancement options within the context of current and future joint operating environments. This task may be accomplished by integrating multinational and interagency transformation and experimentation efforts to support joint interoperability and develop future joint warfighting capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Time	To develop joint concepts which result in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy changes.
M2	Yes/No	Has input been provided to status and recommendations reports?
M3	Yes/No	Is approved joint doctrine used as the authoritative, generic baseline against which concept results will be compared to assess their transformational value?
M4	Yes/No	Has concepts input been provided to the biennial reports to Congress?
M5	Days	To develop the joint concept

		development and experimentation campaign plan.
M6	Yes/No	Was the concept deemed valid through experimentation?
M7	Yes/No	Was the concept deemed partially valid through experimentation?
M8	Yes/No	Was the concept deemed invalid through experimentation?
M9	Percent	Of new concepts tested in national-level exercises.
M10	Number	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes.
M11	Number	Of approved concepts for which current doctrine exists.
M12	Percent	Of concepts delivered on time as specified by higher guidance.
M13	Yes/No	Were concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate entities (e.g., Services, combatant command [CCMD], interagency, and non-United States [US] organizations)?
M14	Yes/No	Are concepts derived from lessons learned?
M15	Yes/No	Are concepts derived from joint experimentation?
M16	Yes/No	Do concepts clearly demonstrate "value-added" to current joint doctrine and represent an extant capability?

SN 7.1.7 Conduct Joint Experimentation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Conduct joint experimentation focused on specific problems identified in the operational environment (OE) or identified gaps in doctrine.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 3010.02 Series

Notes: Joint concepts present ideas for exploration, development, and validation through war games and experimentation. This task may be accomplished in support of the combatant commands (CCMD), Services, combat support agencies (CSA), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and Joint Staff requirements. Joint concept development and experimentation may be utilized to accomplish this task. Concept development may identify emergent shortfalls and explore force enhancement options within the context of current and future joint operating environments. This task may be accomplished by integrating multinational and interagency transformation and experimentation efforts to support joint interoperability and develop future joint warfighting capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the joint concept development and experimentation campaign plan completed?
M2	Yes/No	Were the completed status and recommendations reports submitted?
M3	Yes/No	Were completed biennial reports to Congress sent?
M4	Number	Of doctrinal solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M5	Number	Of organizational solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M6	Number	Of training solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M7	Number	Of materiel solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M8	Number	Of leadership and education solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M9	Number	Of personnel solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M10	Number	Of facilities solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.
M11	Number	Of policy solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges.

SN 7.1.8 Develop Joint Doctrine

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 25-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate the development and/or revision of joint doctrine.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 5120.02 Series, CJCSM 5120.01 Series

Notes: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) develops doctrine for the joint employment of the Armed Forces of the United States (US), and the Director for Joint Force Development, Joint Staff (DJ-7) manages the development and revision of joint doctrine for the Chairman. Joint doctrine's purpose is to enhance readiness and improve the operational effectiveness of joint forces by providing fundamental principles that guide the employment of joint forces toward common objectives. Based on extant capabilities, joint doctrine reflects best practices, professional advice, and lessons learned from operations, training, exercises, and, when appropriate, validated concepts. Joint doctrine also includes standardized terminology and may include tactics, techniques, and procedures where they add clarity to the operational discussion, or where joint equities are not adequately covered in Service or multi-Service doctrine. Joint doctrine is developed, reviewed, and revised by the joint doctrine development community (JDDC) - - a diverse body of organizations comprised of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMD), Services (including the US Coast Guard), and National Guard Bureau (NGB). JDDC participation in the development or revision of joint doctrine can include designation as the joint staff doctrine sponsor, lead agent, or technical review authority. This task supports the development and revision of joint doctrine throughout all phases and stages (life cycle) of all joint doctrinal publications.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs.
M2	Percent	Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originated at national level.
M3	Months	Since top down guidance reviewed.
M4	Percent	Of suspended assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M5	Percent	Of suspended development tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M6	Percent	Of tasked lessons learned integration activities completed within specified time constraints.

M7	Percent	Of occurrence of doctrinal representation at exercises/training events executed as programmed.
M8	Percent	Of tasked concept integration activities completed within specified time constraints.
M9	Percent	Of training support requests met within specified time frame.

SN 7.2 Conduct Research and Development (R&D)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct studies and/or experiments for national security needs, provide fundamental knowledge to solve identified military problems, and/or produce exploratory and advanced developments in technologies of new or improved military functional capabilities.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, DoDD 5000.01, DoDD 5000.71

Notes: This task may also include evaluating test results of joint capability technology demonstrations. Incorporated in this task may be the authority to establish research, development, test, and evaluation and procurement programs that support modernization.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) projects coming from private sector.
M2	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) projects with non-Department of Defense (DoD) applications.
M3	Percent	Of approved research and development (R&D) projects backlogged for funding.
M4	Percent	Of projects transitioned from basic research to technology development.
M5	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) projects transitioned to developmental implementation.
M6	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) research and development (R&D) funding spent on evaluation of non-

		developmental item products.
M7	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) represents a coordinated effort between and among various resource sources: Department of Defense (DoD) labs, national labs, industry, and academe.
M8	Years	To fielding from initiation of research and development (R&D) program.
M9	Percent	Of test and evaluation (T&E) projects that are joint.
M10	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) research and development (R&D) programs duplicative of other government or private research.
M11	Percent	Of research and development (R&D) funding spent on evaluation of non-United States (US) end items.
M12	Percent	Of projects transitioned from technology development to advanced engineering demonstration.
M13	Percent	Of basic research projects linked to operational concepts or needs.
M14	Percent	Of nation's systems and technology production capacity (at all tiers) subject to assessment and tracking systems.
M15	Yes/No	Is capability development on validated requirements conducted in order to meet operational priorities?
M16	Yes/No	Is testing to ensure operational effectiveness conducted?
M17	Hours	To analyze validated capability development requirements in order to meet higher headquarters (HHQ) priorities. (<= 24 hours)
M18	Hours	To provide, as directed, real-time support to operations as directed by higher headquarters (HHQ). (<= 24 hours)

SN 7.2.1.1 Develop Prototypes

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Develop prototypes for delivery to the warfighter and/or other national entities.

References: JP 1 Vol 1

Notes: This task may include receipt of concept and prototypes from multiple sources, iterative collaboration with warfighting end users while conducting experiments and operational assessments, and delivery to institutionalizing agencies. This task may further involve reporting requirements and recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational and interagency authorities for force development.

Measures:

M1	Months	To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement.
M2	Percent	Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate at national level.
M3	Percent	Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercises.
M4	Percent	Of prioritized solution sets accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).
M5	Months	Since top down guidance reviewed.
M6	Weeks	From submission of a Service needs statement of approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).
M7	Weeks	To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs.
M8	Weeks	To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M9	Weeks	To coordinate integrated and prioritized list.
M10	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by

		Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes.
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SN 7.2.2 Integrate Research and Development (R&D)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Provide operational and/or technical integration. Conduct integrated research and development (R&D) of current and/or developmental systems.

References: JP 1 Vol 1

Notes: This task may include the process to determine which systems should be pursued into demonstration and eventual production. This task may also include the activities of the functional capabilities board and Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). This task may include integrating capabilities and prioritizing research and development (R&D) and acquisition.

Measures:

M1	Dollars	Annual investment in foreign comparative testing.
M2	Instances	Of strategic research objectives identified for given year.
M3	Percent	Of programs directly tied to Department of Defense (DoD) technology objectives.
M4	Percent	Of systems and technology development centers, assessed by Department of Defense (DoD) systems and processes, to minimize program duplication.
M5	Percent	Of programs directly tied to strategic research objectives.
M6	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) systems and processes that have procedures to map down to (and validate) mission area analysis needs.

M7	Instances	Of Department of Defense (DoD) technology objectives identified for a given year.
M8	Percent	Of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) projects, directly track to combatant command (CCMD) warfighting needs.
M9	Instances	Of problems (constraints) in timely development of required and validated systems and technologies.
M10	Percent	Of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) funding, focused on critical technologies underpinning the 20-year military vision.
M11	Percent	Of federally funded research and development companies and university-affiliated research center(s) with work centered on institution's core concept.

SN 7.2.3.1 Conduct Systems Engineering

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Conduct systems engineering and/or planning to develop joint, interoperable solutions.

References: JP 4-0, JP 6-0, DoDD 5000.01

Notes: Acquisition programs shall be managed through the application of a systems engineering approach that optimizes total system performance and minimizes total ownership costs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are scorecards or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?
M2	Yes/No	Has support been requested from required commands or organizations

		due to specialized or unique capabilities?
M3	Yes/No	Has assistance been integrated within engineering processes from required commands or organizations due to specialized or unique capabilities?

SN 7.2.4 Conduct Test and Evaluation (T&E)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Evaluate and/or assess system or materiel performance appropriate to each phase and milestone of development.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 6-0

Notes: This task may include developmental test and evaluation (T&E) of concepts and identification of risk. For operational T&E, this task may determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system under realistic conditions. This task may also include live fire T&E.

Measures:

M1	Months	That program development is delayed for testing.
M2	Percent	Of acquisition programs that pass testing that are successfully fielded.
M3	Instances	Of coordination problems (constraints) to effective and efficient planning and use of joint testing (vice Service peculiar testing).
M4	Percent	Of developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation programs, conducted using combined processes and methodologies.
M5	Percent	Of programs that fail testing and are canceled.
M6	Percent	Of joint and Service operational test and evaluation programs (for validated mission area requirements), validated using existing systems and processes.
M7	Percent	Of Service developmental test and

		evaluation and operational test and evaluation modeling capabilities that duplicate other Service capabilities.
M8	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation simulation facilities that duplicate other Service capabilities.
M9	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation test facilities that duplicate other Service capabilities.
M10	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation simulation facilities that duplicate other Federal capabilities.
M11	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation modeling capabilities that duplicate other Federal capabilities.
M12	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation test facility, simulation, and modeling capabilities subject to systems and processes to minimize duplication.
M13	Percent	Of projects that meet stated requirement to pass milestone approval.
M14	Percent	Of potential major acquisition programs that feature significant operational test and evaluation early involvement in acquisition program development.
M15	Instances	Of problems (constraints) in coordination of range and test facilities used for joint and Service developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation programs.
M16	Months	To compare joint and Service acquisition test program lessons

		learned between Department of Defense (DoD) agencies.
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SN 7.2.4.1 Test Information Technology (IT) Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Conduct testing of national security systems and/or information technology (IT) systems, hardware, software, and/or components.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDI 8330.01

Notes: Services include developmental, conformance, interoperability, operational, and validation testing and certification. In a complex network environment, changes and new approaches can have significant consequences if not planned and tested.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there the ability to represent an operationally realistic environment for each type of test event?
M2	Yes/No	Is there the appropriate subject matter expertise available to orchestrate each type of test event?
M3	Percent	Of testing requirements that are validated for action.

SN 7.2.4.1.1 Provide Independent Testing Support for National Security Systems and Information Technology (IT) Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide independent testing (development, interoperability, operational, environmental, and/or standards compliance) support for classifications of global strategic national security systems and/or information technology (IT) systems.

References: JP 6-0, DoDD 5105.19, DoDI 8330.01

Notes: This testing is for systems used for information collection, processing, storage, and dissemination for senior leaders and their supporting staffs presented by the Department of Defense (DoD) components, other federal agencies, and industry.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there the ability to represent an operationally realistic environment for each type of test event?
M2	Yes/No	Is there an appropriate subject matter expertise available to orchestrate each type of test event?
M3	Percent	Of nominated testing requirements that are validated and planned for action.

SN 7.2.4.1.3 DELETED Manage Operational Testing for National Security Systems and Information Technology (IT) Systems

SN 7.3 Structure the Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop and/or document new or revised joint and Service organizations, modernization plans, and budget plan to include determining size and composition.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1-0, JP 1, JP 3-0

Notes: This task may prescribe the mission, organization, size and composition, and equipment requirements of such organizations or units.

Measures:

M1	Months	From approval of new unit/organization design to standing up new unit.
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M2	Percent	Of organization and unit designs current with respect to operational concepts, personnel and equipment.
M3	Months	To review and approve design change to unit or organization.

SN 7.3.1 DELETED Develop Combat Force Structure

SN 7.3.2 Develop Support Force Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Determine the support structure for combat forces.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 1-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This support structure may include combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) manning, equipment, and modernization levels required to support the major combat forces, to include special operations forces (SOF). This task may compare requirements for support forces to the availability of such forces. The comparison identifies the total shortages of personnel by specialty, command, and the total force worldwide for war and other military operations. This task may include determining resource requirements (dollars, personnel, materiel, programs, etc.) required to correct deficiencies in the program, budget, and current force. Weigh risks against benefits to set priorities for the support structure. Analysis are normally separate for the programmed and budgeted forces.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since complete comparison of forces and requirements conducted.
M2	Weeks	To conduct force requirements comparison.
M3	Months	Since full analysis of base force against existing operation plan(s) (OPLAN).
M4	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) wargame analyses included examination of mobilization base.

M5	Percent	Difference between optimum force structure and actual support structure.
M6	Weeks	To conduct determination of resources requirements.
M7	Months	Since determination of resources required to correct program deficiencies.

SN 7.3.3 Design Organizations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Design organizations to determine the personnel and/or equipment required.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 1-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include determining equipment and personnel changes required to introduce new/modified items into the inventory; to determine the need to develop or revise military and civilian occupational specialties; and to prepare plans for the personnel and training needed to operate and maintain new or improved items. This task may also include prescribing the required structure, manpower, and equipment for several organizational options for a particular type of unit or vessel. Finally, this task may provide a model for fielding an organization or unit.

Measures:

M1	Months	To change unit or organization design.
M2	Percent	Of units or organizations whose designs are current.
M3	Months	From concept to unit or organization design approval.
M4	Months	To review and adjust unit manning document to reflect new or modified weapons systems or equipment items.
M5	Weeks	To transition a given unit to new or modified weapons systems or equipment.
M6	Percent	Of changes in personnel quantity, quality, or training, accomplished by

		time of fielding new or modified weapons system or equipment items.
M7	Percent	Of joint headquarters organizational design and manning, reviewed in last 24 months.
M8	Percent	Of Service organization design efforts that include inputs from other Services.
M9	Percent	Of unit personnel that have more than two weeks casual status (awaiting training).
M10	Percent	Agreement between unit task documented in organizational design and unit task per assigned operation plan (OPLAN).

SN 7.3.4 Integrate Unit or Organizational Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Integrate unit or organizational structures jointly with other Services, combatant commands (CCMD), Joint Staff, and/or elements of own Service.

References: JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: The preferred approach to forming a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) is around an existing C2 structure. Typically, this is a combatant command's (CCMD) Service component HQ or a subordinate Service component HQ. The establishing authority, typically the combatant commander (CCDR), determines the appropriate level based on the scope and scale of the operation and nature of the mission. Three options are building upon an existing Service HQ, tasking an existing JFHQ, and building a new JFHQ.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint headquarters organizational design and manning, reviewed in last 24 months.
M2	Months	To coordinate unit or organization

		design change with Joint Staff/other Service.
M3	Percent	Of Service organization design efforts including inputs from other Services.

SN 7.4 Educate the Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 25-Oct-2023

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and/or units through education and/or training for military operations.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Military professionals require strong character and competence - products of lifelong training, experience, and education. The military professional applies critical and creative thinking to counter these challenges and continually grows through education, broadening experiences, and other professional development to account for greater responsibility at higher ranks and the constantly evolving character of warfare. This task may prepare individuals, leaders, and units to fight and win in war as Service, joint, special, and supporting forces, in coordination with multinational, interagency, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/organizations, and other organizations. This task may provide educated and trained personnel and units to combatant commands (CCMD) in either a mobilization or non-mobilization operation. This task may also apply to training provided through security assistance (SA) to a host nation (HN) in conflict or other operations. For the HN, this task can serve as the model for evaluating and developing its education and training requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of missions for which assigned forces are partially trained.
M2	Percent	Of missions for which assigned forces are fully trained.
M3	Months	Since organizations joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or Service mission-essential task list (METL) updated.

M4	Months	Since training policy guidance issued.
M5	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) combat force structures trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M6	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) combat support (CS) force structures trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M7	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) combat support (CS) units evaluated against an operation plan (OPLAN) during the past year.
M8	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) combat units evaluated against an operation plan (OPLAN) mission during the past year.
M9	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training events.
M10	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training.
M11	Percent	Of joint professional military education (JPME) graduates who fill joint billets within five years of graduation.
M12	Percent	Of linguists, needed to train host-nation personnel during small scale contingency, are available.
M13	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint billets that have joint professional military education (JPME) appropriate to their experience and level of responsibility.
M14	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) have associated joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M15	Percent	Of professional military education (PME) includes a joint block within its curriculum.
M16	Percent	Of training data current at execution.

M17	Percent	Of units evaluated each year to determine their proficiency in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks.
M18	Instances	Of joint exercises or operations carried out per year.
M19	Percent	Of major theater war joint force common operational joint tasks, fully trained.
M20	Percent	Of major theater war tactical level interoperability tasks, fully trained.
M21	Percent	Of missions for which assigned forces are untrained.

SN 7.4.1 Coordinate Mission-Essential Task List (METL)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Provide methodology and/or policy for establishing a combatant command (CCMD) and combat support agency (CSA) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This activity includes the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL), and its assessment and reporting in Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) and Joint Training and Information Management System (JTIMS). For Services, this activity may involve establishing a Service mission-essential task list (METL).

Measures:

M1	Months	Since combatant command (CCMD) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) has been reviewed.
M2	Months	Since methodology and policy guidance issued.
M3	Months	Since combatant command (CCMD) joint mission-essential task list

		(JMETL) updated.
M4	Percent	Of missions have associated joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M5	Months	Since joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) updated.

SN 7.4.2 Coordinate Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Link joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements and/or joint doctrine with the subsequent execution and evaluation of education and training.

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.02 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This activity may include conducting training assessment of proficiency (current versus desired), articulating a Service and joint professional military education (JPME) and training vision, issuing education and training guidance, applying a risk management process associated with the training, performing time management, establishing training events, and/or allocating training resources. Joint force providers (JFP) may use the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) based requirements from combatant commanders (CCDR) subordinate components to develop a common training program.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since Service and joint policy, education, and training vision reviewed.
M2	Months	Since update of combatant command (CCMD) assessment of theater training risk.
M3	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training.
M4	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) or concept plan (CONPLAN) requirements identified in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M5	Percent	Of total training hours devoted to

		training management.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish education and training programs and allocate resources?
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish education and training programs and allocate resources.
M10	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources.
M11	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources?
M12	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources.
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to establish education and training programs and allocate resources?
M14	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources.

SN 7.4.3 Conduct Professional Education

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Provide preparation, presentation, practice, and/or evaluation of joint, Service, collective, and individual education and/or training tasks.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series

Notes: This task may include educating officers and enlisted personnel in established military education institutions, such as Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Service academies, senior joint and Service colleges, staff colleges, non-commissioned officer (NCO) academies, and technical schools. Close cooperation between the educational and training communities may be required to focus training and educational objectives on common goals and reduce redundancy. A key link exists between the educational and training communities and the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL). Graduates of both professional military education (PME) and joint professional military education (JPME) should understand the concept and intent of the UJTL. The concept of continuing education is then required at every echelon to reinforce the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) JPME by planning and conducting professional development.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint billets filled by joint professional military education (JPME) graduates within five years of graduation.
M2	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint billets who have completed joint professional military education (JPME).
M3	Percent	Of professional military education (PME) programs include joint blocks of instruction.
M4	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct professional education and training?

M5	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training?
M6	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training.
M7	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct professional education and training.
M8	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training.
M9	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training.
M10	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training?
M11	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct professional education and training?
M12	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training.
M13	Number	Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language

SN 7.4.3.3 DELETED Educate Cryptologic Personnel

SN 7.4.4 Conduct Interoperability Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Conduct interoperability training that supports the combatant commander's (CCDR) requirements.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, DoDD 1322.18

Notes: Plan, execute, and/or analyze interoperability training to determine if those involved in the training were able to perform the identified tasks and capabilities under the specified conditions and standards. Task may include joint, multinational, and interagency training considerations and requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) or capabilities identified in the commander's training guidance are incorporated in events during a fiscal year (FY).
M2	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces.
M3	Percent	Of joint training events are conducted in accordance with the Joint Event Life Cycle (JELC) as defined in the Joint Training System (JTS).
M4	Percent	Of forces available for training.
M5	Percent	Of trainers available for conducting training.
M6	Percent	Availability of facilities and equipment.
M7	Percent	Of training events scheduled at the Worldwide Scheduling Conference supported.
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?
M9	Percent	Of assigned forces are fully trained.
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct joint,

		multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?
M11	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces.
M12	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces.
M13	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces.
M14	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces.
M15	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?
M16	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?
M17	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint billets have joint professional military education (JPME) appropriate to their experience and level of responsibility.

SN 7.4.5 Manage Language Capability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or execute procedures and programs that identify and/or validate required language capabilities.

References: JP 1-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Language, regional expertise, and cultural (LREC) skills are vital enablers of joint operations. This is particularly true when military activities include performing intelligence missions and immediate and persistent contact with foreign nationals, members of foreign armed forces, and their governments. Language and regional expertise skills can save lives and ensure mission accomplishment throughout the competition continuum. This activity may include conducting the required language capability validation process biennially (or upon command directions), characterizing and constraining (source, type, grade, military specialty) required capabilities, developing holistic concepts and strategies to obtain these capabilities, and reporting these capabilities. This task may include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of language capability programs that have been established.
M2	Percent	Of personnel meeting minimum language proficiency levels.
M3	Yes/No	Has the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission areas been conducted?
M4	Months	Between language capability program validations.

SN 7.4.5.2 Manage Regional Expertise Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or execute procedures that identify and/or validate regional expertise.

References: JP 1-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Language, regional expertise, and cultural (LREC) skills are vital enablers of joint operations. This is particularly true when military activities include performing intelligence missions and immediate and persistent contact with foreign nationals, members of foreign armed forces, and their governments. Language and regional expertise skills can save lives and ensure mission accomplishment throughout the competition continuum. This activity may include conducting the required regional expertise capability validation process biennially (or upon command direction), characterizing and constraining (source, type, grade, military specialty) required capabilities, developing holistic concepts and strategies to obtain these capabilities, and reporting these capabilities. This task may also include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of regional expertise programs that have been established.
M2	Yes/No	Has the requirements generation process been conducted to identify needs based on mission area assessments?
M3	Percent	Of personnel meeting minimum regional expertise proficiency levels.

SN 7.4.6 Provide Training for Other Than Assigned Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Jan-2015

Description: Conduct analysis, planning, and execution of training for other than assigned forces.

References: JP 3-08, CJCSI 1800.01D, CJCSI 3500.01H

Notes: This task may include joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training. It may also include observing the performance of these forces in accordance with (IAW) required capabilities and tasks, to specified conditions and standards, and providing the appropriate reports to the supported commander. Observe the performance of these forces IAW required

capabilities and tasks, to specified conditions and standards, and provide the appropriate reports to the supported commander.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of trainers available for conducting training.
M2	Percent	Availability of facilities and equipment.
M3	Percent	Of resources to conduct training.
M4	Months	To conduct internal assessment of joint training of other than assigned forces.
M5	Percent	Of training events scheduled at the Worldwide Scheduling Conference supported.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups?
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated.
M10	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities.
M11	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities.
M12	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities?
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training for other than assigned forces?
M14	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide joint,

		multinational, interoperability, and interagency training for other than assigned forces.
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SN 7.5 Ensure Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Interoperability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Enable and/or ensure systems are interoperable and/or can provide command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence services.

References: JP 6-0, JP 2-0

Notes: The additional users of the command, control, communications, computers and/or intelligence services may include interagency, State, local, and tribal governments in the case of homeland defense (HD) or defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). They may use the exchange services.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of legacy systems assigned by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) have interoperability solutions identified.
M2	Percent	Of emergent unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) initiatives have documented interoperability key performance parameters.
M3	Percent	Of emergent joint battle management command and control (C2) systems have documented interoperability key performance parameters.
M4	Percent	Of emergent joint fires and/or time-sensitive targeting initiatives have documented interoperability key performance parameters.
M5	Percent	Of emergent fratricide prevention systems have documented

		interoperability key performance parameters.
M6	Percent	Of all transportation automated data process(ing) (ADP) systems interface or have established workarounds.
M7	Percent	Of each theater's communications equipment is interoperable.
M8	Percent	Of each theater's forces use same geodetic reference.
M9	Percent	Of units/organizations with doctrine consistent with unit design, training, and/or materiel.
M10	Percent	Of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) packages from lessons learned submitted to Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).

SN 7.5.1 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC) Keying Material

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide control for all intertheater communications security (COMSEC) package material, intratheater COMSEC, and/or other joint COMSEC programs as assigned.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6520.01 Series, DoDI 8523.01

Notes: This task may include directing the establishment and/or operation of cryptonet, managing the operational use of the keying material assigned to the cryptonet, evaluating communications security (COMSEC) incidents, and maintaining a comprehensive database of all holders of each type of keying material.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do policies and procedures reflect timely adjudication of communications
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		security (COMSEC) compromises, emergency supersession, and destruction of COMSEC keying material?
M2	Yes/No	Do policies and procedures reflect timely requisition, distribution, accounting and disposition of communications security (COMSEC) material worldwide, compromises, emergency supersession and destruction of COMSEC keying material?
M3	Percent	Of assigned supporting forces that have communication security (COMSEC) requirements resolved and in-place prior to arrival and/or performance of duties.

SN 7.5.7.5.7.5 TEST TASK Manage Joint Staff J-7 System's Linkage TEST TASK

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Jul-2020

Description: This is a test task for UJTL and JTIMS. Manage J-7 System's Linkage (JTIMS and DRRs)

References: CJCSM 3500.03E

Notes: This is a test plan to better understand the potential future relationship between JDEIS and JTIMS; the relationship that exists now of the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) and JTIMS; and how JDEIS sees Training Data (ie. TPAs) moving from JTIMS to JDEIS

Measures:

M1	Time/days	Duration to sync up between systems
M2	Yes/No	Data info successfully transferred, sync up in real time

SN 7.6 Participate in Joint Doctrine Staff Actions

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Support development of joint doctrine throughout the life cycle of joint doctrinal publications.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 5120.02 Series, CJCSM 5120.01 Series

Notes: This task may include doctrinal support to joint training and the integrating of validated joint concepts and lessons learned into the development of new and revised publications. This task may involve work from conceptual development, proposal, analysis, approval for development, draft development, and review, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) approval, assessment, and revision.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of suspended assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M2	Percent	Of suspended development tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M3	Percent	Of tasked lessons learned integration activities completed within specified time constraints.
M4	Percent	Of occurrence of doctrinal representation at exercises/training events executed as programmed.
M5	Percent	Of tasked concept integration activities completed within specified time constraints.
M6	Percent	Of training support requests met within specified time frame.

SN 7.8 Provide Interoperability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Provide interoperability throughout missions, systems, and information services.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 2700.01 Series, CJCSI 6211.02 Series, CJCSI 8010.01 Series

Notes: Information services may include the means and ways to generate, acquire, store, transform, process, retrieve, utilize, or make available information via information technology (IT) and national security systems. Systems, units, and forces may provide information services. Information service systems may involve their fundamental organization, embodied in their components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing their design and evolution. This task may enable the technical exchange and operational effectiveness of information.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of information service programs certified to be net ready key performance parameter compliant.
M2	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified for solution architecture interoperability.
M3	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified for data and/or services strategy compliance.
M4	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified and accredited for information assurance (IA).
M5	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified for supportability.

SN 8 Coordinate Military Engagement Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jan-2017

Description: Coordinate the routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and/or elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and their interorganizational partners.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-27, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3165.01C

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security

forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; non-traditional security entities; and foreign populations and groups. This task facilitates the accomplishment of United States (US) national security objectives through the unified action of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, funded by grants.
M2	Percent	Of weapons and major system transfers to foreign nations, funded by loans.
M3	Percent	Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through force module subsystem (FMS).
M4	Percent	Of major weapons and other defense systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through private sales between corporations and foreign agents.
M5	Weeks	To provide assistance to other nations (upon request).
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) security deployments, made to nations with treaty ties to US.
M7	Percent	Of scheduled United States (US) overseas deployments, met.
M8	Months	To prepare United States Government (USG) position on major security related issue.
M9	Percent	Of United States Government (USG) overseas operations with approved consequence management plans.
M10	Percent	Of actions forwarded with hedges against failure, previously coordinated within interagency process.
M11	Percent	Of proposed weapons transfers, gain congressional approval.
M12	Percent	Of operations support non-Department of Defense (DOD) authorities (e.g.

		nongovernmental organization [NGO]).
M13	Percent	Casualty rate in noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) operation (for friendly forces).
M14	Casualties	In noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) operation (among evacuees).
M15	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have formal agreements with the United States Government (USG).
M16	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable in boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to foster multinational/interagency relations?
M17	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to foster multinational/interagency relations?
M18	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities incorporate multinational/interagency relations.
M19	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to foster multinational/interagency relations.
M20	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities foster multinational/interagency relations.
M21	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that foster multinational/interagency relations.
M22	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities foster multinational/interagency relations?
M23	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M24	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners

		to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M25	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

SN 8.1 Assist Foreign Nations or Groups

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Assist foreign nations or groups in support of United States (US) and/or shared security interests, objectives, and strategies.

References: **JP 3-20**, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01 Series

Notes: This task supports those military engagement activities designed to improve the security, governance, economic, and social well-being of a supported nation or group. This task includes activities in support of foreign assistance, security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), coalition support to multinational operations, stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism, counterdrug (CD) operations, countermine activities, humanitarian demining (HDM) assistance activities, peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation, and foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and disaster relief.

Measures:

M1	Days	To respond to country team (CT) requests for assistance (RFA).
M2	Percent	Of CT's foreign military students that were nominated and completed training.
M3	Percent	Of multinational assets transported by the United States (US).
M4	Percent	Of cooperative agreements within your area of responsibility (AOR), updated within last two years (nations with United States [US] treaty commitment[s]).
M5	Percent	Of nations in theater that have

		political-military (POLMIL) agreements with the United States (US).
M6	Percent	Of CT's requests for support (RFS) fulfilled.
M7	Percent	Of supported nations movement requirements, translated to meet required delivery date (RDD).
M8	Percent	Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline.
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups incorporate support to other nations or groups?
M10	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to include support of other nations or groups?
M11	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities include support to other nations or groups.
M12	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives that are integrated to include support other nations or groups.
M13	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to include support for other nations and groups.
M14	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities.
M15	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to support other nations or groups?
M16	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to support other nations or groups?
M17	Percent	Of education focused on mission-

		specific activities that include support to other nations or groups.
M18	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 8.1.1 Direct Security Assistance (SA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Direct, administer, and/or provide guidance for the provision of defense articles, military training, advisory assistance, and/or other defense-related services to foreign security forces (FSF).

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01Series

Notes: Security assistance (SA) programs are provided by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives and in coordination with the relevant United States Government (USG) agencies. This task may include security cooperation (SC)-related programs, advisory and training assistance, and other SA provisions. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To provide assistance to other nations (upon request).
M2	Percent	Of United States (US) security deployments, made to nations with treaty ties to the US.
M3	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities and/or objectives are integrated to further relations with partner nations.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of

		performance?
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SN 8.1.10 Coordinate Combating Terrorism (CbT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate global actions, including antiterrorism (AT) and counterterrorism (CT), to oppose terrorism through disruption, deterrence, prevention, and defeat of terrorist networks or to respond to terrorist actions.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-05, JP 3-27, CJCSI 3121.01 series, DODD 2000.12, DODI 2000.12, DODI 2000.16

Notes: These actions may include antiterrorism (AT), counterterrorism (CT), flexible response options, consequence management (CM), intelligence support, information operations (IO), and communications synchronization. Intelligence support may be used to identify, influence, and target terrorist leaders and networks. IO may integrate a variety of information-related capabilities (IRC) to influence, disrupt, deter, impede, or prevent terrorist and terrorism-supporting activities. IO and communications synchronization are vital in communicating will, intent, and capability in the effort to deter terrorism. Department of Defense (DOD) and supporting agencies may conduct these efforts either unilaterally, or by, through, and with partner nations (PN) to defeat terrorism.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To complete staff estimates (after mission receipt).
M2	Yes/No	Is strategic intelligence data provided in support of operational commander (from receipt of request)?
M3	Yes/No	Are essential elements of information collected?
M4	Percent	Of deliberate targets hit on time.
M5	Hours	To submit course(s) of action (COA) (after receipt of national strategic direction) as dictated by established execute orders (EXORD), operation plans (OPLAN), and concept plans (CONPLAN).
M6	Yes/No	Are antiterrorism (AT) plans or concept of operations (CONOPS) coordinated,

		approved, and executable?
M7	Validated	Update target packages in support of established execute orders (EXORD) and concept plans (CONPLAN).
M8	Annually	Exercise pre-crisis and crisis response options as per established execute orders (EXORD) and concept plans (CONPLAN).
M9	Hours	To direct Department of Defense (DOD) response capability in support of civilian authority requirements upon receipt of a request.
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate actions to combat terrorism?
M11	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate actions to combat terrorism?
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities that incorporate actions to combat terrorism.
M13	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate actions to combat terrorism.
M14	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that coordinate actions to combat terrorism
M15	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that coordinate actions to combat terrorism.
M16	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate actions to combat terrorism.
M17	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces and civilian agencies in native language.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand

		capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M19	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M20	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 8.1.11 DELETED Direct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

SN 8.1.14 DELETED Coordinate Export License Control Activity

SN 8.1.15 Direct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Direct Military Civil Operations that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and/or the civilian populace.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive (whole-of-
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		government) approach adopted to address a regional or transregional problem set?
M2	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities are integrated to enhance civil-military relations.
M3	Number	Of operations orders that include mission-specific activities to enhance civil-military relations.
M4	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to enhance civil-military relations?
M5	Number	Of Combatant Commander (CCDRs) exercises conducted to enhance civil-military relations.
M6	Number	Of Combatant Commander (CCDRs) major staff training exercises conducted to enhance civil-military relations.

SN 8.1.16 Direct Security Force Assistance (SFA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Direct military activities related to developing the capacity and/or capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions.

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Foreign security forces (FSF) are organizations and personnel under host nation (HN) control that have a mission of protecting HN sovereignty from internal or external threats. Elements of FSF normally include full-time, reserve, or auxiliary military forces, border guards (to include various coast guard), or other similar capabilities at the local through national levels. Institutions that support FSF include government ministries or departments, academies, training centers, logistics centers, and other similar activities from the local through national levels. As a subset of security cooperation (SC), security force assistance (SFA) aims to improve the professionalism, capacity, and capabilities of FSF and their supporting institutions through organize,

train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise (OTERA) initiatives. SFA may also contribute to HN security sector reform (SSR). SFA actions are integrated into the United States (US) ambassador's country plan. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M2	Percent	Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through foreign military sales (FMS).
M3	Percent	Of exercises focused on mission-specific activities that foster multinational/interagency relations.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 8.1.17 Direct Unconventional Warfare (UW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities that enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power.

References: JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 series, CJCSI 3210.06 series, DODD 3000.07

Notes: This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of

coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) that incorporate unconventional warfare (UW) activities as options for achieving objectives.
M2	Percent	Of interorganizational requirements that partners can meet.
M3	Yes/No	Does DOD regularly educate national leadership regarding unconventional warfare (UW) as a strategic option?

SN 8.1.18 DELETED Direct Peace Operations (PO)

SN 8.1.19 DELETED Direct Counterdrug (CD) Operations

SN 8.1.2 DELETED Provide Foreign Assistance

SN 8.1.3 Direct Stabilization Efforts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Apr-2022

Description: Direct military and/or civil stabilization activities. Maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and/or provide humanitarian relief in a foreign country destabilized by armed conflict or other incident.

References: **JP 3-07**, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06 Series, DoDD 3000.05, DoDD 3000.07

Notes: Stabilization efforts are an essential component of achieving strategic results made possible by military activities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge. Proper planning of Operational Contract Support (OCS) can help achieve the desired end state.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of requested stability operations equipment support provided.
M2	Percent	Of requested stability operations transportation support provided.
M3	Time	To initiate training support for stability operations.
M4	Time	To commit United States (US) forces conducting stability operations (upon request).
M5	Yes/No	Are relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M6	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address relevant activities that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M7	Percent	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).
M8	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).
M9	Percent	Of exercises focusing on mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction

		(SSTR).
M10	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional force mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M11	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional force mission-specific relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M12	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M13	Percent	Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).

SN 8.1.4 Direct Military Civic Action (MCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jan-2017

Description: Direct programs and/or projects managed by United States (US) military forces but executed primarily by a partner nation (PN) that contribute to the economic and social development of a PN civil society, thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the PN government and its security forces.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-0, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

Notes: Unlike humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), military civic action MCA is conducted primarily by partner nation (PN) security forces and helps provide legitimacy and social standing to the PNs government and its security

forces. This task includes coordination and synchronization of Information Operations (IO) and relevant information related capabilities (IRCs).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M2	Percent	Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).
M3	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M4	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M5	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M6	Percent	Of exercises focusing on mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M7	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability

		operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M8	Percent	Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include relevant activities conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M9	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address relevant activities that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M10	Percent	Of requested stability operations equipment support provided.
M11	Percent	Of requested stability operations transportation support provided.
M12	Time	To initiate training support for stability operations.
M13	Time	To commit United States (US) forces conducting stability operations (upon request).

SN 8.1.5 Direct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jun-2021

Description: Direct United States (US) forces provision of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).

References: **JP 3-29**, JP 3-0, JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 3000.05

Notes: Foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) provided by United States (US) Armed Forces is limited in scope and duration and is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation (HN) that has the primary responsibility for providing assistance to its population. It is designed to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. FHA operations are normally conducted in support of the larger United States Government (USG) response led by the Department of State (DOS) or the

United States Agency for International Developments (USAID). The US military may also conduct FHA activities as part of a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) security cooperation (SC) program and/or to achieve specific combatant command campaign plan (CCP) objectives. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may, but rarely will, require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop plan for providing assistance.
M2	Days	For military forces/supplies to arrive in theater.
M3	Percent	Of requested personnel, provided.
M4	Percent	Of requested supplies, provided.
M5	Yes/No	United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides initial feasibility analysis not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander (CCDR).
M6	Hours	To provide initial feasibility analysis to supported combatant commander (CCDR) for commander's estimate.
M7	Percent	Of supported nation movement requirements transported to meet their latest arrival date (LAD) or time lines.

SN 8.1.5.1 DELETED Direct Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

SN 8.1.6 Direct Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Direct civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the relationship between military forces, civil authorities and local population.

References: JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Civil Affairs Operations (CAO) may be conducted or directed at all levels of war depending on the mission of the civil affairs unit. CAO are actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs (CA) personnel and forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. This task may occur in localities where military forces are present and require CA functional specialty skills to coordinate with interorganizational partners. This task may contribute to transitional military governance and military support to civil governance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To develop policy that addresses civil needs of subject nation.
M2	Months	To develop plan/procedure for transition, continuation, or termination of civil-military operations (CMO) functions.
M3	Weeks	To identify host-nation support (HNS) contractor resources.
M4	Weeks	To assess host nation (HN) government, including economic conditions and attitudes of civilians.
M5	Percent	Of subject nation civil population supporting United States (US) civil affairs (CA) policy.

SN 8.1.7 Coordinate Information Sharing Arrangements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Arrange for the selected release and disclosure of unclassified and classified information in support of multinational operations and/or exercises.

References: **JP 3-16**, JP 2-0, JP 3-08, CJCSI 5221.01 Series, DoDD 5230.11, NDP-1

Notes: This task may involve coordination with national intelligence agencies, law enforcement agencies (LEA) (down to the state and local levels), and the Department of State . This task may also involve the negotiation and management of agreements with international partners. For example, there are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address maritime security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and emphasize information sharing among members. These maritime security groups (e.g., regimes) already have information sharing arrangements and can provide a venue for information sharing.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of appropriate international agencies that have information sharing memoranda of agreement (MOA) or letters of agreement with combatant commanders (CCDR) (right agency/right agreement).
M2	Percent	Of appropriate United States (US) national-level agencies that have information sharing memoranda of agreement (MOA) or letters of agreement with combatant commanders (CCDR) (right agency/right agreement).
M3	Weeks	To develop information sharing arrangements with multinational partners.
M4	Percent	Of multinational partners, allowed access to all required information.
M5	Instances	Of requests to change existing intelligence disclosure/release policy.

M6	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?
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SN 8.1.8 DELETED Provide Support to Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

SN 8.1.9 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Nov-2016

Description: Foster mutually beneficial relationships between the Department of Defense (DOD) and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs).

References: **JP 3-08**, JP 3-57

Notes: This task includes developing the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation of combatant commanders (CCDRs) or their subordinates in their operational areas (OAs) with the field activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This task also includes arranging for cooperation between the field activities of United States (US)-based NGOs and CCDRs or their subordinate commanders with foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) responsibilities. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) has the principal United States Government (USG) responsibility of funding and working with NGOs in the field. Accreditation/verification of NGOs is a formal process managed by USAID/DCHA that will work with CCDRs, or their subordinate commanders with humanitarian responsibilities, to arrange cooperation with the field activities of US-based NGOs. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	For nongovernmental organization (NGO) to obtain approval to provide support.
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M2	Percent	Of concerned nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) able to obtain arrangement for cooperation with joint force commander (JFC).
M3	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have agreements (formal or informal) with the Department of Defense (DOD) on crisis response.
M4	Days	For approval of nongovernmental organization (NGO) request for support (RFS).

SN 8.2 Direct Interagency Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Provide specified support to United States Government (USG), departments, agencies, US states, citizens and/or foreign states.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: This task often requires interorganizational coordination and some form of civil-military operations (CMO). This task may include providing support to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies responsible for supporting and assisting United States (US) states and citizens or foreign states requiring assistance. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional warfare and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	For Department of Defense (DOD) forces (active and Reserve Component(s) [RC(s)]), to respond to request from domestic civil authorities.
M2	Hours	For Department of Defense (DOD) to contact all relevant agencies.
M3	Percent	Of military manning requirements for other government agencies met.
M4	Percent	Of military manning requirements for Department of Defense (DOD) and joint

		agencies met.
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) agencies have established communication links to Department of Defense (DOD).
M6	Percent	Of requested agencies participating in joint exercise.
M7	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) to which combat support agency (CSA) provides liaison officer(s) (LNOs).
M8	Hours	To validate incoming short notice requirements (lift or courier) and pass to appropriate component(s).
M9	Hours	To provide feasibility analysis to supported agency, if United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)-controlled assets required.
M10	Days	For United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to provide feasibility analysis to supported agency, if commercial lift required.
M11	Percent	Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline.

SN 8.2.1 Participate in Combat Support Agency (CSA) Sustainment Processes

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Provide personnel and logistic support to combat support agencies (CSAs).

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 4-0

Notes: The combat support agencies (CSAs) include: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), etc. This task includes supporting the Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint agencies, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and unified and specified commands, meeting standards established by law.
M2	Yes/No	Is feasibility analysis to support agencies provided not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with that agency?
M3	Hours	To validate incoming short-notice requirements and pass to appropriate component.
M4	Percent	Of requested support/assistance meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline.
M5	Weeks	To fill gap between departing and incoming personnel.
M6	Days	To initiate support to requesting agency.
M7	Percent	Of military manning requirements of Department of Defense (DOD) and joint agencies, met.
M8	Days	Prior to first day of month of execution, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides lift schedules for Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP).

SN 8.2.2 Assist United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jun-2017

Description: Direct provision of specified assistance to non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States Government (USG) departments and agencies when requested by lead federal agency.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-57

Notes: Support may include defense support to civil authorities (DSCA), military support to civilian law enforcement agencies (LEAs), military assistance for civil disturbances, counterdrug operations (CDOPS), combating terrorism (CbT), noncombatant evacuation (which are covered in other tasks and by other joint publications [JPs]), and building a science and technology base. There currently are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address maritime security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/ international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and all emphasize information sharing among members. Many of these maritime security groups (e.g., regimes) rely on participating nations defense organizations to provide assistance in enforcement and for information systems.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To send Department of Defense (DOD) forces (Active Component [AC] and Reserve Component [RC]), when called to aid domestic civil authorities.
M2	Percent	Of required agency support provided.
M3	Percent	Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence sharing agreements with combatant command (CCMD).
M4	Days	To initiate support to requesting agency.
M5	Hours	To provide cost estimate to the requesting agency.
M6	Percent	Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline.
M7	Hours	To validate incoming short-notice requirements and pass to appropriate component.
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support other government agencies?
M9	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to support other government agencies?

M10	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to support other government agencies?
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to support other government agencies.
M12	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies.
M13	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies.
M14	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to support other government agencies?
M15	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to support other government agencies?
M16	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies.
M17	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

SN 8.2.3 DELETED Support Evacuation of Noncombatants from Theaters

SN 8.2.4 Direct Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Oct-2024

Description: Direct Department of Defense (DoD) support of United States (US) civil authorities.

References: JP 3-28, JP 3-08, JP 3-27

Notes: Defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) includes support to predict, assess, prepare for, prevent, protect from, respond to, and recover from domestic emergencies (including terrorist attacks, major disasters, both natural and man-made), cybersecurity incident response, law enforcement support, other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for planned special events. The Department of Defense (DoD) may provide DSCA in response to a request for assistance (RFA) from United States (US) civil authorities and upon approval from appropriate authorities. By definition, DSCA operations are conducted only in the US homeland, the physical region that includes the continental United States (CONUS), Alaska, Hawaii, US territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. Contracted support to joint forces engaged in DSCA operations may be a primary means to accomplish certain types of requirements, especially engineering and construction. Contracted support is usually limited but may increase in scope and scale for catastrophic and multi-state events.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities?
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered?
M3	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities.
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to assist civil authorities.
M5	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities.
M6	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities.

M7	Instances	Of staff assistance and liaison visits to federal and state emergency management offices.
M8	Minutes	To establish links to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state emergency management offices to support civil authorities.
M9	Percent	Of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state emergency management offices maintain on-line communications with Department of Defense (DoD) communications centers.
M10	Percent	Of victims have some form of shelter within 24 hours of disaster.
M11	Percent	Of victims have access to potable water within 24 hours of disaster.
M12	Percent	Of victims that have one warm meal each day within 24 hours of disaster.
M13	Instances	Of Department of Defense (DoD) forces (active and/or Reserve Component(s) [RC]) conducting humanitarian assistance (HA) in support of domestic civil authorities.
M14	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) personnel or equipment to arrive at scene of a natural disaster (after receiving a request).
M15	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) personnel or equipment to arrive at scene of a natural disaster (after occurrence).
M16	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate appropriate forces for the mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities?

SN 8.3 Conduct Interagency Interaction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Foster the routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and/or elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and those of other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and state, territorial, local, and/or tribal government agencies.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-28, JP 3-29

Notes: This task may include working with United States (US) interorganizational partners to plan, coordinate, and assess mutual activities to achieve unified action in the execution of United States Government (USG) efforts to protect and advance US national interests and objectives. The task may include integrating military planning, operations, and activities into broader USG efforts. The task may include integrating interagency partners into US military planning, operations, and activities. This task includes working within the Department of Defense (DOD) guidelines for interagency coordination and establishing informal liaisons to ensure the resolution of differences and the shaping of issues within the National Security Council System (NSCS). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to requests for humanitarian assistance (HA).
M2	Percent	Of Congressional oversight foreign deployments approved.
M3	Percent	Of intelligence and security operations (requiring notification of select committees), considered favorably.
M4	Percent	Of agencies have permanent Joint Staff or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) liaison officer(s) (LNOs) in place.
M5	Percent	Of interagency visits have special badge (e.g., escort) procedures.
M6	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with Joint Staff (JS) developed hedges against failure.
M7	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with Department of Defense (DOD)-coordinated hedges against failure.
M8	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with interagency process coordinated hedges against

		failure.
M9	Percent	Of interagency meetings include Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)/Joint Staff (JS) representatives.
M10	Percent	Of instances of interagency actions not integrating nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) requirements.
M11	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other United States Government [USG] agencies) considered to coordinate military activities within the interagency process?

SN 8.3.3 Establish Interagency Cooperation Structures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Establish mechanisms that enable the Department of Defense (DoD) to conduct liaison and coordinate with the National Security Council System (NSCS), other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and state, territorial, local, and/or tribal government agencies.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1

Notes: Task focuses on Department of Defense (DoD) mechanisms that enable DoD to participate in interagency processes to foster unity of effort and achieve unified action in the pursuit of United States national interests. It includes establishing mechanisms for external government departments and agencies to participate in DoD processes. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of involved agencies have permanent Joint Staff (JS) liaison officers (LNOs) in place.
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M2	Hours	To coordinate action/option with agency.
M3	Percent	Of interagency visits have special badge (e.g., escort) procedures.
M4	Percent	Of involved agencies have permanent Joint Staff (JS) or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) liaison officers (LNOs) in place.

SN 8.3.4 DELETED Coordinate Consequence Management (CM) in the Interagency Arena

SN 9 Coordinate Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Execute a continuous countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) campaign with a coordinated, whole-of-government effort to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation use, and/or effects of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and/or related expertise, materials, and technologies.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-11, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSI 3520.02 series, DODD 2060.03, DODI 2000.21

Notes: The Department of Defense (DOD) contributes to this whole-of-government effort by providing joint forces that plan and execute tasks so the United States (US), its forces, allies, partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked with WMD. These joint forces also prepare for the execution of contingency responses to WMD-related crises.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of nations with nuclear attack capability.
M2	Number	Of nations with chemical attack capability.
M3	Percent	Change in number of weapons of mass

		destruction (WMD) capable states over past years.
M4	Number	Of nations with biological attack capability.
M5	Number	Of non-state actors with assessed weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities.
M6	Number	Of plans with countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) actions included.
M7	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use.
M8	Instances	Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used.
M9	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in a nation-state.
M10	Days/Hours	To describe the posture and disposition of the nation-states.
M11	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship, which possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M12	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M13	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with Department of State (DOS) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to obtain international weapons of mass destruction (WMD) legal authorities, exercises, protocols,

		standards, and agreements and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA)?
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SN 9.1.10 Coordinate Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Attribution

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Support interagency investigation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents to determine the origin of the material and/or weapon, as well as those responsible for a CBRN event.

References: JP 3-40, CJCSI 3110.01 series, DODD S-2060.04

Notes: Task may require assessment to identify and characterize the total extent of the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident. Forensic-enabled intelligence (FEI) collection, processing, exploitation, and/or analysis capabilities support the identification of CBRN sourcing and attribution. Joint forces directly support the attribution process through intelligence (e.g., site exploitation), sample collection and/or transfer, and technical analysis. This task may include the employment of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for CBRN incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and/or attribution. Also may include analyzing interagency intelligence information and/or data provided by intelligence agencies or resources and collaborating with interagency and international entities. Department of Justice (DOJ), through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), is the lead federal agency (LFA) for any criminal investigation of any terrorism or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event involving the use, or threatened use, of biological and chemical agents. This task can involve the analysis of biological and/or related materials to determine the sequence of events leading up to an incident, and attribute responsible parties. This task is typically carried out as part of the Respond line of effort (LOE) and the CBRN Response specialized activity.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and
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		mission execution, coordinated interagency support for CBRN forensics operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M2	Yes/No	Is the laboratory role fully defined and coordinated by Department of Defense (DoD) with interagency partners?
M3	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Yes/No	Are plans in place for decontamination of personnel and equipment following sample collection of agents?
M5	Number	Of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution.
M6	Days/Weeks	To analyze interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources collaborating with interagency and international entities.
M7	Hours/Days	For the rapid fusion of technical data with intelligence and law enforcement information.
M8	Yes/No	Have combatant command (CCMD) requests for information/requests for deployable assets and reach back support assistance (RFI/RFA) been processed and prioritized?
M9	Yes/No	Are chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) forensic collection protocols established in a Department of Defense (DOD) instruction/manual or standard operating procedure (SOP)?
M10	Yes/No	To support an interagency investigation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.
M11	Days	To identify and characterize the total extent of the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident (agent identity, physical properties and amount of agent, exposed area, and release mechanism).

SN 9.1.3 Identify Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Vulnerabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop and/or maintain an understanding of United States (US) and/or partner nation (PN) vulnerabilities to existing and emerging weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats.

References: JP 3-40

Notes: Activities include Department of Defense (DOD) interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to host nations (HN). Effectively planning countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities is a critical means for furthering progress towards CWMD strategic end states and encouraging future cooperation in case of a crisis or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. Cooperation with PNs reduces WMD risks by improving or promoting defense relationships and capacity to conduct CWMD operations. Mutually beneficial improved CWMD capabilities are achieved through security cooperation arrangements, military-to-military contact, burden-sharing agreements, combined military activities, supporting nonproliferation and counterproliferation agreements, and support to international institutions. These activities also support cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and diplomatic efforts such as treaties, agreements, and control regimes. This task is typically executed in the Protect line of effort (LOE) but may be related to both WMD Defeat and CBRN Response specialized activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems?
M2	Percent	Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments.
M3	Percent	Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical,

		biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M4	Percent	Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment.
M5	Days	To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M6	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post - exposure countermeasures.
M7	Number	Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M8	Number	Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M9	Percent	Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed.
M10	Percent	Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits.
M11	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M12	Percent	Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements.
M13	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) and

		seaports of debarkation (SPOD) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations.
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SN 9.2 Prevent Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct activities in conjunction with whole-of-government and/or partner nations (PN) to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by actors of concern who do not currently possess them.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-08, JP 3-20, CJCSI 3110.01 series, DODD 5105.62

Notes: Activities include Department of Defense (DOD) interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to host nations (HN). Effectively planning countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities is a critical means for furthering progress towards CWMD strategic end states and encouraging future cooperation in case of a crisis or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. CWMD planning conducted in cooperation with allies and partners reduces WMD risks by improving or promoting defense relationships and capacity of allied and partners to conduct CWMD operations. Mutually beneficial improved CWMD capabilities are achieved through security cooperation (SC) arrangements, military-to-military contact, burden-sharing agreements, combined military activities, supporting nonproliferation and counterproliferation agreements, and support to international institutions. These activities also support cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and diplomatic efforts such as treaties, agreements, and control regimes. This task may be related to the Prevent line of effort (LOE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has the Joint Staff synchronized chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) information sharing with the affected combatant command (CCMD) and the supporting combat support agencies (CSA)?
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M2	Yes/No	Has the Joint Staff coordinated interagency support for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises and operations?
M3	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M4	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M5	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M6	Number	Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSOCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts.
M7	Number	Of deterrence failure instances resulting in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon acquisition.
M8	Yes/No	Has the Joint Staff apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution?
M9	Number	Of deterrence successful instances where an identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capability was not acquired.
M10	Number	Of fiscal year (FY) visits with allies or partners or other stakeholders to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training, exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas.

SN 9.2.1 Coordinate Weapons of Mass destruction (WMD) Pathway Defeat

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Coordinate pathway defeat activities and/or operations and investments in conjunction with whole-of-government and partner nations (PN) to raise barriers to the acquisition and/or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-25

Notes: Pathway defeat activities are designed to impose recurring, collectively reinforcing, and/or enduring costs and setbacks on those seeking to acquire or proliferate weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and/or related capabilities. These activities target the entire spectrum of an adversary's pathway from intent through development and employment of WMD. Activities focus on delaying, disrupting, destroying, and/or otherwise complicating specific nodes, links, and/or supporting networks prior to an adversary's acquisition of WMD. This involves employing tailored lethal and nonlethal capabilities to neutralize and/or destroy weapons and agents; delivery systems; and materials, facilities, and processes, including the functional and/or structural defeat of hardened targets. This task may related to the Prevent line of effort (LOE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces.
M2	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and direction, and decentralized execution.
M3	Yes/No	Has the DOD validated combatant command (CCMD) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) regional plans and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans?

M4	Yes/No	Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD), supporting combat support agencies (CSA), and the interagency .
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SN 9.2.3 Prevent Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Coordinate whole-of-government and/or partner nation (PN) activities to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related technologies, materials, and/or expertise.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-25, CJCSI 3110.01 series

Notes: The global security environment is becoming more complex and threatened with adversary pursuit of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), delivery systems, and related chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) technologies which challenges the joint force, international organizations, and partner nations (PN). The evolution of the WMD threat has created new challenges for joint force commanders (JFC) beyond dealing with adversary WMD use. The proliferation of WMD is a transregional problem that routinely crosses combatant command (CCMD) boundaries. The primary challenges facing the JFC encompass the following: the diversity of threat actors—expansion from traditional state actors down to the possibility of a lone actor with no particular affiliation, the emergence of novel WMD threats (i.e., nontraditional agents [NTAs]), the dual-use nature of much of the related technology and expertise, and the increasing complexity of the WMD continuum and number of proliferation and procurement networks.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
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		interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF)?
M2	Yes/No	Do combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and direction, and decentralized execution?
M3	Yes/No	Has the DOD validated combatant command (CCMD) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) regional plans and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans?
M4	Yes/No	Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD), supporting combat support agencies (CSA), and the interagency .

SN 9.2.6 Conduct Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) Search

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Nov-2023

Description: Conduct operations to locate and/or identify chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons, materials, hallmarks, indicators, signatures, and/or warnings for CBRN weapons, processes, and materials of concern.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-11, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3110.01 Series (TS), DoDD 3150.08

Notes: Combatant command (CCMD)-designated forces are trained, equipped, directly assisted, and advised by qualified Department of Defense (DoD) assets/resources to conduct operations to locate and identify chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons, materials, hallmarks, indicators, signatures and/or warnings for CBRN weapons, processes, and materials of concern during the execution of this task. The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Domestic Nuclear Detection Office is the primary entity in the United States Government (USG) for implementing domestic nuclear detection efforts for a managed and coordinated response to radiological and nuclear threats, as well as the integration of federal nuclear forensics programs. The Department of Energy (DOE) has radiological search teams to locate and identify radiological material, render safe capability to make sure a nuclear device is safe, and a CBRN response to determine the spread of radiological material. This task is typically executed in the Respond line of effort (LOE) and the CBRN Response specialized activity may be related to the Response LOE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is linkage maintained between combatant commands (CCMD) and technical experts via reach back to United States Government (USG) national laboratories?
M2	Yes/No	Do forces train, advise, and/or assist combatant commands (CCMD) in accordance with theater plans for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) response?
M3	Yes/No	Do forces maintain readiness in accordance with combatant command (CCMD) requirements and plans?
M4	Yes/No	Are forces able to redeploy assets from the designated mission areas following mission conclusion?
M5	Yes/No	Do forces notify, prepare, and/or deploy to designated mission areas as directed in the execute order (EXORD)?
M6	Percent	Of readiness level maintained of radiological detection equipment supplied to the combatant command (CCMD).
M7	Yes/No	Can forces reconstitute and/or refit

		assets following redeployment?
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SN 9.3 Contain and Reduce Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Contain and/or defeat the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) against the United States (US), its forces, allies, and partners.

References: JP 3-40, CJCSI 3520.02 series, DODD 2060.02

Notes: Synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) strategies, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms by defeating and disabling and interdicting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN), devices, delivery systems, and associated technologies, materials, and expertise. Operations may be taken to contain or roll back current weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, defeat delivery systems, and protect United States (US) interests from the threat, or use, of WMD. Activities may be applied against adversaries early on in the WMD development and acquisition stages, as well as later after they have developed or acquired WMD, threatened to use it or have used it, and to eliminate any residual WMD capabilities. The contain and roll back pillar primarily encompasses activities of defeat, disable, and disposal and may also include WMD security cooperation. This task can synchronize existing counterproliferation (CP) programs to defeat the threat or use of WMD against the US, its forces, its allies, and/or partners.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M2	Number	Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training,

		materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M3	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M4	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the adversary's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M5	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M6	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated with global command and control (C2) communications systems, and alert and warning networks, and 100 percent mission capable?
M7	Number	Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M8	Number	Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M9	Number	Of Department of Defense (DOD) contain and rollback

		initiatives/events/incidents coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) monthly, with synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M10	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of contain and rollback projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]).
M11	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) capabilities.
M12	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M13	Days	To identify commercial facilities government (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M14	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and consequence management [CM]), and

		of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M15	Yes/No	Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA)?
M16	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter experts (SME) in response to combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests.
M17	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to include coordinating civilian personnel and contractor support?
M18	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M19	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M20	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M21	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.

M22	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M23	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M24	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M25	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.

SN 9.3.1 Synchronize Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Active Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Defeat chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons and/or employ actions to divert, neutralize, or destroy those weapons or their means of delivery while en route to their target.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 3-11, JP 3-41, JP 5-0, DODD 2060.02, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Except in the case of employing boost-phase intercept capabilities, passive defense measures should be fully developed and deployed prior to initiating active defense operations in the theater/joint operations area (JOA). This task may protect national centers of gravity (COG), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, industrial capabilities, and infrastructure from foreign terrorists and other foreign groups. It may provide warning of impact areas and predicts resulting hazards allowing the issuance of specific directives for defensive actions. This task can develop, and synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) active defense strategies, doctrine, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms to protect all assets from attack by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons by using assets to detect, divert/intercept, and counter/destroy weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.

Measures:

M1	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M2	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable?
M3	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M4	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M5	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M6	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon

		attacks that reached their target.
M7	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks intercepted.
M8	Number	Of United States (US) casualties, both combatant and noncombatant.
M9	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of active defense projects, and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M10	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M11	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) to enhance intelligence support regarding weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities of all state and non-state actors, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA)?
M12	Yes/No	Has the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for CBRN operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA)?
M13	Hours	To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SME) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFI).
M14	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams (managing

		weapons of mass destruction [WMD] active defense) with subject matter experts (SME) in response to combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests.
M15	Days	To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M16	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures to deploying personnel and units/organizations.
M17	Days	To deploy pre-positioned passive defense assets/materials.
M18	Number	Of nations where overflight/transit agreements are in place to deploy/employ/redeploy multinational and United States (US) forces for active defense.

SN 9.3.2 Coordinate Disposal of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct systematic efforts to remove the remnants of an actor's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-08, JP 3-42, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSI 3125.01 series, DODI 2000.21

Notes: This task may include working with interagency organizations, partner nations (PN), and international organizations to reduce or contain existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) stockpiles and associated delivery systems, reduce and dispose of excess WMD-related material and delivery systems to improve the security of WMD-related material systems, and to consolidate those that cannot be disposed of to as few locations as practicable. Actions may also include deliberate technical processes that reduce or dismantle production methods, materials, stockpiles, and technical

infrastructure; establishment of protocols of reductions and compensation or agreements to return seized cargo; the redirection of WMD-related technologies, materials, or an actors efforts and expertise towards peaceful productive activities; and monitoring to ensure expertise or program elements are not re-constituted or reused in any illicit capacity. Typically the joint force commander (JFC) sets conditions for disposition of an actor of concerns WMD program, final disposition will probably require a larger United States (US) or international effort. This task is typically executed as part of the Respond line of effort (LOE) and the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-Response specialized activity.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) prepared and provided supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations?
M2	Days	For Department of State (DOS) to notify the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) of discoveries and/or destruction of chemical weapons materials and former production facilities.
M3	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).
M4	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M5	Hours	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M6	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) provided assistance in

		interagency coordination for the transition/transfer of responsibility of residual weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations from United States (US) Armed Forces to other agencies, intergovernmental forces, or nation-states?
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SN 9.3.3 Coordinate Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Defeat

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop, field, and/or extend tailored lethal and nonlethal capabilities to conduct specialized WMD defeat missions targeting the ability to assemble, stockpile, deliver, transfer, and/or employ WMD.

References: JP 3-40

Notes: After an actor of concern has obtained weapons of mass destruction (WMD) critical requirements (e.g., expertise, technology, components, materials, delivery systems, facilities and processes), WMD defeat efforts target critical vulnerabilities (e.g., the ability to assemble, stockpile, deliver, transfer, or employ WMD) and seek to neutralize or destroy them. This involves the joint forces commander (JFC) employing tailored lethal and nonlethal capabilities to neutralize or destroy weapons and agents; delivery systems; and materials, facilities, and processes, including the functional or structural defeat of hardened targets. This task may be executed in either the Prevent or Respond lines of effort (LOEs).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M2	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C- 2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those

		capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M3	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the adversary's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M4	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M5	Yes/No	Is the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent mission capable and fully integrated with global command and control (C2) communications systems, and alert and warning networks?
M6	Number	Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M7	Number	Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M8	Number	Of Department of Defense (DOD) contain and rollback initiatives/events/incidents coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) monthly, with synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M9	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development of

		contain and rollback projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]).
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SN 9.3.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Counterforce Operations

SN 9.3.3.2 Understand the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Environment, Threats, and Vulnerabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop and/or maintain a comprehensive understanding of the actors and their chosen means of attack.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 3-11, JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01 series

Notes: Attacks can be chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN), weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or toxic industrial materials (TIM) that affect the operational environment. This task includes locating, identifying, characterizing, assessing, attributing, and predicting threats against United States (US) and partner vulnerabilities. Capabilities that support these tasks include detection, modeling, identity intelligence, detailed operational planning, and analysis of materials, precursors, and agents related to WMD proliferation, development, or use. The joint force commander (JFC) may use a combination of assets and resources such as surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence specialists, interorganizational experts, conventional forces, and special operations forces (SOF) in support of this activity. This activity is an iterative process undertaken continually throughout the planning process and during execution of operations and activities. As a result, it is an essential enabler to planning, preparing, and executing three other countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities; cooperate with and support partners; control, defeat, disable, and/or dispose of WMD threats; and safeguard the force and manage consequences.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments.
M2	Percent	Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M3	Percent	Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment.
M4	Days	To publish pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment.
M5	Percent	Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation.
M6	Percent	Of force completed pre-deployment screening.
M7	Percent	Of force completed post-deployment screening.
M8	Days	To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M9	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures.
M10	Number	Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M11	Number	Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M12	Percent	Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed.
M13	Percent	Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits.

M14	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M15	Percent	Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements.
M16	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COA).
M17	Hours	To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COA) for decision makers.
M18	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) and seaports of debarkation (SPOD) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations.
M19	Years	To develop and transition peacetime science and technology (ST) capabilities to an acquisition product for the warfighter.
M20	Yes/No	Have science and technology (ST) roadmaps been updated annually to depict technology initiative, transition opportunities, and evolutionary insertions?
M21	Yes/No	Were Quarterly Technology Transition Review meetings held to assess potential science and technology (ST) programs for transition?
M22	Months	To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis.
M23	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of passive defense

		projects, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M24	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M25	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems?
M26	Number	Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M27	Number	Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide programs across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum.

SN 9.3.4 Coordinate Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Deny the effects of current and/or emerging weapons of mass of mass destruction (WMD) threats through layered, integrated defense.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-08, JP 3-42, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSI 3125.01 series, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Enable the Department of Defense (DOD) to protect the force, project power, preserve alliances, preclude strategic gains by adversaries, and reduce risks to United States (US) interests. It is particularly important to possess the ability to stop imminent weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use and help attribute the nature and source of a WMD attack. The development and deployment of defenses must take into account both known threats and potential surprises in adversary WMD technology and employment methods, particularly those that could present challenges to existing countermeasures.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) prepared and provided supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations?
M2	Days	For Department of State (DOS) to notify the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) of discoveries and/or destruction of chemical weapons materials and former production facilities.
M3	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).
M4	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M5	Hours	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M6	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of

		Defense (OSD) provided assistance in interagency coordination for the transition/transfer of responsibility of residual weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations from United States (US) Armed Forces to other agencies, intergovernmental forces, or nation-states?
M7	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

SN 9.3.5 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Deterrence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct layered and/or integrated deterrence activities to prevent weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use by presenting a credible United States (US) and/or partner nation (PN) response.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3110.01 series

Notes: Actions to influence an adversary's decision-making processes may include engagements, strategic messaging, security cooperation activities, force posturing and forward deployment, and demonstration of fielded countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) capabilities. This task may include actions taken to prevent and protect against threats, including implementing counter actions that deny the effects an enemy intends to achieve through the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); exploiting an adversary's vulnerabilities, and mitigating risks through an active global campaign to counter WMD use or threat of use. The intent is to defeat WMD pathways and disrupt actors of concern's progress along the WMD continuum. The coordination of measures may extend the time required for WMD acquisition and development, serve the connectivity between WMD supply and demand, defeat adversary activities along the WMD pathways, and set conditions to prevent or mitigate any WMD use. At levels below armed conflict, this includes maintaining situational awareness of WMD actor capability and intent; establishing a layered, integrated defense to disrupt and/or discourage adversary WMD deployment or use; ensuring preparedness of combatant commands (CCMD), and posturing the force to respond to an impending WMD

attack. This task focuses on denying and restricting the adversary's ability to physically employ WMD against the U.S. and its interests and, influencing decision making by demonstrating the improbability of success and communicating the cost for those responsible. This task may be related to the Line of Effort PROTECT.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of Nation States or actors that roll back their weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs or request assistance in dismantling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) stockpiles.
M2	Percentage	Change in number of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capable states over past years.
M3	Percentage	Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-weapon capable states over last fiscal year (FY).
M4	Number	Of non-state actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities.
M5	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use.
M6	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) testing.
M7	Number	Of deterrence failure instances resulting in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon acquisition.
M8	Instances	Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used.
M9	Number	Allies or partner nations requesting joint countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercise or training to improve their deterrence capabilities.
M10	Number	Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, including multinational interdiction exercises sponsored by the PSI operational experts group (OEG); regional interdiction exercises conducted and led by the PSI partners; national interdiction exercises conducted by the PSI partners; and combatant command- or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)-sponsored exercises,

		functional exercises, war games, tabletops, and command post exercises.
M11	Percentage	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M12	Yes/No	Has the United States (US), its allies or interests been attacked or held at risk from weapons of mass destruction (WMD)?
M13	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M14	Number	Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), in furtherance of the USSOCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts.
M15	Number	Of Department of Defense (DOD) contains and rollback initiatives/events/incidents coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) monthly, with synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M16	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of contain and rollback projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]).
M17	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and consequence management [CM]), and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).

SN 9.4 Coordinate Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Response

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jan-2024

Description: Develop and/or manage Department of Defense (DoD) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident response strategies, doctrine, protocols, standards, mechanisms, and means to establish and maintain coordination between DoD and other CBRN incident response management entities, regardless of the designated United States Government (USG) lead.

References: JP 3-41, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3110.01 Series (S//NF)

Notes: The Department of Defense (DoD) maintains a readily available chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident response capability to save lives and reduce human suffering. This task involves managing the DoD response, either as a supporting agency in a broader United States Government (USG) effort or as the lead primary coordinating agency. This task may also include synchronizing DoD resources (personnel, protective equipment/materials, commercial resources) to support incident-related activities upon identification and availability of non-DoD resources to support CBRN incident response activities, thereby reducing the level of resource commitment. In addition, this task may include coordinating support requirements through the formal interagency request for assistance (RFA) process and encompasses interagency coordination. Similar coordination with international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) is required to facilitate approved CBRN response support activities. The task may also include directing and developing education and training programs, after action reports (AAR), and lessons learned to be shared across the DoD, interagency, and international organization partners. This task will typically include coordination between DoD and federal, state, tribal, local, international, host nation (HN), partnering countries, international organizations, and NGOs while responding to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats. If this task is conducted abroad in non-United States (US) territory, it typically is carried out with the Department of State (DOS) as the USG lead as part of an international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R). This task may include actions to mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack and/or incident and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad. This task may be related to the Line of Effort RESPONSE.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of nation states or actors that roll back their weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs or request assistance in dismantling
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		chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) stockpiles.
M2	Percentage	Change in number of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capable states over past years.
M3	Percentage	Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN)-weapon capable states over last fiscal year (FY).
M4	Number	Of non-state actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) capabilities.
M5	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use.
M6	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) testing.
M7	Number	Of deterrence failure instances resulting in chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon acquisition.
M8	Instances	Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used.
M9	Number	Of allies or partner nations requesting joint countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercise(s) or training to improve their deterrence capabilities.
M10	Number	Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, including multinational interdiction exercises sponsored by the PSI operational experts group (OEG); regional interdiction exercises conducted and led by the PSI partners; national interdiction exercises conducted by the PSI partners; and combatant command- or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)-sponsored exercises, functional

		exercises, war games, tabletops, and command post exercises.
M11	Percentage	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M12	Yes/No	Has the United States (US), its allies, or interests been attacked or held at risk from weapons of mass destruction (WMD)?
M13	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M14	Number	Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DoD)-wide efforts.
M15	Number	Of Department of Defense (DoD) contain and rollback initiatives/events/incidents coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) monthly, with synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M16	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (R&D) of contain and rollback projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management).
M17	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (R&D) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and consequence management, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and

		supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
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SN 9.4.1 Enhance Partner Nation (PN) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) military engagement, security cooperation (SC), and/or deterrence activities that support partner nation (PN) capability and capacity to prevent, protect, and respond to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats and manage the effects of an attack.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-20, CJCSI 3110.01 series

Notes: Activities include Department of Defense (DOD) interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self--defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to host nations (HN). Effectively planning countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities is a critical means for furthering progress towards CWMD strategic end states and encouraging future cooperation in case of a crisis or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. Cooperation with partner nations (PN) reduces WMD risks by improving or promoting defense relationships and capacity to conduct CWMD operations. Mutually beneficial improved CWMD capabilities are achieved through security cooperation (SC) arrangements, military-to-military contact, burden-sharing agreements, combined military activities, supporting nonproliferation (NP) and counterproliferation (CP) agreements, and support to international institutions. These activities also support cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and diplomatic efforts such as treaties, agreements, and control regimes. This task is typically carried out in both the Protect and Respond lines of effort (LOEs) and all CWMD specialized activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and
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		combined exercise programs?
M2	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use.
M3	Percent	Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used.
M4	Number	Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed.
M5	Percent	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) and seaports of debarkation (SPOD) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations.
M6	Percent	Improvement in partner nation's counterproliferation capabilities.
M7	Number	Improvement in partner nation's counterproliferation capabilities.

SN 9.4.10 DELETED Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident/Hazard Risk Communication

SN 9.4.11 DELETED Provide Subject Matter Expert (SME) for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM)

SN 9.4.2 DELETED Coordinate Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Protection

SN 9.4.3 DELETED Coordinate Contaminated Material Disposal

SN 9.4.4 Coordinate Disposition of Contaminated Human Remains

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate the disposition (including movement) of contaminated human remains, including the coordination of the chain of actions from collection until disposition.

References: **JP 3-11**, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, JP 4-0

Notes: This task may provide policies and standards addressing the safety of handling personnel, protection of resources, and the marking and containment of remains. It may encompass coordination and policies for transport of contaminated remains, including coordination with en route and receiving authorities. This task may include adhering to strict protocols for handling contaminated human remains. This task may involve the joint force commander (JFC) establishing a mortuary affairs contaminated remains mitigation site. This site is an operational element under the oversight of the joint mortuary affairs office and is manned by specialized mortuary affairs and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) personnel. When conducted as part of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operations, this task is typically executed in the Respond line of effort (LOE); otherwise, this task is conducted during CBRN response.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs?
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M2	Instances	Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use.
M3	Percent	Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used.
M4	Number	Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed.
M5	Percent	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) and seaports of debarkation (SPOD) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations.
M6	Percent	Improvement in partner nations' counterproliferation capabilities.
M7	Number	Improvement in partner nations' counterproliferation capabilities.
M8	Yes/No	Have theater directives been promulgated for handling contaminated human remains?

SN 9.4.5 DELETED Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident Protection

SN 9.4.6 DELETED Coordinate Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or Medical Response

SN 9.4.7 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Response Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Plan response to domestic or international chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incidents.

References: JP 3-41, JP 3-40, JP 4-10, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3125.01 Series, CJCSI 3214.01 Series, DoDD 3150.08, DoDI O-2000.16, DoDI 3150.09

Notes: This task may be conducted either as a domestic or international response to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident. It may adapt contingency or crisis planning and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for assistance (RFA). It may include coordination with incident managers, developing and executing operation orders (OPORD), planning and coordinating incident management efforts, and anticipating future resource and operational requirements for CBRN incidents. Planners may consider beyond organic capabilities and include needs for contracted commercial capabilities via operational contract support (OCS). The task may involve collaborative planning and the integration of data and information to effectively assess and define the incident for identification of required response/mitigation activities and associated resources. It may encompass coordination with other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies and international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was planning guidance issued to supporting combatant commanders (CCDR)/subordinate command staffs, in accordance with crisis planning timelines?
M2	Months	To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises.
M3	Yes/No	Was planning conducted to effectively assess and define the incident for identification of required

		response/mitigation activities and associated resources?
M4	Yes/No	Were operation plans (OPLAN) and procedures developed to determine requirements necessary to support requests for foreign assistance?
M5	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M6	Months	To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises.
M7	Months	To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise.
M8	Yes/No	Were operation plans (OPLAN) and procedures developed to determine requirements necessary to support requests for domestic assistance?
M9	Hours	To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies in the face of protective isolation, public fear, and security concerns.
M10	Hours	To deploy reaction and assessment teams.
M11	Days	To develop specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with local, state, and federal response plans.
M12	Yes/No	Were future resource and operational requirements for chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incidents identified?
M13	Months	To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans (OPLAN) for joint Department of Defense (DoD) and government/industry via approved exercise.
M14	Number	Of medical chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN)

		consequence management teams available.
M15	Hours	To assess the consequences and facilitate follow-on Department of Defense (DoD) support.
M16	Hours	To develop branching and/or sequel courses of action (COA) for decision makers.
M17	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COA).
M18	Yes/No	Was coordination conducted with other non-Department of Defense (DoD) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management response activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities?
M19	Yes/No	Is the National Guard Bureau (NGB) included in chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management planning?
M20	Hours	To coordinate chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management plan with civil authorities in continental United States/outside continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS).
M21	Yes/No	Are Department of Defense (DoD) plans and policy in-place for chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management operations for continental United States/outside Continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS) locations?

SN 9.4.8 Assess the Global Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Situation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct analysis in conjunction with whole-of-government and/or partner nations (PN) to leverage knowledge and/or expertise to achieve a common understanding of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) environment and/or anticipating emerging WMD threats.

References: JP 3-40, JP 2-01.3, JP 2-03, JP 3-11, JP 3-41, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSI 3125.01 series, CJCSI 3214.01 series, CJCSI 3431.01 series, DODD 3150.8, DODD 5105.60, DODI 3115.15

Notes: This task includes analysis conducted in conjunction with larger Department of Defense (DOD) civilian, United States Government (USG), and international partners. Interorganizational effort helps the joint force commander (JFC) determine the threat posed by an actor of concern weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. This includes an assessment by the JFC staff of United States (US) and partner nation (PN) vulnerabilities in relation to a specific actors WMD capability. The JFC may use hazard estimation, measurement, and modeling systems, as well as multinational exercises to assess the level of threat that an actor of concerns WMD poses to US and friendly forces. This task may include assessing information and data on global WMD situations that may require DOD chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM) response. It includes using assessment data to provide shared situational awareness (SA) within DOD and with domestic and foreign partners. The task may require assessment of support levels that are achievable without degradation of DOD global capabilities, support levels obtainable with low risk, and support levels that may be obtained over a designated period of time with realignment of selected DOD capabilities. May require assessment to identify and characterize the extent of the WMD incident and support requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments.
M2	Percent	Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M3	Amount	Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment.
M4	Days	To publish pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment.
M5	Percentage	Of force completed deployment medical

		training and preparation.
M6	Percent	Of force completed pre-deployment screening.
M7	Percent	Of force completed post-deployment screening.
M8	Days	To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M9	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures.
M10	Number	Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M11	Number	Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment.
M12	Percent	Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed.
M13	Percent	Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits.
M14	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M15	Percent	Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements.
M16	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COA).
M17	Hours	To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COA) for decision makers.

M18	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD) and seaports of debarkation (SPOD) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations.
M19	Years	To develop and transition peacetime science and technology (ST) capabilities to an acquisition product for the warfighter.
M20	Yes/No	Science and technology (ST) roadmaps updated annually to depict technology initiative, transition opportunities, and evolutionary insertions.
M21	Yes/No	Quarterly Technology Transition Review meetings were held to assess potential science and technology (ST) programs for transition.
M22	Months	To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis.
M23	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of passive defense projects, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMD) and supporting combat support agencies (CSA).
M24	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M25	Yes/No	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems.
M26	Number	Of countering weapons of mass

		destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M27	Number	Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide programs across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum.

SN 9.4.9 DELETED Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM) Command and Control (C2)

SN 9.5 Conduct Arms Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct arms control activities to include inspections and overflights.

References: JP 3-40, CJCSI 2030.01 series, CJCSI 2320.01 series, CJCSI 3110.01 series, DODD 2060.1, DODD 5105.62

Notes: This task may include arms control activities such as conducting on-site inspections; monitoring arms control operations; monitoring overflights to confirm accuracy of treaty-related declarations and/or weapons system reductions for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons; escorting foreign personnel conducting inspections, monitoring, and overflights; and investing in treaty verification technologies and/or operational procedures. This task may include monitoring overflights in the United States

(US) and Europe, and providing technical advice and assistance in support of the application of confidence and security, and building measures. Inspections may be intrusive. Arms control inspections typically fulfill treaty obligations. Task also may include ensuring all arms control equipment meet agreed treaty specifications and parameters and ensuring teams within the combatant command (CCMD) area of responsibility (AOR) are properly trained, and assisting installations/facilities in preparing for arms control inspections. This task is typically executed as part of the Protect line of effort (LOE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is information technology provided in support of arms control notification processing in accordance with mandated treaty reporting timelines?
M2	Yes/No	Is assistance provided to the states of the former Soviet Union that supports arms control objectives as approved by Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD(P))?
M3	Yes/No	Are quarterly technical equipment inspections completed on all foreign inspection team equipment?
M4	Yes/No	Can the arms control inspection missions be completed within the treaty mandated/agreed timelines?
M5	Yes/No	Can the arms control inspection-monitoring missions be completed within the treaty mandated/agreed timelines?
M6	Yes/No	Are arms control training and assistance visits completed in accordance with the requested schedule?
M7	Yes/No	Are arms control foreign territory overflight missions completed within treaty mandated/agreed timelines?
M8	Yes/No	Are arms control escort missions completed within treaty mandated/agreed timelines?
M9	Yes/No	Do all personnel deploying outside continental United States (OCONUS)

		on arms control missions receive antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) pre-briefing (and debriefing upon return)?
M10	Yes/No	Are arms control overflight missions in the United States completed within treaty mandated/agreed timelines and treaty standards?

SN 9.5.1 Provide Arms Control Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct arms control training for personnel involved in arms control treaty-related activities.

References: JP 3-40, DODD 2060.01

Notes: This task may involve training in arms control agreements, confidence-and-security building measures, and treaty-related activities. The task may also include language training for military linguists and Russian speaking officers, or the use of other linguist sourcing solutions to include government civilians, allied/coalition personnel or commercially procured contractors. This task is typically executed as part of the Protect line of effort (LOE).

Measures:

M1	Percent/Number	Of treaty certified and experienced instructors.
M2	Percent/Number	Of accredited core competency training courses.
M3	Number	Of passing Military Linguist Reading and Listening Comprehension Proficiency Test Scores.
M4	Number	Of passing Military Linguist Oral Proficiency Test Scores.
M5	Number	Of treaty trained assets entered into Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Integrated Maintenance Management System.
M6	Yes/No	Are plans of instruction complete?
M7	Number	Of new courses are designed,

		developed, and implemented.
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SN 9.5.2 DELETED Manage Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness

ST 1 Deploy Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Deploy assigned and/or allocated forces.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task includes assigned and allocated United States (US) forces, as well as forces of other friendly nations or groups within a theater. Deployed forces create a relative strategic advantage and provide the means to control the political-military (POLMIL) situation and facilitate execution of a theater campaign for achieving national and multinational policy objectives. This task includes deploying and concentrating forces for strategic advantage within a theater, and redeploying forces as appropriate. Allocation refers to the temporary transfer of forces to meet the operational demand of combatant commander (CCDR), including rotational requirements and requests for forces in response to crisis or emergent contingencies.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of allocated theater forces in place (at campaign plan execution).
M2	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation sealift requirements met (at execution).
M3	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation airlift requirements met (at execution).
M4	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) generated theater surface transportation requirements met (at execution).

ST 1.1 Coordinate Intratheater Deployment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Jul-2022

Description: Coordinate force deployment within the theater of operations (TO) to designated areas.

References: JP 3-35, JP 3-33, JP 4-01, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The supported combatant commander (CCDR) controls intratheater movement. Integration of intertheater and intratheater lift assets and movement control is the responsibility of the CCDR in coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). This movement can be from within the theater, into a theater of operations (TO) or joint operations area (JOA) or from one JOA to another JOA. Movement may involve contracted transportation requirements, to include non-organic equipment/supplies, as well as contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Days	To assemble airlift for strategic intratheater deployment of forces.
M2	Days	To assemble sealift for strategic intratheater deployment of forces.
M3	Hours	To locate specific unit line number (ULN) deploying within theater.
M4	Hours	To locate specific unit deploying within theater.
M5	Minutes	To locate units during intratheater strategic deployment.
M6	Days	For force closure into joint operations area (JOA) (from receipt of execute order [EXORD]).
M7	Percent	Of intratheater airlift asset requirements considered in deployment planning.
M8	Percent	Of lift requested, actually used.
M9	Percent	Of unit line numbers (ULN) arrived within joint force commander (JFC) latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation.
M10	Percent	Of units arrived within joint force

		commander (JFC) latest arrival dates (LADs).
M11	Percent	Of units closed at destination by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M12	Percent	Of cargo with in-transit visibility (ITV).

ST 1.1.1 Process Requests for Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Nov-2024

Description: Act on a subordinate commander's request for forces.

References: JP 4-09, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task includes the coordination, review, and determination of assets to be used to fulfill a request. A combatant commander (CCDR) may make an intratheater deployment without a request from a subordinate commander, but normally will coordinate the deployment with the subordinate command. If a combatant command (CCMD) does not have the required forces available, the CCMD can forward requests for forces (RFF) to the Joint Staff (JS) through the global force management (GFM) allocation process.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To review a request and reach a decision by a combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Hours	To process movement requirements for combatant command (CCMD) assigned or allocated forces available for the mission.
M3	Percent	Of requests filed as worded.
M4	Percent	Of requests returned by a combatant commander (CCDR) for additional information.
M5	Days	To forward unfulfilled force requests from subordinate units through request for forces/request for direct support (RFF/RFDS) to the Joint Staff

	(JS).
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ST 1.1.2 Coordinate Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Transition deploying forces (personnel, equipment, and/or material) arriving in a theater into forces capable of meeting a combatant commander's (CCDR) operational requirements or complete the redeployment of forces to home or demobilization station as a result of end-of-mission or rotation.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122.05 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) facilitates the transition between the execution functions of deployment and the employment of the force. It focuses on building mission-capable forces as quickly as possible. This task may include contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) and their equipment.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment arrive at destination by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M2	Percent	Of combat units having arrived by combatant commander's required delivery date ([RDD] and 5 days).
M3	Percent	Of time the airfield has been in the maximum on ground (MOG) category.
M4	Percent	Of equipment at joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) locations requiring maintenance.
M5	Yes/No	Has the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation been incorporated into joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) plans?

M6	Hours	To determine alternate or diversion aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD).
M7	Hours	To determine the impact of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) changes on joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI).
M8	Days	For joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) to be operational in theater.
M9	Days	For sealift vessels to be returned to United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) control after arrival in theater.
M10	Hours	Delay in opening of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD).
M11	Hours	For combat squadrons to be prepared for combat sorties (after arrival at bed down airfields).
M12	Hours	For unit personnel to link-up with unit equipment and move to gaining command's staging area.
M13	Hours	From unit's arrival in port until moved to gaining command's assembly area.
M14	Hours	To determine status of arriving unit.
M15	Hours	To offload ship.
M16	Hours	To load/offload railcars.
M17	Minutes	To offload airlift aircraft.
M18	Tons	Offloaded per day using existing terminals.

ST 1.1.2.1 DELETED Provide Strategic Reception

ST 1.1.2.2 Provide Staging

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Stage forces and/or prepare them for onward movement.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: During staging, deploying forces have limited mission capability and may not be self-sustainable. The commander must provide facilities, sustainment life support, and protection until deploying units regain their combat or mission capability. Three essential force-related activities occur during staging: units assemble and organize arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces and capabilities and prepare for onward movement; integration into theater operations by the joint force commander (JFC); or Service reintegration. This task may include civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) in the context of forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For unit equipment arriving by sea to be moved from reception area.
M2	Hours	For units arriving by air to move from reception area.
M3	Hours	From unit's arrival in port until moved to gaining commands assembly area.
M4	Hours	For unit personnel to link-up with unit equipment and move to gaining commands staging area.

ST 1.1.2.3 DELETED Provide Onward Movement

ST 1.1.2.4 DELETED Integrate Deploying Forces

ST 1.1.2.5 DELETED Estimate Closure Time

ST 1.1.2.6 Coordinate Joint Personnel Training and Tracking Activities (JPTTA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or coordinate a joint personnel training and tracking activity (JPTTA) in the continental United States (CONUS) or in theater to provide accountability, theater-specific training, processing, and onward movement of both military and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian individual augmentees expected to deploy to theater or move within theater.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, DoDI 3020.41

Notes: The joint personnel training and tracking activity (JPTTA) provides deployment preparation and training to individuals not associated with deploying units. A JPTTA is normally collocated with an Army replacement center. The replacement centers receive and process individual non-unit-related military, civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) for deployment to and redeployment from the theaters of operations. CAAF process through an appropriate replacement center in conjunction with the JPTTA prior to deploying to the operational area (OA).

Measures:

M1	Number	Maximum personnel-handling capacity of the joint personnel training and tracking activity (JPTTA).
M2	Days	To train and in-process military personnel, civilians and contractors.
M3	Hours	To determine status of arriving military, civilian and contracting personnel.
M4	Days	To deploy military personnel, civilians and contractors into an operational area (OA).

ST 1.1.3 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Deploy or move a joint and/or multinational force from its position to another position within a given operational area (OA).

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122.05 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The supported combatant commander (CCDR) controls intratheater movement. Intratheater deployment utilizes any means or mode of

transportation. This task includes providing in-transit visibility and force visibility data and typically supports the CCDR's concept of operations (CONOPS), operation order (OPORD), or operation plan (OPLAN).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To locate specific personnel or cargo en route.
M2	Percent	Of cargo closed before joint force commander (JFC) earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation) without any place to offload or store.
M3	Percent	Of cargo with in-transit visibility (ITV).
M4	Percent	Of cargo requested, delivered.
M5	Percent	Of force moved by means designated in commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M6	Percent	Of intratheater and (where available) host-nation support (HNS) lift assets effectively integrated into intratheater deployment plan.
M7	Percent	Of unit line numbers (ULNs) with in-transit visibility (ITV).
M8	Percent	Of required assets/resources, provided to joint force commander (JFC) to complete operational movement by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M9	Percent	Of units closed within joint force commander (JFC) required delivery dates (RDDs).

ST 1.1.4 Command and Control (C2) Deploying Units

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Provide authority and/or direction of deploying units as they transit through the phases of deployment to the point they come under the

combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) of the supported combatant commander (CCDR), or other command arrangement, as specified.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-35

Notes: Command and control (C2) functions are essential to the successful reception of forces into an operational area (OA) and are the responsibility of the supported combatant commander (CCDR). Prior to commencement of deployment and reception operations, the joint force commander (JFC) may develop an in-theater structure for executing C2 of joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) operations. This structure may address the integration of United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) assets into the overall C2 for JRSOI to be an efficient operation. Some C2 assets may be pre-positioned in theater, geographically in close proximity to the region, or afloat on Military Sealift Command (MSC) or maritime pre-positioning force vessels. Successful execution of a reception operation involves a centralized C2 structure (unity of command), decentralized execution, and disciplined (synchronized and balanced) movement control. Monitoring and control of deployment operations will be ongoing throughout all segments of JRSOI and will involve joint and theater movement control organizations using joint in-transit visibility (ITV) systems. This task includes determining appropriate circumstances and procedures for transfer of authority from the supporting force to the supported CCDR and activating deployment and C2 support organizations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For a unit or major cargo in transit to be located (upon request).
M2	Minutes	For transfer of authority message to be exchanged after unit crosses joint force commander (JFC) boundary.
M3	Hours	For transfer of authority messages to be exchanged after units cross joint force commander (JFC) boundaries.
M4	Minutes	To locate a deploying unit or major cargo item (upon request).
M5	Minutes	To establish connectivity with aircrew or command element of an active mission.
M6	Hours	For deployed commander to establish 100 percent accountability of deployed forces.

M7	Hours	For deployed commander to transmit required casualty report to Service headquarters to allow for timely notification of next of kin (NOK).
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ST 1.1.5 Provide Intratheater Refueling

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Provide refueling for the deployment or strategic employment of air, land, and sea forces within a theater.

References: JP 4-03, JP 3-17, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5

Notes: Intratheater refueling will allow forces to reach their destination without dependence on foreign nations while in-transit.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of accepted air-to-air refueling requests met.
M2	Percent	Of air-to-air refueling sorties delivered fraged offload.
M3	Percent	Of receivers take full offload at appropriate time and location (inbound).
M4	Percent	Of receivers take full offload at appropriate time and location (outbound).
M5	Percent	Of requests for emergency tanker support (e.g., combat search and rescue [CSAR], battle damage), met.
M6	Percent	Of tanker tracks (servicing both type receivers) flown by boom and drogue capable tankers.
M7	Pounds	Of fuel per day offloaded in air-to-air refueling.
M8	Percent	Of receiver aircraft divert (due to tankers missing air refueling control times [ARCTs] during execution).
M9	Percent	To validate short notice request for air refueling support (from receipt).

M10	Percent	To source air refueling resources for validated short notice air refueling requests (from receipt).
M11	Percent	To provide feasibility analysis for short notice requests for additional apportioned strategic air refueling assets to support the air-bridge (from receipt).

ST 1.1.6 Coordinate Pre-positioned Assets/Equipment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Feb-2015

Description: Provide long-term pre-positioning and short-term deployment/redeployment of unit equipment and supplies.

References: JP 4-09, JP 3-02.1, JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2

Notes: Assets include afloat pre-positioning shipping (APS) and expeditionary pre-positioning shipping (maritime pre-positioning forces [MPF]).

Measures:

M1	TBD	TBD
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ST 1.2 Assemble Deployed Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Assemble designated forces in areas from which they are best disposed to initiate the combatant commander's (CCDR) concept of operations (CONOPS), operation order (OPORD), or operation plan (OPLAN).

References: JP 3-35, JP 3-0

Notes: Forces are assembled based upon the commander's concept of operations (CONOPS) to achieve objectives and/or end states, which may include strategic advantage.

Measures:

M1	Days	To move support bases for concentrating forces.
M2	Days	To concentrate forces.
M3	Percent	Of concentrating forces must road march.
M4	Hours	From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations.
M5	Hours	To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order).
M6	Hours	Until unit theater forces are postured to deal with an attack (following warning order or strategic warning of attack).
M7	Instances	Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy.
M8	Instances	Strategic deployment achieves a strategic advantage.
M9	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces.

ST 1.2.1 Coordinate Personnel Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate personnel service support for deployment, redeployment, or movement of Department of Defense (DoD) military and civilian personnel, and/or contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task includes establishing theater admission requirements for Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), passports, visas, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sampling, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, pre-deployment training, and other combatant commander (CCDR)-directed requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate
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		civilian personnel and contractor support?
M2	Days	To train, equip, to include issuance of weapons, if approved, and in process Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees prior to forward deployment.
M3	Days	To receive Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees in theater per joint force commander (JFC) guidance.
M4	Yes/No	Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M5	Yes/No	Is there theater admission requirements for deploying civilians?
M6	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M7	Days	To re-deploy Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees.
M8	Percent	Of applicable plan(s) in which mission-specific objectives are integrated to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M9	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other United States (US) government departments and agencies) considered?
M10	Days	To identify Department of Defense (DoD) civilian(s) and contractor employees' personnel service support to include: legal; postal; morale, welfare, and recreation; medical; finance; and replacement requirements.
M11	Days	To include within joint personnel

		status and casualty report (JPERSTAT) accountability for Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees in an operational area (OA).
M12	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?

ST 1.3 Conduct Maneuver

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Dec-2024

Description: Conduct maneuver of forces to achieve a position of strategic advantage over the enemy.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-09

Notes: Maneuver is the movement of forces in relation to competitor, adversary, or enemy actions to secure or retain a strategic positional and/or informational advantage. Maneuver is employed across the competition continuum and may include maneuver of Service, joint, multinational, or other forces. During conflict, this task may require a joint all-domain operations (JADO) concept of operations (CONOPS). Commanders consider a JADO CONOPS to drive, enable, and protect schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating intelligence, information, cyberspace, space, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), military deception, operations security, and protection capabilities. A JADO CONOPS integrates these diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to expand the maneuver space and outmaneuver enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations.
M2	Hours	To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Instances	Strategic deployment achieves a strategic advantage.

M4	Instances	Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy.
M5	Hours	Until unit theater forces are postured to deal with an attack (following warning order [WARNORD] or strategic warning of attack).
M6	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 1.3.1 Position Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Plan and/or order the grouping of forces or means into formations or the scheme of operations.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0

Notes: This task may include placing organizations into strategic formations for executing theater war or strategic plans or campaigns. Strategic formations support the theater strategic concept and intent and provide for the effective use of all elements of assigned forces, a capability for maneuvering and increasing the strength of forces and means during the joint operation, a rapid transformation from strategic offensive to strategic defensive operations without the loss of momentum or effectiveness, the conduct of continuous operations, and the protection of the joint force. A strategic formation could be the combatant command (CCMD), a subordinate joint force, or even a single service organization assigned a strategic mission.

Measures:

M1	Hours	From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations.
M2	Hours	To designate joint force air component commander (JFACC) (following warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Hours	Until unit theater forces postured to deal with attack (following warning

		order [WARNORD] or strategic warning of attack).
M5	Hours	Until unit assigned to specific component command (following warning order [WARNORD]).
M6	Instances	Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M8	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 1.3.2 Designate Strategic Reserves

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Establish an external reinforcing force that is not committed in advance to a specific major subordinate command.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0

Notes: Force readiness includes force posture and the ability to flow forces, but, ultimately, readiness depends on sufficient inventory of manned, trained, and equipped forces backed by adequate reserve forces, war reserve materiel, and pre-positioned stocks. Depth at the strategic level of warfare provides the ability to replace capability and capacity with strategic reserves or materiel from the industrial base and helps the joint force commander (JFC) achieve resilience.

Measures:

M1	Days	To close designated strategic reserve into assigned location.
M2	Hours	For strategic reserve to respond.
M3	Percent	Of strategic reserve previously designated in campaign plan.
M4	Percent	Of strategic reserve specified in campaign plan, available.
M5	Percent	Of strategic reserve not tasked with another mission.
M6	Percent	Of strategic reserve allocated to a

	single joint/combined commander.
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ST 1.3.3 DELETED Synchronize Forcible Entry

ST 1.3.4 Integrate Direct Action (DA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Integrate short-duration strikes and/or other small-scale offensive actions in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or materiel.

References: JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: This task may include the integration of special operations forces (SOF) actions and be performed by SOF. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task includes the integration and synchronization of SOF in coordinated raids, ambushes, or direct assaults; the emplacement of mines and other munitions; standoff attacks; support for the employment of precision guided weapons; independent sabotage; antiship operations, and information operations (IO).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between desired and actual time in position.
M2	Hours	Between planned and actual infiltration.
M3	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions successfully withdraw from immediate objective area (OA).
M4	Percent	Of direct action (DA) missions result in loss of all or most of engaged friendly forces.
M5	Percent	Of operations conducted complete rehearsal (prior to infiltration).
M6	Percent	Of operations ensured full coordination

		and deconfliction (prior to execution).
M7	Percent	Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected because of insufficient preparation time.
M8	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to integrate direct action (DA).
M9	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions recover target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive.
M10	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim.
M11	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) missions are deliberately planned.
M12	Percent	Of time-sensitive theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim.
M13	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to integrate direct action (DA)?
M14	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate direct action (DA)?
M15	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces and civilian agencies in native language.
M16	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).

ST 1.3.5 Coordinate Show of Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Demonstrate United States (US) resolve to influence competitors and/or adversaries.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: A show of force is designed to display resolve and capability to affect regional political-military (POLMIL) decision making, to support the other instruments of national power, or to draw the attention of an enemy. Show of force operations are those demonstrations conducted to exhibit military power, but with the intention of not becoming engaged in combat and, thus, may operate under significant legal and diplomatic constraints and restraints. Activities could include amphibious demonstrations, aircraft and ship visits or concentrations, combined training exercises, forward deployments, and the introduction or buildup of a military force in a region. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	Until show of force elicits diplomatic response from target nation.
M2	Days	Until show of force mentioned in target nation's press.
M3	Days	Demonstration holds attention of targeted enemy forces.
M4	Days	Until show of force elicits change in conduct of target nation.
M5	Percent	Of enemy forces drawn away from main thrust by demonstration.
M6	Percent	Of force conducting show of force/demo become decisively engaged in combat.
M7	Percent	Of force in place (at execution).
M8	Percent	Of targeted enemy forces displaced toward demonstration after start.
M9	Percent	Relationship between show of force/demo and theater deception plan.
M10	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of show of force and anticipate effects.

ST 1.3.6 DELETED Conduct Theater of War Operations in Depth

ST 1.3.7 Coordinate Unconventional Warfare (UW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DOD) and/or United States Government (USG) activities that enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power.

References: JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 series, CJCSI 3210.06 series, DODD 3000.07

Notes: This task requires the integration of United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, conventional forces (CF) and special operations forces (SOF). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of SOF and CF. This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) that incorporate unconventional warfare (UW) aspects as options for achieving objectives.
M2	Percent	Of interorganizational requirements that partners that can meet.
M3	Yes/No	Does DOD regularly educate national leadership regarding unconventional warfare (UW) as a strategic option?

ST 1.3.8 Establish Waterspace Management (WSM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Feb-2024

Description: Provide for safe transit and/or direction of submarines and other underwater vessels and equipment, and the prevention of mutual interference between subsurface, surface, and/or other force elements.

References: JP 3-32

Notes: Force elements include manned and unmanned submersibles, towed array systems, mines, mine countermeasures equipment, surface vessel torpedoes, ordnance or fuel tanks released in designated drop areas, and/or sensors placement.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Where proper waterspace management inadequate.
M2	Incidents	Where proper coordination of movement not adequate.
M3	Percent	Of Notices to Mariners published in timely fashion to all concerned (ALCON) agencies.
M4	Incidents	Of collision at sea.

ST 1.3.9 Establish Airspace Control Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Establish safe, efficient, and/or flexible airspace control measures for the coordination, integration, and/or regulation of airspace of defined dimensions.

References: JP 3-52, JP 3-01

Notes: This task includes procedures to enhance the effectiveness of joint and multinational air operations applicable to all joint air operations across the competition continuum. Control measures rely on common control and management procedures that include routing and recognition of aircraft, establishment of identification zones and weapons engagement zones, and the direction of noncombat air resources. It offers the least inhibition to offensive counter-air and other operations penetrating and returning from enemy territory. This task includes employing both positive and procedural control measures.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of fixed wing sorties unable to complete mission because of lack of clearance.
M2	Percent	Of friendly aircraft sorties engaged by friendly weapons systems.
M3	Percent	Of friendly sorties experiencing blue on blue air-to-air engagements.
M4	Percent	Of operational area (OA) that has complete air picture available.
M5	Percent	Of rotary wing sorties unable to complete mission because of lack of clearance.
M6	Percent	Of sorties interfered with by friendly ground fire.
M7	Percent	Of time, procedural control allowed positive control to be suspended for emission control (EMCON) reasons.
M8	Percent	Of time, system outages forces use of procedural control.
M9	Percent	Of tracks cannot be cross told.

ST 1.4 Enhance Mobility

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint or multinational formations in a campaign or joint operation that overcomes delays due to significant terrain or sea location.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-35, JP 4-01, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Movement and maneuver encompasses a number of tasks including: (1) Deploy, shift, regroup, or move joint and/or component force formations within the operational area (OA) by any means or mode (i.e., air, land, maritime, space, or cyberspace), (2) Maneuver joint forces to achieve a position of advantage over an enemy, (3) Provide mobility for joint forces to facilitate their movement and maneuver without delays caused by terrain or obstacles, (4) Delay, channel, or stop movement and maneuver by enemy formations - this includes operations that employ obstacles (i.e., countermobility), enforce sanctions and embargoes, and conduct blockades, and (5) Control significant

areas in the OA whose possession or control provides either side an operational advantage.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between desired and actual time in position.
M2	Hours	Between planned and actual infiltration.
M3	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions successfully withdraw from immediate objective area.
M4	Percent	Of direct action (DA) missions result in loss of all or most of engaged friendly forces.
M5	Percent	Of operations conducted complete rehearsal (prior to infiltration).
M6	Percent	Of operations ensured full coordination and deconfliction (prior to execution).
M7	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to integrate direct action (DA).
M8	Percent	Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected because of insufficient preparation time.
M9	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions recover target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive.
M10	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim.
M11	Percent	Of theater direct action (DA) missions are deliberately planned.
M12	Percent	Of time-sensitive theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim.
M13	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to integrate direct action (DA)?
M14	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate direct action (DA)?

M15	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M16	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M17	Percent	Of deploying forces delayed by enemy strategic countermobility efforts.
M18	Instances	Of theater operations delayed, diverted, changed, or canceled.
M19	Percent	Of mine countermeasures operations that enhance freedom of movement.
M20	Percent	Of mines countered that are impacting on freedom of movement.

ST 1.5 Conduct Countermobility

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Counter an enemy's freedom of maneuver. Disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy forces while protecting friendly forces and/or their ability to maneuver.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: This task may include actions to shape, at the strategic level, enemy retrograde operations to allow friendly exploitation. Before hostilities, barriers and obstacles can be used as flexible deterrent options without posing an offensive threat. Defensive employment along a hostile land border can demonstrate friendly resolve. Naval defensive and protective mining can help protect friendly ports and waters. Offensive employment can protect friendly maneuver while disrupting the enemy's ability to concentrate or maneuver forces. Exploitation of friendly and/or enemy commercial resources may also serve as an effective, non-kinetic form of activity.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay an enemy's operations and movement because of friendly systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines.
M2	Percent	Of designated forces actually assigned

		to monitor and enforce friendly strategic barriers to enemy mobility.
M3	Percent	Of enemy force channeled into an unfavorable avenue of approach by friendly system of obstacles or barriers.
M4	Percent	Of reduction in enemy's logistics flow (to below requirements for offensive action).

ST 1.5.1 Employ Obstacles

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Jan-2023

Description: Employ barriers, obstacles, and/or minefields.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-03, JP 3-06, JP 3-34

Notes: Barriers, obstacles, and minefields can disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy force movement and maneuver; impose enemy losses in personnel, time, and equipment; and/or protect friendly forces--including significant numbers of contracted personnel and resources in support of operations. Obstacle employment is not an end in itself; it supports the scheme of maneuver. Before hostilities, barriers, obstacles, and minefields can be used as flexible deterrent options without posing an offensive threat. Should deterrence fail, offensive maritime mining of enemy ports and waters can constrict enemy seaborne economic war sustainment efforts and reduce enemy ability to safely deploy maritime forces. Similarly, offensive employment of scatterable mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. Strategic barriers, obstacles, and minefields normally are emplaced around an existing terrain feature (e.g., mountain chain or strait) or a manmade structure (e.g., air base, canal, highway, or bridge). Selecting locations and emplacing strategic land and maritime obstacles should be coordinated among multinational forces (MNF) at all levels. This will preclude limiting friendly operational maneuver; conflicting, duplicative, or divergent operations, and possible fratricide among MNF.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay in construction of strategic systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines.
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M2	Percent	Of locations for strategic systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines surveyed before crisis.
M3	Percent	Of systems of friendly obstacles and barriers successful in delaying, channeling, or stopping enemy offensive action.

ST 1.5.2 Deny Adversary Freedom of Action

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Dec-2024

Description: Employ measures to control the movement of designated personnel, equipment, and/or capabilities into or out of a specified area or domain.

References: JP 3-0

Notes: This task may support internationally sponsored denial operations against an adversary, such as sanctions enforcement, maritime interception and no-fly zones, and enforcing exclusion zones. It could also affect the internal support of the government. These types of denial operations could escalate from enforcement against an adversary to combat operations against an enemy. Task may include isolation of a place, especially a port, harbor, part of a coast or national borders by ships, troops, and aircraft. This operation would prevent entrance or exit and deny an enemy support, commerce, banking, electronic transactions, reinforcement, or mobility and/or reduce its internal political legitimacy. This task strips an enemy of as much support and freedom of action as possible, while limiting potential for horizontal escalation (entry of additional parties to the conflict) or vertical escalation (conflict becomes progressively more violent). Countermobility measures interfere with their ability to mass, maneuver, withdraw, supply, command, and/or reinforce combat power while it weakens them economically, materially, and psychologically. During conflict, this task may require a joint all-domain operations (JADO) concept of operations (CONOPS). Commanders consider a JADO CONOPS to drive, enable, and protect schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating intelligence, information, cyberspace, space, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), military deception, operations security, and protection capabilities. A JADO CONOPS integrates these diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to expand the maneuver space and outmaneuver enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Days	Before clear indications target government modified its position.
M2	Days	Before target nation begins to modify their targeted behavior.
M3	Percent	Reduction in flow of all supplies to (or from) a target nation.
M4	Percent	Of pre-action trade maintained through alternative routes.
M5	Percent	Of designated high interest transiting commercial vessels, kept under continuous surveillance.
M6	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).

ST 1.6 Control the Strategic Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Dec-2024

Description: Control or dominate key environments (information, physical, etc.) whose possession or command provides a strategic advantage.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-04

Notes: To control the strategic environment is to occupy it or to limit its use or occupation. For an environment to be strategically key, its control must achieve strategic results or deny same to the enemy or a strategic competitor. The information environment is an example of such a strategically key environment. During conflict, this task may require a joint all-domain operations (JADO) concept of operations (CONOPS). Commanders consider a JADO CONOPS to drive, enable, and protect schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating intelligence, information, cyberspace, space, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), military deception, operations security, and protection capabilities. A JADO CONOPS integrates these diverse but mutually

supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to expand the maneuver space and outmaneuver enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Days	To achieve air superiority.
M2	Percent	Of forces have operations delayed because key strategic terrain is not under control of friendly ground forces.
M3	Percent	Of forces have operations delayed for lack of air superiority.
M4	Percent	Of forces have operations delayed for lack of maritime superiority.
M5	Percent	Of joint force are casualties.
M6	Percent	Of logistics support not available because friendly forces lack maritime superiority.
M7	Percent	Of population under friendly control in small-scale contingency.
M8	Percent	Of theater strategic activities requiring access to space (e.g., reconnaissance, surveillance, communications) not conducted.
M9	Percent	Of villages under friendly administrative control (e.g., taxes collected in a small-scale contingency).
M10	Weeks	To achieve information advantage after crisis onset.
M11	Weeks	To achieve maritime superiority.
M12	Days	Delay to operations because of the lack of information security.
M13	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 1.6.1 Control Strategically Significant Land Area

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Feb-2022

Description: Control strategically significant land area in order to facilitate the freedom of action of forces. Identify and/or prioritize critical areas and focusing efforts, during specific periods of time, when superiority must be established to ensure freedom of action for critical operations and protection of key assets.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-06, JP 3-15

Notes: The objective is to allow land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces (SOF) to conduct operations free from major interference from enemy forces based upon land areas.

Measures:

M1	Incidents/Day	Of enemy fires or direct assault on friendly support facilities in rear areas.
M2	Incidents	Of attacks by enemy fires on friendly airfields/seaports.
M3	Percent	Of areas identified as decisive points or enemy geographic centers of gravity (COG), under friendly control at strategic end state.
M4	Percent	Of operations, delayed until key strategic areas controlled by friendly ground forces.
M5	Percent	Of population under friendly control in small-scale contingency (SSC).
M6	Percent	Of controlling strategically significant land area missions/operations that achieve aim or objective.
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to control strategically significant land area?
M8	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to control strategically significant land area.
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to control strategically significant land area?
M10	Percent	Of villages under friendly administrative control (e.g., taxes

		collected).
M11	Percent	Of theater forces operating in areas under control of friendly ground forces.
M12	Percent	Of theater free from air attack from enemy controlled land areas.
M13	Percent	Of villages, where no leaders, teachers, policemen, or medical personnel were assassinated within last three months in small-scale contingency (SSC).
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

ST 1.6.2 Secure Air Superiority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Secure that degree of control of the air, which permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and/or missile threats.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: The desired degree of control of the air may vary geographically and over time, from no control, to parity, to local air superiority, to air supremacy, all depending upon the situation and the joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS). This task may involve obtaining and/or assigning the necessary resources and operational conditions to achieve the desired degree of control.

Measures:

M1	Incidents/Day	Of attacks by enemy air forces on commercial and military airlift aircraft.
M2	Days	To achieve air superiority.
M3	Incidents	Of major operations delayed, disrupted, or canceled.
M4	Percent	Of friendly attrition rate per sortie.
M5	Percent	Of air transport departed on time.
M6	Percent	Of critical operations area in theater under an air superiority umbrella.
M7	Percent	Or lesser operations (and no major

		operations) delayed or disrupted.
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ST 1.6.3 Establish Maritime Superiority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Feb-2024

Description: Create conditions to permit maritime operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an opposing force.

References: JP 3-32, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-15, JP 3-18, JP 5-0

Notes: The vastness of the world's oceans makes it unfeasible to achieve global maritime superiority. However, a joint force commander (JFC) may decide to pursue local or regional maritime superiority or maritime supremacy for a specific duration to accomplish objectives. Maritime superiority can often be a prerequisite to achieving or maintaining freedom of action and/or movement by other United States (US) forces.

Measures:

M1	Incidents/Day	Of attacks on commercial or military strategic lift vessels by enemy combatants or adversaries.
M2	Percent	Of friendly shipping suffering significant disruption or delays.
M3	Percent	Of major operations delayed or disrupted.
M4	Percent	Of major operations delayed, disrupted, or canceled.
M5	Casualties	Suffered by force in achieving maritime superiority.
M6	Weeks	To achieve maritime superiority.
M7	Percent	Of enemy naval or adversary maritime forces gain access to open ocean areas (within the operational area [OA]).
M8	Percent	Of enemy naval or adversary maritime forces gain access to friendly mined/blockaded harbors and chokepoints (within operational area [OA]).
M9	Percent	Of enemy naval or adversary maritime forces regaining access to their

		mined/blockaded harbors and choke points (within the operational area [OA]).
M10	Percent	Of equipment and supplies coming through sea lines of communications (SLOC), delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy naval or adversary maritime action).
M11	Percent	Of major operations, delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy/adversary air or naval/maritime actions).
M12	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNF).

ST 1.6.4 Establish Information Advantage

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Leverage information to create effects and/or make decisions that result in an operational advantage.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01

Notes: Commanders achieve an information advantage in several ways: (1) identifying threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities along with understanding how to affect relevant actor behavior; (2) obtaining timely, accurate, and relevant information with an ascribed level of confidence or certainty for decision making and the impact of decision making; (3) influencing, disrupting, or degrading the opponent's decision making; (4) protecting the joint force's morale and will; and (5) degrading the morale and will of adversaries. The joint force exploits these advantages through the conduct of operations and through consideration of the information joint function. For example, disabling an opponent's space-based intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)

assets might provide the joint force with the operational advantage of being able to communicate securely over long distances without interruption and of being able to move without being detected. The joint force could then exploit that advantage through an operation to destroy an enemy ground force. Attaining information advantage requires inputs and perspectives that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge. The information joint function provides the intellectual organization of the tasks required to use information during operations to create an information advantage by understanding how information impacts the operational environment (OE), supporting human and automated decision making, and leveraging information.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after 1 week of operations in the information environment (OIE) attack.
M2	Percent	Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after operations in the information environment (OIE) attack.
M3	Percent	Of indigenous mass media outlets accepting United States (US) forces information for dissemination.
M4	Percent	Of adversary information conduits penetrated, corrupted, or monitored.
M5	Percent	Of friendly communications traffic delayed, disrupted, or corrupted by adversary operations in the information environment (OIE).
M6	Percent	Of selected access programs employed with intended effect.
M7	Percent	Of selected access programs have a coordinated employment plan before hostilities.
M8	Weeks	Delay in operation because of delay in deception operation execution.
M9	Weeks	To achieve information advantage.
M10	Weeks	Without significant security breach.

ST 2 Provide Theater Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide the intelligence required for planning, developing, executing, and/or assessing theater strategy, campaigns, major operations, and/or command actions.

References: JP 2-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may include employing collaborative and federated intelligence architectures to integrate Department of Defense (DoD), national intelligence community (IC), interagency organizations, multinational, and theater intelligence capabilities to sustain continuous operations. It analyzes all relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) to identify adversarial threats, determine adversary capabilities, and estimate adversary intentions. It fuses national and theater intelligence into all-source estimates and assessments and provides a single, coordinated intelligence picture. This task provides theater strategic warning intelligence of adversary activities to prevent strategic surprise. It synchronizes and integrates intelligence with theater plans, operations, targeting, and assessments based on the commander's intelligence requirements (IR), decision points, and desired effects. The collaborative component to the enterprise architecture involves the various information systems capabilities, tools, processes, and procedures that enable intelligence analysts/users, or groups of intelligence analysts/users, from physically dispersed locations to share information in real time to facilitate the joint intelligence process.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence architecture (organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability) established to fully support theater missions?
M2	Yes/No	Are all the intelligence disciplines, functions, and operations of the intelligence process represented in the intelligence enterprise?
M3	Yes/No	Are the intelligence resources sufficient to successfully execute theater

		intelligence programs and satisfy requirements?
M4	Yes/No	Is intelligence synchronized and integrated into theater planning, operations, and targeting?
M5	Yes/No	Is theater warning intelligence criteria established?
M6	Percent	Of missions/operations achieve aim or objective to conduct theater intelligence operations.
M7	Yes/No	Is the intelligence process focused on answering joint force commander's (JFC) decision-making requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and subordinates' intelligence requirements (IR)?
M8	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) conducted to support operations and the command's joint planning process (JPP)?
M9	Yes/No	Have threat assessments been produced for the theater's area of responsibility (AOR) and area of interest (AOI)?
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct theater intelligence operations.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct theater intelligence operations.
M12	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-

		cultural dynamics.
M15	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation intelligence community (IC) in native language.
M17	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 2.1 Coordinate Intelligence Enterprise

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, plan, and/or resource intelligence operations, products, and/or services supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and subordinate joint forces.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Theater intelligence enterprise leadership coordinates a joint intelligence process that is planned, sequenced, and timed for the commander's decision-making process and to meet the requirements of plans and operations. Intelligence resources, activities, and communications are structured and operated to be sufficiently survivable to provide required intelligence to the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commander (JFC) for continuity of operations (COOP). This task may provide a collaborative and federated architecture to deliver timely and accurate intelligence for sustained theater operations. This task may also include designing and maintaining the theater intelligence enterprise to represent all intelligence functionality and interactions required to enable theater intelligence operations. This involves contracted personnel, to include reliance and risks associated with integrating the continuous expansion of Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is interoperability established and maintained with all enterprise
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		stakeholders (military/interagency/multinational)?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability established to support theater missions?
M3	Yes/No	Are information exchange requirements identified and functioning according to established information management plan?
M4	Yes/No	Is the intelligence battle rhythm synchronized and integrated with command battle rhythm?
M5	Yes/No	Are intelligence resources sufficient to successfully execute intelligence programs and satisfy requirements?
M6	Percent	Of commands intelligence requirements (IR) satisfied.
M7	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence assessments produced and updated as new information becomes available?
M8	Yes/No	Are joint intelligence operations functioning according to combatant commander's objectives, guidance, and intent?
M9	Yes/No	Are intelligence policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout the joint force?
M10	Yes/No	Are intelligence systems accessible to all military/interagency/multinational members conducting theater intelligence functions and having the appropriate security clearance?

ST 2.1.1 Coordinate Intelligence Requirements (IR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Coordinate intelligence requirements (IR) with the staff, supported/supporting combatant commanders (CCDR), Services and functional component counterparts, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), intergovernmental organizations (IGO), multinational forces (MNF), and/or other organizations, as required.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: Coordinating intelligence requirements (IRs) may involve the full range of intelligence operations such as planning, direction, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, production, dissemination, integration, evaluation, and feedback. In addition to focusing on the commander's IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. Coordination may require establishing the organizational relationships necessary for bilateral intelligence operations. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are federated support arrangements established for planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback for each collection discipline required to support plans?
M2	Yes/No	Are organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to operations?
M3	Yes/No	Are organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, and appendices?
M4	Yes/No	Are multinational, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and intergovernmental organizations (IGO)

		incorporated into the intelligence battle rhythm?
M5	Yes/No	Does the engaged command J-2 determine whether federated intelligence support is no longer required, and upon that determination notifies the Joint Staff (JS)/J-2 the federated intelligence support may be terminated?
M6	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

ST 2.1.10 Evaluate Strategic Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Evaluate and/or provide timely feedback throughout the intelligence process on how well the various intelligence operations perform to meet the commander's intelligence requirements (IR) and other command and subordinate command requirements.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: The primary factor for evaluation is whether the consumer's intelligence requirements (IR) are being satisfied on time and in useable formats. All intelligence operations are interrelated and the success or failure of one operation may impact the rest of the joint intelligence process. This task may include soliciting feedback from the commander, staff, and components to determine if theater intelligence activities, products, and services appropriately meet stated requirements. Intelligence staffs may leverage Red Team efforts that analyze planning and operations and recommend adjustments to intelligence plans; operations; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence enterprise feedback surveys promulgated to theater customers?
M2	Number	Of surveys received from combatant commander, staff, and subordinate units.
M3	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) answered to meet commander's decision timelines.
M4	Percent	Of subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IR) (e.g., requests for intelligence) met.
M5	Instances	Of theater operational success due to actionable intelligence.
M6	Percent	Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements.
M7	Percent	Of joint manning document intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/services.
M8	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient manpower.
M9	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient assets.
M10	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient training.
M11	Instances	Of theater intelligence battle rhythm not synchronized with combatant commander battle rhythm.
M12	Percent	Of intelligence productivity lost due to intelligence systems and communications down time.
M13	Percent	Of intelligence products not disseminated on time in accordance with user requirements.
M14	Instances	Of Red Team recommended adjustments made to the enterprise.

M15	Instances	Of repeat intelligence enterprise deficiencies reported.
M16	Time	To implement recommendations for improvement.
M17	Instances	Of intelligence enterprise deficiencies reported based on misapplication of classification levels/access.

ST 2.1.11 Perform Risk Analyses

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct strategic reviews, raise issues, and/or assist joint operations planning.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, CJCSM 3105.01 series, CJCSM 3314.01 series

Notes: This task may integrate commander's inputs that examine risks and program assessments. This task may also look beyond campaign phases and major operations to estimate the enemy's future actions and to anticipate friendly and non-belligerent actions for employment of military forces after each phase of a current campaign or strategic operation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of activities provided Red Team support.
M2	Percent	Of products disseminated to customers on time in accordance with (IAW) dissemination matrix.
M3	Number	Of contacts with non-military academic partners monthly.
M4	Number	Of short response requests for information (RFI) completed in support of crisis planning and/or crisis operations.

ST 2.1.2 Manage Intelligence Information Technology (IT) Architecture

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Oversee operations of federated and/or collaborative intelligence architectures.

References: JP 2-0, JP 6-0

Notes: These architectures may be built on mission requirements, facilitate the flow of secure communications, and be interoperable with United States Government (USG) and multinational partners. This task may be performed in close collaboration with theater and national information systems activities. An intelligence sharing architecture is integral to all intelligence operations. From planning and direction through dissemination and integration, the architecture supports intelligence functions over the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) and Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DODIIS). A collaborative intelligence sharing architecture may support the full range of military operations and support the intelligence requirements (IR) of decision makers, from the strategic level down through the tactical level of warfare. The command; control; communication; computer; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) architecture may be developed, acquired, and fielded to meet mission requirements of ongoing operations and combatant commander (CCDR) operation plans (OPLAN). The architecture may also incorporate aspects of policies, procedures, reporting structures, trained personnel, automated information processing systems, and connectivity.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements documented in the joint force information management plan (IMP)?
M2	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence-related components of the established Department of Defense information network (DODIN) included?
M3	Yes/No	Are federated support arrangements established for planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback for each collection discipline required to support theater planning and

		operations?
M4	Time	To re-establish intelligence systems and communications connectivity (if connectivity fails).
M5	Yes/No	Are collaborative forums established and maintained for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback?
M6	Yes/No	Are intelligence systems and communications infrastructure established throughout joint forces operating in theater area of responsibility?
M7	Yes/No	Are intelligence systems and communication infrastructure and services support coordinated with joint force communications system directorate to ensure technical and procedural interoperability across joint force, theater, national, interagency, multinational, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners?
M8	Yes/No	Is information shared vertically (to higher and lower command intelligence directors) and horizontally (across functional and Service component commands and multinational partners)?
M9	Yes/No	Are 24-hour intelligence and information systems maintenance support established?
M10	Yes/No	Are intelligence database access requirements for intelligence staff section (J-2) and joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) personnel established?

ST 2.1.3 Develop Intelligence Enterprise Information Management Plan (IMP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Establish information management (IM) policies and procedures for intelligence operations and/or integrate intelligence information into the command's operational processes, battle rhythm, and/or common operational picture (COP).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Task may be used for the theater's intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements in executing the joint intelligence process. To effectively manage the myriad of intelligence exchange requirements in a joint force headquarters (JFHQ), a recommended best practice is to designate an intelligence directorate (J-2) information management officer (IMO) to establish information management (IM) policies and procedures for the intelligence enterprise and ensure intelligence information flow to the right people, at the right time, and in the right format. The J-2 IMO must be thoroughly familiar with the concept of intelligence operations, the command and control (C2), intelligence systems, connectivity, and information exchange requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the theater intelligence enterprise information management plan (IMP) integrated into the theater IMP?
M2	Yes/No	Is the intelligence information management officer (IMO) designated?
M3	Yes/No	Is the theater intelligence enterprise information management plan (IMP) developed?
M4	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence information exchange requirements coordinated with the joint force information management officer (IMO)?
M5	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M6	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic

		networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

ST 2.1.4 Manage Intelligence Programs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, and/or plan the programs, resources, and/or requirements necessary to maintain the intelligence enterprise and its support to the joint force headquarters and operations.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: This task may include metrics that impact intelligence enterprise performance plans and their effect on resources. Resources include, but are not limited to, military (Active and Reserve Components [RC]), government civilian and contractor personnel, collection assets, equipment, funding, and facilities required to execute intelligence operations. This task may also include applying national intelligence capabilities, optimizing the utilization of joint force intelligence assets, and identifying and integrating additional intelligence resources. The scope of needs, resources, and procedures will depend on the mission, nature, duration, and composition of the force. This task may provide and maintain sufficient programs and resources to effectively and efficiently plan for, collect, process, store, display, analyze, produce, disseminate, and evaluate intelligence and information. It develops, coordinates, and issues intelligence policies, programs, strategies, and guidance for the planning and execution of joint intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence programs executed in accordance with Defense and national intelligence policies, direction, and guidance?
M2	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence requirements (IR) approved and submitted in accordance with appropriate annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution cycles?
M3	Yes/No	Are contract services established to

		supplement intelligence workforce meet mission requirements?
M4	Percent	Of joint manning document (JMD) intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/services.
M5	Yes/No	Are Reserve Component services and support integrated into theater intelligence enterprise mission?
M6	Yes/No	Are Joint Reserve Intelligence Center and the Reserve Component Intelligence Elements integrated into theater intelligence architecture?
M7	Yes/No	Are prioritized theater intelligence requirements (IR) approved and integrated into the command's integrated priority list (IPL)?
M8	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence operations conducted in accordance with applicable legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational guidelines?
M9	Yes/No	Is the intelligence readiness sufficient to execute the theater intelligence mission?
M10	Yes/No	Are intelligence training services established to train and maintain theater intelligence personnel skills?
M11	Yes/No	Do intelligence systems architectures meet theater requirements for performing intelligence core functions (planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback)?
M12	Yes/No	Is the joint manning document (JMD) developed to adequately align with mission requirements?

ST 2.1.5 Conduct Counterintelligence (CI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DoD) counterintelligence (CI) activities in response to requirements.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3241.01 Series (S), DoDD 5240.02

Notes: Counterintelligence (CI) operations collect intelligence on threats posed by foreign intelligence and security services and the intelligence activities of non-state actors such as organized crime, terrorist groups, and drug traffickers. This task may include coordinating CI force protection source operations, maintain the Integrated Defense Source registry, conduct technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM), maintain liaison coordination, and conduct CI collection management support functions. It may include identifying, prioritizing, and validating all CI-related requests for information (RFI) and production requirements as well as managing, coordinating, and de-conflicting CI collection activities and requirements. This includes responding to both operational and support requirements from combatant commands (CCMD) and Service component commands.

Measures:

M1	Number/Percent	Counterintelligence (CI) tasks performed to standard.
M2	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence (CI) tasking authority established and exercised?
M3	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence (CI) reporting architectures established?

ST 2.1.5.1 Manage Counterintelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Manage counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3241.01 Series (S), DoDD S-5200.37, DoDD 5240.02

Notes: Doctrinally, the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff functions are placed under the joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) structure. The mission of the J-2X is to task, coordinate, synchronize, manage, and deconflict all Department of Defense (DoD) CI and HUMINT operations in the joint force commander's (JFC) operational area (OA). Commands monitor and support the activities of a variety of joint centers or boards (e.g., joint captured materiel exploitation center, joint document exploitation center, joint interrogation center and the joint targeting coordination board) that either provide the data or utilize the analyzed data. In concert with this mission, a J-2X should be established in all joint force structures which will identify, prioritize, and validate all CI- and HUMINT-related requests for information (RFI) and production requirements at every level across the entire spectrum of conflict when HUMINT and CI activities are anticipated as well as deconflict collection and investigative activities. This task may include a support element, as needed, to provide report and source administration, linguistic services, and polygraph support. Individual Service components may often establish their own 2Xs to manage internal CI and HUMINT functions and interact with the joint force J-2X. J-2X personnel work closely with special operations and information environment planners. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task includes integrating and maintaining an Integrated Defense Source Registration System (IDSRS) compatible-source registry, deconflicting source matters, and performing liaison functions with external organizations.

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Of liaison/coordination visits with coalition forces, organizations, and agencies.
M2	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines?
M3	Yes/No	Are approved counterintelligence (CI) collection concept proposals for strategic, operational, and tactical CI collections published?
M4	Yes/No	Are memorandums of agreement

		(MOA) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOU) with appropriate national agencies developed and coordinated to provide mutual support to joint force operations?
M5	Yes/No	Are joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) participation and/or support to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established?
M7	Frequency	Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers.
M8	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reports analyzed for trends, patterns, source reliability, and source credibility.
M9	Days	Of staff assistance provided to subordinate joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) elements.
M10	Yes/No	Is a process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support?
M11	Percent	Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan.
M12	Yes/No	Is contact established and maintained with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers for theater

		operations?
M13	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and essential elements of information (EEI).
M14	Time	To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TST), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCR), high-value individuals (HVI), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC).
M15	Hours	To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIR).
M16	Frequency	Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies.
M17	Percent	Of source database information registered in the designated source registry.
M18	Percent	Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate.
M19	Instances	Of source issues requiring deconfliction.
M20	Yes/No	Is assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds?
M21	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines?
M22	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans?
M23	Yes/No	Are procedures established with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

		(JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel?
M24	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M25	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M26	Number	Of personnel who understand social and religious customs.
M27	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence.
M28	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.1.5.2 Deploy the Joint Force Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Staff Element (J-2X)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Deploy assets to coordinate and deconflict counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) source operations, investigations, intelligence interrogations, screening, debriefing, and/or support to documents/media and captured equipment exploitation.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: The mission of the joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) is to task, coordinate, synchronize, manage, and deconflict all Department of Defense (DoD) counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in the joint force commander's (JFC) area of operation (AO). In concert with this mission, a J-2X should be established in all joint force structures at every level across the entire spectrum of conflict when HUMINT and CI activities are anticipated. Individual Service components may often establish their own J-2Xs to manage internal CI and HUMINT functions and interact with the joint force J-2X. CI and HUMINT

elements supporting a joint force may require other (nonmilitary intelligence) units to provide essential support services. Some examples of support that may be required, but may not be readily available to military intelligence units, are military police (i.e., guards, security) to control detainees and engineer units to build and maintain facilities. The source of such support requirements should be clearly identified and J-2X command planners should ensure the coordination for this support is executed as early as possible and is coordinated in Annex B, as well as other annexes appropriate to the support requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are there integrated defense source database for human intelligence (HUMINT), counterintelligence (CI), and special operations forces (SOF) sources?
M2	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) reporting prioritized and disseminated?
M3	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) tasking authority established and exercised?
M4	Yes/No	Are enemy prisoner of war (EPW)/detainee management and tracking tools established?
M5	Yes/No	Are a compliant Integrated Defense Source Registry System (IDSRS) and interoperable theater source database established?
M6	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reporting architectures established?
M7	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) controlled and overt collection operations coordinated and deconflicted between all collection organizations and national agencies as allowed by classification authorities?
M8	Days	To form the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff structure to effectively provide CI and

		HUMINT support to joint force operations.
M9	Days	To appoint an experienced counterintelligence (CI) professional as the CI Staff Officer to coordinate and deconflict CI force protection (FP) source operations, investigations, operations, analysis and production, and technical services; maintain liaison; and conduct CI collection management support functions.
M10	Days	To appoint an experienced human intelligence (HUMINT) professional to coordinate operations, source administration, and requirements with the country team (CT), and establish liaison with the joint/combined exploitation centers and the joint intelligence support element (JISE) or joint intelligence operations center (JIOC).
M11	Days	To commence counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to joint force operations upon activation order.
M12	Yes/No	Are processes in place for to coordinate polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support?
M13	Hours/Days	To identify, prioritize, validate counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) requests for information (RFI) and production requirements prior to deployment.
M14	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) oversight/monitoring programs established for activities/contractor support to joint force operations?

ST 2.1.6 Perform Joint Intelligence Operations Functions

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Conduct joint intelligence functions and/or operations that comprise the intelligence process in support of the combatant command (CCMD).

References: JP 2-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: The combatant command's (CCMD) primary analytical functions reside in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). The JIOC construct seamlessly combines all intelligence functions, disciplines, and operations into a single organization; ensures the availability of all sources of information from both CCMD and national intelligence resources; and fully synchronizes and integrates intelligence with operation planning and execution. JIOC functions generally include the following: coordinating the intelligence effort of subordinate joint force commands; coordinating the theater collection plan and employment of theater assigned and supporting sensors; developing and maintaining databases that support planning, operations, and targeting; validating assessments from higher, lower, and adjacent sources; conducting intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization and participating with operations directorate of a joint staff (J-3) in the dynamic management of ISR assets; submitting national collection requirements to the CCMD's Director of National Intelligence (DNI) representative, interagency representatives, and/or Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Senior Representative personnel who are attached to the CCMD JIOC; coordinating with operations directorate of a joint staff (J-3) to ensure intelligence is fully synchronized and integrated with operations; coordinating with plans directorate of a joint staff (J-5) to ensure intelligence is fully synchronized and integrated with plans; conducting all-source intelligence analysis and production in support of joint force and component command requirements; employing Red Teams to address the combatant commander's (CCDR) most pressing intelligence and operational issues from the adversary's perspective; and serving as the focal point for intelligence planning (IP). This task may integrate the capabilities of national intelligence agencies, Services (Active Components [AC] and Reserve Components [RC]), combat support agencies (CSA), multinational, and CCMD intelligence assets into planning, collection management, analysis, dissemination, and support.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) architecture tailored to represent all intelligence functions, disciplines, and operations to satisfy the full range of command mission requirements?
M2	Yes/No	Is intelligence synchronized and integrated with operation planning and execution?
M3	Percent	Of validated intelligence request for information (RFI) satisfied.
M4	Yes/No	Is a request for information (RFI) management process established?
M5	Percentage	Of interoperability established and maintained with enterprise stakeholders (military/interagency/multinational).
M6	Percent	Of subordinate joint force commands intelligence support requirements coordinated and incorporated into theater intelligence plans, collection plan, and operations.
M7	Yes/No	Are collection plan and employment of assigned and supporting assets coordinated with operations?
M8	Yes/No	Are databases supporting planning, operations, and targeting developed and maintained?
M9	Yes/No	Are assessments confirmed or supported by higher and subordinate commands, as well as other components, combatant commands (CCMD), and combat support agencies (CSA)?
M10	Yes/No	Is persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization provided for operations?
M11	Yes/No	Is dynamic management of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets coordinated and synchronized with

		current operations?
M12	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) collection requirements submitted to national agencies (via CCDR's Director of National Intelligence [DNI] representative, interagency representatives, and/or Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA] forward element personnel).
M13	Time	To conduct all-source intelligence analysis and production in support of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force requirements (from receipt of information to dissemination).
M14	Yes/No	Red Teams employed to address, from the adversary's perspective, the CCDR's most pressing intelligence and operational issues.
M15	Yes/No	Are dissemination processes and procedures established?
M16	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force intelligence support requirements answered.

ST 2.1.7 Provide Administrative Intelligence Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct and/or plan intelligence staff functions, services and/or support activities.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3241.01 Series, DoDM 5200.02

Notes: Functions of theater/regional administrative support that should be addressed as part of the intelligence planning (IP) and direction effort include: financial, contracting, training, and personnel support; information technology (IT) requirements; physical, information, personnel, and industrial security matters; intelligence and counterintelligence (CI) oversight compliance; inspector general (IG) issues; releasability and disclosure policy; Freedom of

Information Act (FOIA) guidance; and review of all internal publications, directives, and plans to ensure compliance with national guidance for protection of sensitive and classified information. This task may provide administrative, special security officer (SSO), and other security management responsibilities as assigned by the commander, and implementation and enforcement of all applicable security directives, guidance, regulations, foreign disclosure, and technical and procedural intelligence training functions for the combatant command (CCMD). This task may also develop, coordinate, and issue policies, programs, and guidance for the planning, execution, and sustainment of joint intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are administrative support services established to process personnel actions (e.g., orders, performance evaluations, leave requests, awards and decorations, re-enlistments, and non-judicial punishment)?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing, and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout theater intelligence enterprise?
M3	Yes/No	Are foreign disclosure services established to provide assistance to the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of Category (CAT)-8 Classified Military Information in accordance with National Disclosure Policy (NDP)-1 and all applicable policies?
M4	Yes/No	Are special security officer (SSO) established to provide assistance on sensitive compartmented information (SCI) administration, personnel, information, physical and industrial security services, and special technical operations (STO)/special access programs (SAP) for the joint force and its subordinate units and other organizations as applicable?

M5	Yes/No	Is counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans?
M6	Yes/No	Are intelligence training services established to train and maintain theater personnel's technical, functional, and procedural intelligence skills?
M7	Yes/No	Have other security management duties been assigned to the special security officer (SSO)?

ST 2.1.7.1 Provide Foreign Disclosure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Assist the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and/or disclosing/releasing of classified military information.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 5221.01 Series, DoDD 5230.11, NDP-1

Notes: This task involves the command's foreign disclosure officer (FDO). It includes disclosure procedures for disclosing/releasing of all National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) functional categories to multinational partners. NDP-1 identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information. The FDO acts as the command's representative and therefore must be prepared to release as appropriate all functional categories of classified military information, not just CAT-8 Military Intelligence. CAT-8 disclosures are also concerned with the eligibility of recipient countries to receive intelligence on designated and/or non-designated countries. The eight NDP-1 categories are CAT-1: Organization, Training and Employment of United States (US) Military Forces; CAT-2: US Military Materiel and Munitions; CAT-3: Applied Research and Development Information and Materiel; CAT-4: US Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning, and Readiness; CAT-6: US Order of Battle; CAT-7: North American Defense; and CAT-8: Military Intelligence.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are combatant command (CCMD) and subordinate joint forces staff aware of
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		foreign disclosure office (FDO) and services available?
M2	Number/Percent	Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24-hour foreign disclosure services.
M3	Time	To process requests to review and disclose CAT-8 classified military intelligence.
M4	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDO) make timely disclosure decisions in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy (NDP)-1, Delegation of Disclosure Authority Letters, and other applicable guidance/directives?
M5	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDO) ensure disclosure decisions are archived in accordance with (IAW) combatant command (CCMD) Designated Disclosure Authority guidance and make available upon request?
M6	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities providing foreign disclosure services?
M7	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to provide foreign disclosure services?
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, work groups to provide foreign disclosure services?
M9	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDO) coordinate all disclosure requests for national products/information with the combatant command (CCMD) FDO?
M10	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDO) identify and submit any exceptions to National Disclosure

		Policy (NDP) required for the mission to the combatant command (CCMD) FDO for coordination and approval?
M11	Percent	Of foreign disclosure determinations meeting customers time requirements.

ST 2.1.7.2 Provide Special Security Office (SSO) Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Provide special security office (SSO) coordination on policy, procedures, and/or assistance for personnel, information, physical, and/or industrial security services for the joint force and its subordinate units.

References: JP 2-0, DoDM 5105.21, DoDM 5200.02

Notes: Special security office (SSO) services may include processing periodic reinvestigations and background investigations; providing sensitive compartmented information (SCI) indoctrinations, non-disclosure agreements, security clearance verification, visit requests, courier cards, courier letters, security access badges, and security awareness training; and conducting investigations of possible security compromises. SSO and security management-related services may also include providing defensive security briefings prior to official and unofficial foreign travel, maintaining records of approvals/disapprovals for all unofficial foreign travel, and performing staff assistance visits (SAV) to locally assigned and subordinate sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIF). This task may maintain applicable governing policies, directives, instructions, and regulations on the SCI program and other security management responsibilities as assigned by the commander. This task may also provide information on accreditation authorities and SCIF physical security guidelines.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for special security office (SSO) and other assigned security management responsibilities established?
M2	Percent	Of personnel cleared for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) in

		accordance with (IAW) joint manning document (JMD) billet requirements.
M3	Yes/No	Are special security office (SSO) and other security processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel?
M4	Yes/No	Are approval and accreditation processes for assigned sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIF) and controlled access areas established?
M5	Yes/No	Are security procedures implemented at each assigned controlled access area and sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF)?
M6	Percent	Of authorized/assigned personnel pending initial and periodic security background investigations.
M7	Instances	Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and responsive special security office (SSO) services.
M8	Instances	Of security violations/compromises.
M9	Yes/No	Are training programs implemented for special security office (SSO) and other assigned security management responsibilities?

ST 2.1.7.3 Provide Intelligence Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Provide intelligence training services for intelligence activities.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, DODI 3305.14

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDRs) should continuously strive to increase the competence of the intelligence workforce through investment in technical training and professional education. Intelligence training for most combatant commands (CCMDs) resides in a regional joint intelligence training facility. Joint intelligence training capability at the theater level should include

the following training functions: program management, requirements, and capabilities development; training resources, facilities, development, execution, and assessment; exercise planning and execution (collective, functional and individual training); modeling and simulation; and intelligence readiness reporting. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may provide technical and procedural intelligence training services to sustain and assess intelligence readiness. Ensure United States (US) and partner nation (PN) intelligence personnel are prepared to integrate and apply joint intelligence core skills and systems applications and are trained to provide efficient, accurate, and timely intelligence to the joint force to meet the combatant command (CCMD) missions and responsibilities. It may also collect, validate, and prioritize joint training requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M2	Percent	Of intelligence personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements.
M3	Instances	Of insufficient training resources (trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully execute training program.
M4	Yes/No	Were joint intelligence training standards developed for use in certification and accreditation?
M5	Yes/No	Were assessment process/metrics developed to assess overall joint intelligence training effectiveness?
M6	Yes/No	Were intelligence training capability/facilities able to satisfy intelligence training requirements?
M7	Frequency	Of training program assessments conducted.
M8	Frequency	Of operational lessons learned incorporated into intelligence training program.

M9	Yes/No	Were intelligence training requirements incorporated into theater collective training events?
M10	Yes/No	Was an intelligence certification program developed and implemented?
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the partner nation (PN) (e.g., foreign security forces [FSF]) to provide intelligence training services.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the partner nation (PN) (e.g., foreign security forces [FSF]) to provide intelligence training services.
M13	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide intelligence training services.
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide intelligence training services.
M15	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide intelligence training services.
M16	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to provide intelligence training services?
M17	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services?
M18	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M19	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide intelligence training services.
M20	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide

		intelligence training services.
M21	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M22	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide intelligence training services?
M23	Percent	Of theater intelligence systems, applications, and procedures incorporated into intelligence training and exercise programs.
M24	Percent	Of theater intelligence training curriculum available on-line/through distributed services.
M25	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD)-assigned intelligence personnel trained in theater intelligence systems; system applications; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M26	Number	Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language.
M28	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.1.7.4 DELETED Provide Literal Derived Imagery

ST 2.1.8 DELETED Manage Theater Intelligence Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups

ST 2.1.9 Manage Intelligence Agreements with Foreign Nations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Oct-2022

Description: Direct the intelligence-related agreements with foreign nations.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 5105.21, DoDD 5230.11, DoDI 5530.03

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDR) engage host nations (HN) and coalition members by participation in information sharing; mutual intelligence training; seminars; temporary exchanges of intelligence personnel; federated intelligence arrangements; and the integration and exercise of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support architectures. A multinational intelligence center or cell may be established to coordinate their activities and to share responsibilities for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from all sources. Foreign disclosure procedures may be put in place and exercised to the maximum extent. Intelligence-sharing arrangements, conferences, training, and exercises with the HN may serve to reinforce commitment to the HN. This task may involve agreements to enhance a force's ability to shape potential military engagement, security cooperation (SC), and deterrence operations; gain an understanding of multinational tactics and procedures; enhance information sharing; and establish mutual support with foreign partner nations (PN).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of theater nations supporting multinational efforts with formal agreements (training, exercises, information sharing) with the combatant command (CCMD).
M2	Number	Of activities or actions facilitated or processed through intelligence agreements by foreign disclosure officers (FDO).
M3	Instances	Of activities or operations facilitated or driven by actionable intelligence provided through intelligence agreements.
M4	Yes/No	Does theater information technology

		(IT) architecture support the dissemination of intelligence with nations supporting multinational efforts?
M5	Time	To develop and gain approval of information sharing agreements with partner nations (PN) that have no existing agreements in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure guidelines.
M6	Yes/No	Do theater intelligence directors meet with counterpart of theater nations, which have formal agreements (training, exercises, information sharing) with the combatant command (CCMD)?
M7	Frequency	Theater intelligence enterprise representatives engage military representatives of theater nations in accordance with (IAW) agreements.
M8	Time	To develop memoranda of agreement (MOA) with theater nations that have no agreements (pertaining to intelligence training, information sharing) with the theater intelligence enterprise.
M9	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to manage intelligence agreement with foreign nations.
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations.
M11	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations?
M12	Percent	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to manage

		intelligence agreements with foreign nations
M13	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations?
M14	Percent	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations.
M15	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations?

ST 2.1.9.1 Conduct Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) International Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Coordinate and/or establish international agreements and arrangements for the exchange of geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) data, information, and/or technology. Provide foreign disclosure release policy and processes in support of foreign partnerships and coalition activities.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 5105.60

Notes: Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) engagement includes the formulation of both informal arrangements with foreign nations and formal international agreements recognized by the United States (US) Department of State (DoS).

Measures:

M1	Full/Partial/No	Licensing terms, conditions, and policy are provided to partners for the use and dissemination of commercial satellite imagery and products.
M2	Full/Partial/No	International agreements and arrangements are in place to enable sharing of geospatial intelligence

		(GEOINT) to support coalition partners.
M3	Full/Partial/No	Multi-national International agreements and arrangements are in place to enable the sharing of geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) to support coalition partners.

ST 2.1.9.2 Develop International Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Strategies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Establish and /or maintain an international partner engagement strategy for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This strategy should be derived from the national defense strategy (NDS), national intelligence strategy, and the national security strategy (NSS), and the current directives of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD[I&S]) and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI).

Measures:

M1	Full/Partial/No	An international engagement strategy has been developed, and shared with the Department of Defense (DoD) and intelligence community (IC).
M2	Percent	Percent of agreements and arrangements that increase National System of Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) capabilities.
M3	Percent	Percent of agreements and arrangements incorporated into multi-national forums.

ST 2.10 Conduct Intelligence Assessments

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Conduct comprehensive intelligence assessments.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Commanders continuously assess the operational environment (OE) and progress of operations and compare them to their initial vision and intent. Normally, the joint force intelligence directorate (J-2) assists the operations directorate (J-3) in coordinating assessment activities. The joint force J-2, through the combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), helps the commander by assessing adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions, and monitoring the numerous aspects of the OE that can influence the outcome of operations. The J-2 also helps the commander and staff decide what aspects of the OE to measure and how to measure them to determine progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective. Intelligence personnel use the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process to provide combatant commanders (CCDR), their staffs, and subordinate commands with a detailed understanding of the adversary and other aspects of the OE. Intelligence personnel provide objective assessments to planners that gauge the overall impact of military operations against adversary forces, as well as provide an assessment of likely adversary reactions and counteractions. The CCDR and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC) may establish an assessment management system that leverages and synchronizes the expertise of operations and intelligence staffs. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence assessments provided to the commander in order to make operational assessment?
M2	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture provided to the commander for assessment?
M3	Yes/No	Is the national intelligence analysis incorporated into assessments?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to support assessments.

M5	Yes/No	Are the Red Team analyses incorporated into intelligence assessments?
M6	Yes/No	Is an analysis of adversary vulnerabilities provided to the commander for assessment?
M7	Yes/No	Are subordinate joint force and multinational intelligence assessments incorporated into assessments?
M8	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to support assessments?
M9	Percent	Of assessments that achieve aim or objective.
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support assessments?
M11	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to support assessments?
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to support assessments.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M15	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.11 Manage Target Development

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Plan, manage, and/or direct target development in accordance with commander's guidance.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Planning factors may include establishing and maintaining target development, standards, procedures, and environment for target intelligence analysis, production, and federation. This involves integrating lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities to create target effects consistent with the commander's desired objectives and end state. Commands establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure target development standards are met and target intelligence information and products are properly documented, to include collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements. To support the management and coordination of target development, combatant commands (CCMD) should establish a target development working group (TDWG). The TDWG leads the coordination and development of targets throughout the joint targeting process, particularly in competition (prior to crisis or conflict) or before the onset of campaigns and major operations. The TDWG supports the joint targeting working group (JTWG) and joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) by coordinating target intelligence across the command's target intelligence enterprise. Commands synchronize target intelligence information, products, and services to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the operational area (OA) and the information environment (IE). This involves ensuring dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of electronic target folders (ETF) that meet standards in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3370.01 (or superseding instruction).
M2	Percent	Of concept plans (CONPLAN), operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and fragmentary orders (FRAGO) with federation requirements identified.
M3	Percent	Of target development products documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).

M4	Percent	Of target intelligence produced in support of deliberate targeting.
M5	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To produce target intelligence in support of dynamic targeting.

ST 2.12 Coordinate Target Development

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Coordinate and/or integrate targeting capabilities and/or target intelligence products with commander's objectives and guidance, target development and prioritization, and capabilities analysis.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Target development is the systematic examination of potential target systems and their components to determine the necessary type and duration of the action that must be exerted on each target to create a specified effect. The purpose of target development is to validate an entity as a military target in accordance with joint force commander (JFC) objectives, rules of engagement (ROE), and the law of war. Target development and selection is based on the JFC's objectives and the available ways and means [capabilities] to achieve them. Commands integrate lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities in target development to create effects to achieve the commander's objectives and end state. Commands identify target development collection requirements and synchronize the collection plan with operations to maximize target collection efforts. Commands share target intelligence horizontally and vertically primarily through the target development working group (TDWG), joint targeting coordination board (JTCB), and other boards, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations.

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Of participation in targeting-related boards, centers, cells, working groups and planning teams.
M2	Percent	Of target development requirements identified and documented.
M3	Percent	Of target development requirements that cannot or should not be performed by the command that are identified, tasked, and documented.

M4	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and fragmentary orders (FRAGO) that contain target development roles and responsibilities.
M5	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets that are on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL).

ST 2.13 Manage Candidate Target List (CTL)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Produce and/or maintain the candidate target list (CTL).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: The candidate target list (CTL) is a list of candidate targets, submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's (JFC) staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list (JTL), global integrated target list (GITL), restricted target list (RTL), or the no-strike list (NSL) once they are vetted and validated. This task establishes a quality control process to independently review the target development nominations (TDN). Commands ensure intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. They enter, remove, or record candidate targets on the CTL. As required, they send vetting requests to the intelligence community (IC) and document vetting results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). Commands send vetted candidate targets to the designated validation authority. This task may establish a quality control process to independently review target development nominations (TDN).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of target development nominations (TDN) on the candidate target list (CTL) that are developed and databased to intermediate standards.
M2	Percent	Of candidate targets that meet intermediate target development standards.
M3	Percent	Of targets on candidate target list

		(CTL) that have been vetted, if required.
M4	Percent	Of vetting responses exceeding 10 working days from time of submission.
M5	Percent	Of targets on candidate target list (CTL) that have vetting votes and comments recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS), if required.
M6	Percent	Of vetted targets submitted to designated validation authority.

ST 2.14 Conduct Target System Damage Assessment (TSDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Conduct timely and/or accurate estimates of change to an adversary target system relevant to force operations.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: Target system damage assessment (TSDA) encompasses all-source assessments of the change and remaining enemy target system functional capabilities and capacities relative to the targeting objectives after military operations begin. It assesses the cumulative impact of military force applied against the operation of an adversary's target system, significant subdivisions of the system, or total effectiveness relative to the operational objectives established by the joint force commander (JFC). These assessments may be conducted at the combatant command (CCMD) or national level by fusing all Phase 1 and 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) reporting on targets within the adversary target system with the experience of subject matter experts. This provides the JFC with an estimate of the remaining capabilities of the adversary target system. BDA phase 3 produces a TSDA for the theater of operations. This assessment is merged with the inputs of experienced command and component personnel to develop recommendations to continue with current activities or to pursue other courses of action (COA). Although primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators and subject matter experts (to include contractors) are required to complete the process.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To make target system damage assessment (TSDA) after engagement.
M2	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To produce and disseminate Phase 3 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence data for engaged targets.
M3	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 3 results providing actionable information on targets.

ST 2.15 Manage Identity Intelligence Operations**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 12-Jan-2017**Description:** Manage, direct, supervise, guide, plan, and/or resource identity intelligence operations, products, and/or services supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and/or subordinate joint forces.**References:** JP 3-24, JP 2-0, JP 3-05, DoDD 8521.01E**Notes:** null**Measures:**

M1	Number	Of Identity Intelligence Operations directly support the Joint Force Commander (JFC) in planning, executing, and assessing the impact of operations.
M2	Yes/No	Is Identity Intelligence Operations architecture (organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability) established to fully support theater missions?
M3	Yes/No	Are all the identity intelligence operations disciplines and functions represented across the enterprise?
M4	Percent	Of personnel that have received pre-deployment training on site exploitation.

M5	Percent	Of personnel trained and equipped in the use of their organic Site Exploitation equipment.
M6	Percent	Of appropriate personnel designated to fulfill the role of exploitation officer.
M7	Yes/No	Are Identity Intelligence Operations resources sufficient to successfully execute identity intelligence operation programs?
M8	Yes/No	Are theater processing and exploitation procedures developed, disseminated and validated?
M9	Yes/No	Are Identity Intelligence Operations capabilities from assigned components and/or supporting commands/agencies integrated to support operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), joint exercises, and training?
M10	Yes/No	Is dissemination of Identity Intelligence and products coordinated to ensure delivery to affected and concerned leadership, planners?

ST 2.15.1 Coordinate Site Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Coordinate search operations to identify, collect, process, and/or preserve the cache or incident site.

References: JP 3-42, JP 3-05, JP 3-24, JP 3-31, DoDD 8521.01E

Notes: Coordination may include combatant commanders (CCDR), the Services, and other interagency members. It may also include coordination with international organizations; partners; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGO); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Site exploitation is the series of activities to recognize; collect; process; preserve; and analyze information, personnel and/or material found during the conduct of operations and activities. Site

exploitation may be deliberate or hasty and may be conducted by specialist teams or joint forces. It includes sensitive site exploitation and tactical site exploitation. It is an implied task in all explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) missions.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and/or organizations contributing to theater operations?
M2	Yes/No	Are organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, Annex C, and appendices?
M3	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M4	Yes/No	Are site exploitation requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence operations plans?
M5	Yes/No	Are identity intelligence operations concepts of operations (CONOPS) inclusive of site exploitation events and coordinated with all concerned agencies/units and/or supporting entities with appropriate physical and data accesses and authorities granted?
M6	Yes/No	Are collected material transfer procedures specified and coordinated across all affected units/agencies?
M7	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DOJ) and international database accesses established enabling upload of raw data and subsequent analysis?
M8	Yes/No	Are processes in place enabling efficient dissemination of analysis products to leadership, operational

		and tactical units/agencies?
M9	Percent	Of sensitive site exploitation (SSE) equipment in place, with replenishment processes in place to support tasked units.

ST 2.15.2 Coordinate Forensics

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Jun-2023

Description: Coordinate forensics investigation and/or analysis of improvised explosive devices (IED)-related incidents.

References: JP 3-42, JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-31, DoDI O-3300.04, DoDI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include coordinating with and assisting combatant command (CCMD) and joint force headquarters (JFHQ) in identifying and developing joint and combined forensics collection requirements to inform operational planning, joint exercises, and training.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Organizational and functional requirements are communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to theater operations.
M2	Percent	Of organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, Annex C, and appendices.
M3	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M4	Ratio	Of forensic analysis requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence operations plans.
M5	Percent	Of identity intelligence operations concepts of operations (CONOPS) inclusive of forensic analysis events

		and coordinated with all concerned agencies/units/supporting entities.
M6	Yes/No	Are collected material transfer procedures specified and coordinated with all required supporting United States (US) and international entities?
M7	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DoJ) and/or international database accesses established enabling upload of raw data and subsequent analysis?
M8	Ratio	Of processes in place enabling efficient dissemination of analysis products to leadership, operational and tactical units/agencies?
M9	Yes/No	Are adequate forensic analysis supplies and equipment in place, with replenishment processes in place to support tasked units?
M10	Yes/No	Are designated supporting forensics analysis facilities and processes accredited as required for mission support?

ST 2.16 Manage Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Oct-2024

Description: Manage Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) functions.

References: JP 3-28, JP 3-41, DoDD 2060.02

Notes: This capability may be requested to support the lead federal agency (LFA) and decision makers in the following eight mission areas: situational awareness; damage assessment; evacuation monitoring; search and rescue (SAR); chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) assessment; hydrographic survey; dynamic ground coordination; and cybersecurity incident response. The Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approves on a case-by-case basis the use of Title 10, United States Code (USC), incident awareness and

assessment (IAA) assets for other than the eight IAA missions. This task includes collection management support to the LFA to support IAA synchronization efforts across the entire spectrum of a defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) response. This task may include resolving legal authorities and/or providing legal and operational guidance for employment of Department of Defense (DoD) intelligence capabilities in a DSCA operation. It may include validating collection requests for Title 10 resources from Title 10 commands, Title 32 commands, and the interagency.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of mission support requests submitted by the lead federal agency (LFA) for Department of Defense (DoD) Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) support.
M2	Hours/Days	Of elapsed time between lead federal agency (LFA) mission support requests and military Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) operations.
M3	Percent	Of Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) support requests that are tasked to Department of Defense (DoD) IAA assets within 24 hours of DoD approval.

ST 2.2 Manage Intelligence Collection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct and/or integrate intelligence collection functions.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.02 Series, CJCSI 3241.01 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors and assets with the processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. It is an integrated intelligence and operations function. It is an integrated capability to provide accurate and timely information for battle space awareness necessary to successfully plan and conduct operations. To facilitate optimum use of available ISR assets,

commands develop an ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) in conjunction with joint planning. Commands should address how available ISR assets and associated tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TPED) infrastructure, including multinational and commercial assets, will be used to answer joint force intelligence requirements (IR) as well as identify and discuss ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force-validated priority intelligence requirements (PIR). Within the context of the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF) and combatant commander PIRs, the concept of ISR operations may be used for justifying requests for additional national ISR resources. Commands should consider the following factors when developing the concept of ISR operations: commander's guidance; commander's critical information requirement (CCIR); collection management authority; integrated United States (US) and multinational, theater, and tactical ISR efforts; ISR force structure capabilities; distributed ISR operations; and TPED architecture. Commands should conduct collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management (CRM) to identify all available and required collection assets, determine collection requirements, develop the collection plan, and coordinate collection operations in time and space to support operations.

Measures:

M1	Percentage	Of contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint Service and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, asset managers, and exploitation centers/sites.
M2	Percent	Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection efforts.
M3	Percent	Of theater requirements addressing multinational partner's collection requirements.
M4	Percent	Of validated requests for information (RFI) satisfied.
M5	Time	To re-task collection assets.
M6	Percent	Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload.
M7	Frequency	Processing, exploitation, or production

		assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is overtasked.
M8	Percent	Of theater information gaps tasked for collection.
M9	Percentage	Of theater collection requirements validated and prioritized.
M10	Time	To develop theater collection plan.
M11	Instances	Collected information does not satisfy customer requirements.
M12	Frequency	Joint collections working group convened.
M13	Time	To develop and disseminate collection emphasis message.
M14	Percent	Of theater collection requirements integrated into collection plan.
M15	Time	To coordinate collection capabilities shortfalls through national and component command collection staffs.
M16	Yes/No	Is visibility maintained on range and scope of operational area-wide activities and their corresponding discipline-specific intelligence requirements (IR)?
M17	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) processes established?
M18	Yes/No	Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M19	Yes/No	Are emergency dissemination authority for imagery and imagery products obtained?
M20	Yes/No	Are signals intelligence (SIGINT) operational tasking authority obtained for specified assets?
M21	Yes/No	Are theater-specific collections management/operational training programs established?
M22	Yes/No	Are collection plans focused on combatant commander (CCDR) critical

		information requirements (CCIR), priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and subordinate joint forces intelligence requirements (IR)?
M23	Yes/No	Are theater collection strategies developed, and synchronized with theater campaign or operation plan (OPLAN), and published?
M24	Yes/No	Are collection assets and capabilities allocations sufficient to meet collection requirements?
M25	Yes/No	Are essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR)?
M26	Yes/No	Is the joint collection management board (JCMB) process responsive to adjustments in collection priorities and tasking based on emerging situation and combatant commander (CCDR) guidance?
M27	Yes/No	Are collection capability shortfalls coordinated through national, component command, and multinational collection staffs?
M28	Yes/No	Are theater collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)?
M29	Yes/No	Are collection plans synchronized with guidance and applicable operation plans (OPLAN)?
M30	Yes/No	Are collection plans tasking integrated into air tasking order and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex?
M31	Yes/No	Is collection management authority established for assigned collection assets?
M32	Yes/No	Are collection operations management processes established?

M33	Yes/No	Are operational status of collection systems maintained and updated?
M34	Yes/No	Are subordinate joint force and component collection and production responsibilities monitored?

ST 2.2.1 Coordinate Collection Operations Management (COM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Coordinate collection operations management and/or associated processing, exploitation, and information reporting resources.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.02 Series, CJCSI 3241.01 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series

Notes: The collection operations management (COM) process is directly linked to collection plan execution through intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) tasking and visualization. Assessing threat countermeasures against intelligence collection sensors is implied when assessing sensor capabilities against collection targets. This task may involve synchronizing the timing of collection with the operational scheme of maneuver and with other intelligence operations such as processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is collection management authority established for collection assets assigned?
M2	Yes/No	Are collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements?
M3	Instances	Of intelligence information flow degraded due to communications and intelligence systems downtime.
M4	Yes/No	Does the collection manager have thorough and detailed knowledge of theater and component intelligence units and collection, exploitation, and

		processing capabilities and limitations?
M5	Yes/No	Is the collection plan updated and adjusted as requirements are satisfied or new requirements are identified?
M6	Yes/No	Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M7	Time	To request support and reallocation of additional assets from national and multinational partners when theater assets are not available.
M8	Percent	Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for federated processing and exploitation.
M9	Time	To re-task collection assets.
M10	Yes/No	Is visibility maintained on range and scope of theater-wide operations and their corresponding discipline specific intelligence requirements (IR)?
M11	Yes/No	Are contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint Service and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, asset managers, and exploitation centers/sites?
M12	Yes/No	Is there the ability to monitor subordinate joint force and component collection and production responsibilities?
M13	Yes/No	Is the operational status of collection systems maintained and updated?
M14	Percent	Of theater collection requirements satisfied.
M15	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) collected in time to meet current operational needs.
M16	Yes/No	Are collection operations management (COM) processes established?

M17	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

ST 2.2.2 Coordinate Collection Requirements Management (CRM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Direct, organize, and/or monitor the intelligence requirements (IR) process for collection.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.02 Series, CJCSI 3241.01 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, DoDI 3325.08

Notes: During collection requirements management (CRM), all collection requirements are validated, prioritized, and appropriately registered. Prioritization should be based on the commander's intent, objectives, commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), approved priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and the current situation to ensure limited assets or resources are directed against the most critical requirements (CR). A coordinated, coherent, target-specific strategy is developed to satisfy validated and prioritized collection requirements. This task may determine which assets will collect on which requirements and prepare tasking for submission to asset managers. It may also coordinate tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors and develop, prioritize, validate, and distribute intelligence requirements (IR). CRM normally results in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. Finally, it will coordinate CRM for intelligence requests levied to national signals intelligence (SIGINT), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), counterintelligence (CI)/human intelligence (HUMINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT) resources and may coordinate integration of collection requirements for all intelligence disciplines, including CI and HUMINT activities into intelligence operations and production.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are collection requirements management (CRM) processes established?
M2	Yes/No	Are processes developed for organizing collection requirements by type, commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), latest time intelligence of value, or intelligence discipline?
M3	Yes/No	Are theater collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized?
M4	Yes/No	Are theater collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)?
M5	Percent	Of collection focused on national, theater, and subordinate joint force requirements.
M6	Percent	Of theater collection requirements coordinated in joint collection working group.
M7	Yes/No	Are essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the combatant commander's priority intelligence requirements (CCIR)?
M8	Time	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M9	Frequency	Of collaboration between collection operations and collection requirements management (CRM) in developing collection strategy.
M10	Yes/No	Are human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements coordinated through joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X)?
M11	Percent	Of contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, Service, and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, asset managers, and exploitation

		centers/sites.
M12	Percent	Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection efforts.
M13	Percent	Of theater requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements.
M14	Yes/No	Are collection requirements prioritized in accordance with commander's guidance?
M15	Yes/No	Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M16	Time	To identify requirements requiring long lead times and/or close coordination with other combatant command (CCMD) staff elements identified (for example, operations in the information environment requirements).

ST 2.2.2.1 Manage Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Acquisition

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Acquire geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) information through commercial and/or foreign resources.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This is focused on the acquisition of non-Department of Defense (DoD) geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), specifically commercial and foreign government-owned, imagery-related, remote sensing data, for use by DoD components.

Measures:

M1	Percentage	Of combatant command (CCMD) and
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		priority tier 1 geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) requirements assigned to and collected by commercial assets.
M2	Number	Annually implement five additional collection strategies of analytic models with predicted value process automation for commercial tasking.
M3	Percent	Increase in automated geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collection tasks generated from automated strategies.

ST 2.2.3 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Collect actionable information to include meteorological, climatological, oceanographic, and/or space environment observations, analyses, prognostic data or products, and meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) effects.

References: JP 3-59, JP 3-14, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3810.01 Series

Notes: This task may include collection and assessment of significant meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information on the location and disposition of friendly and enemy forces, as well as METOC impacts on the strengths and vulnerabilities of those forces. It includes collecting climatic and hydrographic information necessary to understand the nature and characteristics of the area, and how the climate affects the adversary's use and friendly forces defense of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threats. It may also include producing and assessing decision aids and weather effects matrices for the planning and execution of operations. Collection includes sensing, acquiring, measuring and monitoring METOC imagery data. This task may involve collecting environmental measurements from air, land, maritime, and space.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide accurate atmospheric and hydrographic assessed data to operational planners.
M2	Minutes	To display and analyze the

		consequences of execution from all chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attacks/incidents world-wide.
M3	Yes/No	Does the command have the ability to use all core meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) equipment properly?
M4	Yes/No	Does the command have the ability to coordinate weather data processed by all task forces and incorporate this into the higher headquarters' (HHQ) weather center?
M5	Minutes	To gather and disseminate space weather products to those who need them.
M6	Yes/No	Did the command coordinate weather support throughout all assigned weather units and the Senior meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) Officer?
M7	Percent	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products processed and delivered on time to assigned/gained units.
M8	Percent	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products received from production centers.
M9	Percent	Of accuracy of forecasts and products, to include weather effects matrices and tactical decision aids.
M10	Days	Required to establish theater/operational area meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data collection network.
M11	Minutes	To produce and present initial consequence assessment/consequence management data (number and location of events, casualties, hazard areas) to crisis planning team following a chemical, biological, radiological,

		nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) event.
M12	Full/Partial/No	Of survey personnel that are fully trained and qualified.

ST 2.2.4 Conduct Collection Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Provide a comprehensive assessment of the adequacy and/or effectiveness of intelligence collection efforts.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60, JP 5-0, DoDI 3325.08

Notes: This assessment covers intelligence collection supporting a broad range of ongoing, daily requirements; collection in support of specific joint operations; long-range theater warning intelligence; and theater campaign plan. The collection assessment is incorporated in the overall evaluation of the theater intelligence enterprise. Daily collection assessment focuses on the effectiveness of collection in support of the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), threat assessment and warning, intelligence analysis and production, target development, database development, joint planning, theater security cooperation, joint training, exercises and experimentation, and other functional tasks assigned to the combatant commands (CCMD). Assessment of collection in support of specific operations focuses on warfighting requirements associated with priority intelligence requirements (PIR), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), combat assessment, targeting, mission rehearsal and execution, force protection (FP), personnel recovery (PR), and near-term future operations planning. The effectiveness of collection is continuously assessed by the CCMD's collection managers. To provide a comprehensive assessment, they must have visibility into the CCIRs, PIRs, and measures of effectiveness of national, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate commands and agencies. Successful performance of this task requires a detailed knowledge of the intelligence architecture and the collection, processing, and exploitation capacity of supporting and subordinate commands.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) met.
M2	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD)

		priority intelligence requirements (PIR) met.
M3	Time	To provide combatant commander (CCDR) with threat assessment and warning.
M4	Percent	Of intelligence production requirements fully met.
M5	Instances	Of strategic surprise.
M6	Instances	Of unanticipated/unreported destabilizing events in theater.
M7	Instances	Of unanticipated/unreported threats emerging in theater.
M8	Instances	Of inaccurate and/or incomplete theater intelligence estimates.
M9	Yes/No	Does theater intelligence sufficiently support joint planning?
M10	Instances	Theater intelligence insufficiently supports the combatant commander (CCDR) decision-making cycle.
M11	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence operations center facilitate the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate commander's situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the operational environment (OE)?

ST 2.2.5 Analyze Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Process, interpret, fuse, and/or evaluate collected and processed meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data and/or information.

References: JP 3-59, JP 2-0

Notes: The meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data is transformed into actionable information by assessing and analyzing all collected data. The analysis process identifies significant METOC features and conditions which may require further study and monitoring to determine impacts on operations.

Effective analysis helps to ensure the most accurate forecast information is provided to the decision maker.

Measures:

M1	Days/Hours	To disseminate accurate and timely characteristics of the land, atmospheric, hydrographic, oceanographic, and space assessed data to operational planners.
M2	Days/Hours	Of capability to analyze ground, soil, terrain, river, oceanic, close-in surf, littoral and/or volcanic measurements.
M3	Days/Hours	Of capability to collect and analyze environmental properties of the atmosphere.
M4	Days/Hours	Of capability to analyze space weather phenomena.
M5	Days/Months	Of systems and/or sensors operational for environmental analysis.
M6	Full/Partial/No	Of authorized personnel fully trained on systems and/or sensors, equipment, and current methods for the analysis of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data.
M7	Amount	Of required data analyzed, produced, and disseminated on time.

ST 2.2.6 Predict Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Predict and/or describe the anticipated future state of the meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) environment.

References: JP 3-59

Notes: Staffs and systems deliver meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data in a timely, accurate, and relevant way for it to be valuable. Using analyzed products, sophisticated numerical models, human judgment,

specialized training, and experience, METOC forces describe the anticipated future state of the meteorological, oceanographic, hydrologic, and space environments. These forecasts include temporal and spatial assessments of atmospheric, terrestrial, maritime, subsurface, and space environmental features and associated elements. METOC personnel rely upon timely feedback from in situ collection capabilities and analysis outputs to continually adjust and assess their predictions and improve their forecasts.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of capability to predict atmospheric, space, and/or oceanographic phenomena.
M2	Percent	Of capability to predict environmental conditions of the atmosphere and ocean through the use of numerical ocean and weather prediction models.
M3	Percent	Of capability to predict space weather phenomena.
M4	Days/Months	Of systems and/or sensors available for numerical ocean and weather prediction.
M5	Full/Partial/No	Of authorized meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel fully trained on systems and sensors, equipment, and current methods for the prediction of the METOC environment.
M6	Amount	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data processed and disseminated on time.
M7	Percent	Of accuracy of operational forecasts and products.

ST 2.3 Manage Collected Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Direct and/or supervise conversion of data and information collected from human or technical means into usable analysis and/or production of intelligence.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task may include management of initial imagery interpretation, analysis, and other related geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) support; electronic (signals) data conversion and correlation; decryption; and reporting the results to intelligence analysis and production elements. Staffs provide unanalyzed reporting from operational forces that is simultaneously available to the commander for time-critical decision-making and to analysts for production of current intelligence.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is warning criteria disseminated to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) single-source and all-source analysts?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence report formats incorporated into joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)?
M3	Yes/No	Have information exchange requirements for sensor data (e.g., processing, exploiting, and disseminating) been incorporated into the information management plan (IMP)?
M4	Time	To process collected material from receipt.
M5	Yes/No	Are joint exploitation centers/sites production monitored?
M6	Time	To receive processed and exploited information from national and multinational exploitation centers.
M7	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed combat information made available to combatant commander (CCDR) for time-critical decision-making?
M8	Time	To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material.
M9	Percent	Of intelligence collection data processed for further exploitation.
M10	Time	To produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoners of war

		(EPW) and detainees.
M11	Time	To produce initial sensitive site exploitation reports.
M12	Time	To translate and disseminate captured foreign material into English.
M13	Time	To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts report of information obtained in processing.
M14	Yes/No	Are federated exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities coordinated and established?
M15	Yes/No	Are unanalyzed operational information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence?
M16	Yes/No	Is connectivity established between joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and all joint task force joint exploitation centers/sites?
M17	Yes/No	Is connectivity established between joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and theater and national exploitation centers/sites supporting theater operations?
M18	Yes/No	Are intelligence report formats coordinated with joint exploitation centers/sites?
M19	Time	To disseminate information meeting warning criteria.
M20	Yes/No	Are unanalyzed operational information made available to support time-sensitive target (TST) planning?
M21	Time	To exploit collected information from receipt.
M22	Yes/No	Are communications and intelligence systems sufficient to support geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) processing, exploitation, and dissemination?
M23	Yes/No	Are joint exploitation centers/sites

		focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)?
M24	Yes/No	Have information exchange requirements for sensor data (e.g., processing, exploiting, and disseminating) been identified?
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M26	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M28	Yes/No	Is an analytic scheme of maneuver developed?
M29	Yes/No	Is data handling and retention executed?
M30	Yes/No	Is the unit able to plan, coordinate and execute data collection for storage, analysis and transfer to meet mission requirements?

ST 2.3.1 Conduct Single-Source Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Provide single-source reports in useable formats.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-42, CJCSI 3241.01 Series, DoDD 3300.03

Notes: Single-source reporting may include unanalyzed combat and operational information for time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. Single-source reporting can include signals intelligence (SIGINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), counterintelligence (CI), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), technical intelligence (TECHINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT). While the level of detail in single-source reports may be sufficient to meet narrowly defined customer needs, fused reports are essential

to gain an in-depth understanding of the operational environment (OE). All-source, fused intelligence results in a finished intelligence product that provides the most accurate and complete picture possible of what is known about an activity. Fusion begins with exploited and reported single-source intelligence.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is single-source reporting pushed to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites?
M2	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence?
M3	Time	To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material.
M4	Time	To receive processed and exploited information from national and multinational exploitation centers.
M5	Yes/No	Is single-source reporting pulled by joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites?
M6	Time	To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts report of information obtained in processing.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M9	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.3.2 Collate Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Group together related items of information.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Theater strategic intelligence includes determining when, where, and in what strength the adversary will stage and conduct theater level campaigns and strategic unified operations.

Measures:

M1	Time	To collate theater threat and warning data.
M2	Yes/No	Are theater mission area related items accurately identified and grouped for comparison?
M3	Yes/No	Do analytic centers recognize the various sources of intelligence and information relevant to the situation?
M4	Yes/No	Have analytic centers developed and integrated processes to collate the various sources of intelligence and information relevant to the situation?

ST 2.3.3 Correlate Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information in support of strategic objectives and/or requirements.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Theater strategic intelligence supports joint planning and campaigning across the competition continuum by assessing the current situation and estimating future capabilities and intentions of threats that could affect the national security of the United States (US) or allied interests. Theater strategic intelligence includes determining when, where, and in what strength the adversary will stage and conduct theater level campaigns and strategic unified operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is theater-wide intelligence reported information graded as credible?
M2	Percent	Of theater-wide reported information graded as highly reliable.
M3	Yes/No	Are separate sources used by Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) analysts available to determine credibility of information?
M4	Percent	Of theater mission area related items accurately associated and combined.
M5	Time	To correlate new intelligence data.
M6	Time	To correlate theater threat and warning data.

ST 2.4 Develop Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Oct-2022

Description: Develop intelligence from multiple sources which produce finished intelligence products that respond to a command's intelligence requirements.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Intelligence production should include all doctrinal categories of intelligence products; including warning intelligence, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, counterintelligence, identity intelligence, and estimative intelligence. Intelligence staffs should establish production schedules and guidelines to ensure intelligence products satisfy user requirements and are provided in time to meet user needs. This includes to receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements and control automated data process online updates. It may require synchronizing analysis and production with national and subordinate intelligence staffs and joint force battle rhythms. Commands may have to integrate information from multiple intelligence disciplines into a single, clear intelligence picture.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is intelligence received from components, collection assets, joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), and national sources incorporated into all-source products?
M2	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) production synchronized with combatant command plans and operations staffs?
M3	Time	To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product.
M4	Yes/No	Are intelligence products made available via collaborative tools to combatant command staff, components, and subordinate joint forces?
M5	Frequency	Intelligence products updated on collaborative tools.
M6	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements satisfied.
M7	Yes/No	Was active collaboration done in near to real time?
M8	Yes/No	Is there a process established to receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements?
M9	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture (CIP) incorporated into common operational picture (COP)?
M10	Yes/No	Is information from multiple intelligence disciplines integrated into a single, clear intelligence picture?
M11	Yes/No	Are fused intelligence assessments updated as new information is acquired?
M12	Percent	Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time, format and content).
M13	Percent	Of daily intelligence production requirements identified and incorporated into a production schedule (daily intelligence summary,

		intelligence summaries, current situation, update to commander, etc.).
M14	Percent	Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M15	Time	To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the commander, staff, and subordinate commands' intelligence requirements.
M16	Frequency	Intelligence products meet the commander's decision-making cycle.

ST 2.4.1 Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate the resources and/or analytical processes to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and/or other intelligence products that provide the joint force commander (JFC) with an understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint planning process (JPP).

References: **JP 2-0**, JP 4-10, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.02G Series, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3810.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) is conducted both prior to and during a joint force's operation, as well as during planning for follow-on missions. The most current information available regarding the adversary situation and the operational environment (OE) is continuously integrated into the JIPOE process. JIPOE supports planning by identifying, assessing, and estimating the adversary's center of gravity (COG), critical vulnerabilities, capabilities, limitations, intentions, adversary courses of action (COA), and their impact on friendly forces and mission accomplishment. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge (often times provided by a large number of United States (US)-based and/or locally contracted personnel) to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local

populations as well as understand the OE. This task may assist the combatant commander (CCDR) and staff to visualize and understand all relevant aspects of the OE, assess adversary/threat capabilities, identify adversary/threat COG, and discern the adversary's probable intent. JIPOE involves coordinating cross-functional participation by other joint force staff experts/elements and collaborating with various intelligence organizations, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and nongovernmental centers that possess relevant expertise.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process adequately depicted the operational environment (OE) for the combatant commander (CCDR) and staff?
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M3	Percent	Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process completed prior to subordinate joint force deployment.
M4	Yes/No	Is a joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed?
M5	Yes/No	Does joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provide the combatant commander (CCDR) a full spectrum of adversary capability?
M6	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) incorporated into war-gaming process.
M7	Percent	Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process/products completed in time to incorporate into planning process.
M8	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-

		specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M9	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct theater intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M11	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M12	Time	To identify adversary courses of action (COA) and centers of gravity (COG).
M13	Time	To analyze relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) (including political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure [PMESII] as well as meteorological and oceanographic [METOC]).
M14	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M16	Number	Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain.
M17	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.4.2 Produce Warning Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Provide warning intelligence information and criteria to assist in determining when and/or in what manner to implement plans.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: The intelligence directorate provides the resulting threat assessments and warning to the combatant commander (CCDR), joint force, and its components in a manner consistent with the intelligence principle of excellence (i.e., the product must be anticipatory, timely, accurate, usable, complete, relevant, objective, and available). This task includes assessing mid- to long-term military and non-military trends, issues and/or opportunities for preemption, to include political, societal, environmental, energy-related, economic, commercial capability, industrial base and institutional trends, as well as other trends associated with globalization such as understanding the threats, and vulnerabilities from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) aspects such as the proliferation, development, or use of precursors and components. For WMD aspects, this task may involve specialized, technical capabilities to understand the current environment, detecting anomalies, and continually assessing the WMD threat and related networks to extrapolate possible future threats. Responsibilities may include ensuring current warning intelligence criteria have been developed and promulgated. Identify and assess mid- to long-term regional issues, trends, and situations that could either: adversely impact United States (US) national security interests and objectives of the US, US military forces, and the countries and forces of our multinational partners; or offer opportunities for intervention/preemption leading to positive changes in either actor behavior or previously negative trends/issues.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is warning intelligence criteria developed during the joint planning process (JPP)?
M2	Time	To develop and update threat indicators during execution.
M3	Yes/No	Has warning intelligence criteria been disseminated to individuals responsible for monitoring criteria and providing alert notifications?

M4	Yes/No	Does criteria include threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in the estimated threat courses of action (COA) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA?
M5	Yes/No	Does criteria include threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan?
M6	Yes/No	Does warning intelligence criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an acceleration of friendly decision cycles?
M7	Yes/No	Are reporting instructions included in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for warning triggers to provide sufficient threat warning of time-critical information to plans and operations?
M8	Yes/No	Is warning intelligence criteria updated in accordance with plan developments?
M9	Minutes	To transmit indications and warning information within theater after detection, identification, or receipt.
M10	Minutes	Between obtaining indications of enemy missile launch and dissemination of warning to friendly forces.

ST 2.4.3 Provide Theater Intelligence Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Produce theater intelligence products supporting the combatant command (CCMD), subordinate joint force, and/or component command intelligence requirements (IR).

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3241.01 Series

Notes: Fused joint intelligence assessments, such as military capabilities assessments, military-related subject assessments, or adversary course of action (COA) assessments, are frequently used to present the commander with the most thorough and accurate description and analysis of adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, center of gravity (COG) and probable intentions. This task may integrate, evaluate, analyze, and interpret information from single or multiple sources and fuse into finished intelligence products. The task may also focus intelligence products and services on the fusion of all-source intelligence from components; joint force headquarters (JFHQ) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations centers (JIOC); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR); support the commander's decision-making cycle; and planning, operations, and targeting cycles.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do capabilities exist to produce all eight categories of intelligence products: warning intelligence, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence, and estimative intelligence?
M2	Percent	Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M3	Time	To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product.
M4	Time	To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and subordinate commands intelligence requirements (IR).
M5	Percent	Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time, format, and content).
M6	Yes/No	Do intelligence products meet the combatant commander's (CCDR) decision-making cycle?
M7	Yes/No	Is intelligence received from

		components, joint force headquarters (JFHQ) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets, combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), and national sources incorporated into all-source products?
M8	Yes/No	Is intelligence production synchronized with combatant command (CCMD) plans and operations?

ST 2.4.4 Conduct Sociocultural Analysis (SCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct research, analysis, assessment, and/or leverage information to improve understanding of the social, cultural, historical, political, and/or economic environment.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13, JP 3-29, JP 3-57, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This information is typically derived from intelligence and non-military knowledge sources outside the Department of Defense (DoD) and is used to gain understanding. The performance of this task supports command planning, operations, and military engagements. Activities may include undertaking original research, sociocultural analysis (SCA) and/or providing advice in support of planning, exercises, humanitarian civic actions, information in the operational environment, military information support, military-to-military engagements, and contingency operations. Examples include providing information on key ethnic, cultural, religious, tribal, economic, and political relationships within security forces within civilian communities and between security forces (SF) and the communities in which they operate; characterizing infrastructure, sanitation and health structures, border controls, and customs processes; and preparing products on the diversity of people and how United States (US) military activities may affect them. This may also be referred to as sociocultural.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of field research products completed on or prior to the established due date.
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M2	Number	Of communities of interest (COI) contacted monthly.
M3	Percent	Of products integrated into the intelligence production cycle.
M4	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) plans and operations that have been provided a sociocultural based product.
M5	Percent	Of sociocultural products provided to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and/or mission analysis.
M6	Percent	Of short-response requests for information (RFI) completed per schedule.
M7	Percent	Of sociocultural research branch personnel rated deployable.
M8	Percent	Of plans receiving sociocultural summaries.

ST 2.4.5 Synthesize Information Environment (IE) Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Provide analysis and/or synthesize intelligence on the information environment (IE), to include informational, physical, and human aspects of the environment.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE), Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: This task may identify and analyze relevant actors; threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities in the information environment (IE) associated with relevant actors; and/or exploitable conduits to relevant actors. This understanding should be integrated with other staff activities such as targeting, operations, planning, and training/exercises. This task typically involves activities to describe the inextricably linked and dynamic

relationship(s) between the informational, physical, and human aspects common to both the operational environment (OE) and the IE. It provides insight into relevant actors' world views that frame the perceptions, attitudes, and other elements that drive behaviors. These analyses require a systems approach to characterizing the environment that focuses on the interactive nature and interdependence of each of these three aspects. Applications of complex social theory and other pattern approaches may be needed to detect underlying and informative patterns in social systems, groups, and their effects of competing narratives, as well as support the effort to detect, understand, apply, exploit, damage, or destroy them in operationally meaningful ways. This task may require analytical inputs and perspectives that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, cultural knowledge, mathematical and modeling expertise, and advanced psychological, sociological, or social science knowledge (often supplied by contract support personnel) to fully understand and facilitate acting upon (or in) the OE. Results of these analyses are incorporated into joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products (information environment characterizations, information environment baselines, etc.) and the information staff estimate.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have operations in the information environment (OIE)-related priority intelligence requirements (PIR) been identified?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to state ad hoc intelligence requirements to address rapidly emerging or fast-breaking changes in the information environment (IE) and/or operational environment (OE), and are users and intelligence support analysts trained and familiar with this process?
M3	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function identify/characterize threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities in the information environment (IE)?
M4	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to identify and characterize threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities in the information environment (IE).
M5	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to provide an information environment

		(IE) characterization or baseline in order to assess activities.
M6	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function help the commander, planners, and operators understand/leverage/exploit intelligence and information to affect target audience and relevant actor behavior?
M7	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function participate in the information planning cell, information cross functional team, or information working groups?
M8	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to characterize how relevant actors use their information technologies and capabilities.
M9	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to characterize, assess, synthesize, and/or understand relevant actor activities/trends and their impacts on the information environment (IE) across the range of cooperation, competition, and conflict.
M10	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to detect, analyze, and estimate mission-relevant change or situational evolution in the information environment (IE).
M11	Percentage	Of time the J2/intelligence function provides timely support and analyses to operations in the information environment (OIE) planning, execution, and assessment.
M12	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to identify intelligence gaps.
M13	Frequency	Of information environment (IE) threat updates to support operations in the information environment (OIE) planning and execution.
M14	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to provide target audience analysis in

		support of the force's ability to inform and influence specified target audiences.
M15	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to provide intelligence in support of the force's ability to attack and exploit information, information networks, and/or information systems.
M16	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to provide intelligence in support the force's ability to protect information, information networks, and/or information systems.
M17	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) characterize the information environment (IE).
M18	Yes/No	Do targeting databases and processes allow for integration of operations in the information environment (OIE)-related intelligence?
M19	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function incorporate civil affairs (CA) information when considering human aspects of the environment?
M20	Hours/Days	For the J2/intelligence function to identify exploitable conduits (physical, social, socio-cultural, behavioral) to relevant actors.
M21	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function coordinate with the interagency/external agencies to identify exploitable conduits for relevant actors?
M22	Days	To complete social, human factors, psychological, sociometric, communications, or other relevant pattern and content analyses supporting operations in the information environment (OIE)-related planning and/or execution.

M23	Percentage	Of sufficient intelligence personnel to plan, support, execute, and/or assess operations in the information environment (OIE).
M24	Percentage	Of required intelligence personnel that have met training/experience qualifications to support and assess operations in the information environment (OIE).
M25	Yes/No	Have intelligence efforts identified the methodologies and misinformation/disinformation content of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other malign influence materiel and actions in sufficient detail to support efforts to inoculate the force (psychologically "harden the wetware") against competitor or adversarial influence efforts?
M26	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function, in support of operations in the information environment (OIE), determine and consider competitor, adversary, and other relevant actor perceptions, attitudes, decision-making processes, psychology, culture, language, sociology, history, narratives, and communications in their joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M27	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function incorporate language in their program of analysis to support operations in the information environment (OIE) (e.g., identification of relevant actors, threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities in the information environment (IE), to include exploitable conduits to relevant actors)?
M28	Percent	Of J2 products which adhere to Intelligence Community "write for release" standards.

M29	Yes/No	Does target development adequately address the informational aspects of the target?
M30	Yes/No	Are operations in the information environment (OIE)-related aspects of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) included in the applicable target systems analysis?

ST 2.5 Disseminate Strategic Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Disseminate strategic intelligence assessing the current situation and estimating future capabilities and intentions of adversaries that could affect the national security and United States (US) or allied interests.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3340.02 Series, CJCSM 3115.01 Series

Notes: Timely dissemination of critical information and finished intelligence to appropriate consumers is paramount to attaining and maintaining information superiority (IS). This task may include dissemination by all means such as verbal reports, documents, textual reports, graphic products, soft-copy products, and automated databases. Smart "push" is based on dynamic operator requirements, particularly for intelligence that requires immediate dissemination. This includes warning data initially received only at the national or theater level; other critical, previously unanticipated material affecting joint operations; intelligence which satisfies standing intelligence requirements (IR) by a subordinate unit; or specially prepared studies requested in advance by the subordinate joint force intelligence directorate. The "pull" concept enables operators and other intelligence analysts to pull additional data to meet specific informational needs. This task may identify dissemination means, including personal contact, physical transfer, message traffic, webpages/portals, e-mail, collaborative software applications, secure voice/fax, video teleconferencing (VTC), newsgroups, broadcasts, and tactical radio circuits. A command implements the smart "push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminated intelligence may be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the theater intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in command information management plan (IMP)?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence systems, communication applications, and tools established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff, Service, and functional components, and subordinate units?
M3	Percent	Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence systems and communication downtime.
M4	Yes/No	Are matrices developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated?
M5	Yes/No	Are theater-wide distribution lists established and maintained?
M6	Percent	Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to combatant commander [CCDR], etc.) disseminated in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M7	Yes/No	Are intelligence information/products to be pushed identified?
M8	Yes/No	Are intelligence information/products to be pulled identified?
M9	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP)?
M10	Percent	Of intelligence products made available via collaborative tools to combatant command (CCMD) staff, subordinate joint forces, and component commands.
M11	Percent	Of available intelligence databases accessible to analysts and operators to

		access.
M12	Yes/No	Are intelligence warnings provided in accordance with established criteria?
M13	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFI) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies?
M14	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFI) received from higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies?
M15	Hours	For intelligence producers to follow-up or contact customers during planning or execution.
M16	Yes/No	Is collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies?
M17	Percent	Of products disseminated to customers on time in accordance with dissemination matrix.
M18	Yes/No	Are dissemination management duties designated?
M19	Yes/No	Is military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with foreign disclosure office procedures?
M20	Yes/No	Are dissemination processes and procedures captured in theater tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)?

ST 2.5.1 DELETED Manage Intelligence Dissemination

ST 2.5.2 Integrate Strategic Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Integrate strategic intelligence into a user's decision-making and/or planning processes.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: These products and services can be provided to the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFC) to satisfy the operational needs of the decision makers. The joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) is the focal point for intelligence planning (IP) and integrating intelligence products and services into CCMD planning, execution, targeting, and decision-making cycles. This task may also provide timely, complete, and accurate understanding of the operational environment (OE). This task may integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization information; current intelligence situation; and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into the common operational picture (COP).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are priority intelligence requirements (IR) updated in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC)?
M2	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence assessment incorporated into operational assessment?
M3	Yes/No	Are intelligence products provided in accordance with combatant command (CCMD) battle rhythm requirements?
M4	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP)?
M5	Yes/No	Are current and accurate intelligence products and information available via theater command and control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) architecture?
M6	Percent	Of intelligence reports written for release to multinational partners.
M7	Yes/No	Is the intelligence request for information process established and procedures promulgated across the theater?

M8	Yes/No	Are the daily intelligence operations synchronized with current operations and future plans?
M9	Yes/No	Do intelligence personnel attend designated boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, and planning sessions supporting plans, operations, and fires?
M10	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence enterprise daily briefings, meetings, updates, and production and reporting requirements integrated into battle rhythm?
M11	Yes/No	Are continuous near real-time monitoring of the status, location, and reporting of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms and sensors (ISR visualization) provided to the common operational picture (COP)?
M12	Yes/No	Are current threat situation developed and graphically displayed in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC)?
M13	Yes/No	Is current intelligence integrated into combatant commander's (CCDR) battle update assessment?
M14	Yes/No	Do intelligence products meet the combatant commander's (CCDR) decision-making cycle?
M15	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.5.3 Disseminate Time-Sensitive Strategic Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Provide time-sensitive strategic information to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate and supported commands for immediate decision-making and/or analysis for production of current intelligence.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Unanalyzed operational information is unevaluated data provided directly to the commander for immediate decision-making and may include, but is not limited to, threat warning alerts, high-interest events, strategic-level developments, and global/regional warning problems.

Measures:

M1	Time	To transmit warning intelligence within theater after detection, identification, or receipt.
M2	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed operational information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence?
M3	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed operational information made available to joint commanders for time-critical decision-making?
M4	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed operational information made available to support time-sensitive targeting?
M5	Yes/No	Are procedures in place for rapid dissemination of time-sensitive information?

ST 2.5.5 Produce Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Content Replication

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Produce standard and customized geospatial content in print ready and/or external media format for replication and dissemination to partners worldwide.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Used to support unit basic load and/or planning stock requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Produced Print on Demand (POD) files provided for printing (maps/charts) within 30 days of receipt.
M2	Percent	Co-production and international Print on Demand (POD) files for printing (maps/charts) within 60 days of receipt.
M3	Percent	Safety of Navigation (SoN) products printed/replicated and disseminated to arrive at least 3 days prior to the 28-day Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control (AIRAC) cycle.
M4	Percent	Provide standardized and custom media products and data on removable media within 21 days.

ST 2.5.6 Conduct Treaty Obligation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Process treaty-support film from airborne sources, duplicate/digitize film products, and/or provide for dissemination.

References: JP 2-0, DoDD 5105.60

Notes: Support United States (US) Department of State (DoS) through the acquisition, duplication, digitization, and dissemination of airborne imagery to customers.

Measures:

M1	Days	Process imagery within 30 days.
M2	Days	Provide imagery to customers within timeframe.
M3	Percent	Percent of imagery digitized and uploaded to database within timeframe.

ST 2.6 Maintain Situational Awareness (SA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Generate and/or maintain a shared awareness of the operational environment (OE), to include comprehending the operational context.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Strategic situational awareness (SA) is an operational activity that addresses procedures for describing the strategic environment, including threats to national security. This occurs while continuously monitoring the national and international political and military situations so that emerging crises can be determined and analyzed, decision makers notified, and the specific nature of the threat determined. This activity emphasizes timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning the status of enemy, friendly, and neutral forces (such as enemy capabilities and intentions), and resources. It is the preceding component to situational understanding. SA is conveyed through a common operational picture (COP). SA is maintained through consistent collaboration with higher and lower echelon intelligence centers. It is also important to determine whether the adversarial information satisfies the combatant commander's (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and subordinate joint force and component intelligence requirements (IR). This task may determine current threats and adversary activities through intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization, warning intelligence; the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process; and current intelligence products to facilitate the commander's understanding. Additionally, with regard to combating weapons of mass destruction, this task may include the characterization of the global weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat and proliferation situation for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), national defense decision makers, and CCDRs, through the enabling programs of command and control (C2); communications systems; ISR; interagency coordination; and commander's communications synchronization (CCS), for the purpose of detecting, deterring, disrupting, and defeating WMD hazards.

Measures:

M1	Time	To provide shared visualization of the current threat picture across theater.
M2	Time	To provide shared visualization of a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) across theater.
M3	Yes/No	Are current threats and adversary

		activities identified?
M4	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force intelligence requirements (IR) satisfied.
M5	Time	Since last review of current joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products.
M6	Time	Since last review of current intelligence products.
M7	Yes/No	Is warning intelligence criteria identified?
M8	Yes/No	Are contingency paths available for all mission threads?
M9	Yes/No	Are logs enabled, stored, and available in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) data retention policies?
M10	Days	Since most recent assessment of current threats and adversary activities in order to determine indication of compromise to the platform. (<= 30 days)
M11	Yes/No	Does the joint mission operations center (JMOC) or designed operations center have the minimum number of certified and qualified members in all work roles to sustain continuous 24-hour operations for 14 days?
M12	Yes/No	Does the network operations center (NOC) track external network issues that could degrade/stop mission activates?
M13	Hours	For post processing mission and non-mission data (cross domain solution (CDS) and data transfer authority (DTA)). (<= 24 hours)
M14	Yes/No	Is a managed attribution path on infrastructure available for unclassified research purposes to support

		operations?
M15	Yes/No	Is adequate support available to enable and execute all aspects of infrastructure support operations?
M16	Yes/No	Is the "first mile" accessible and available?
M17	Yes/No	Is the defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) suite functional?
M18	Percent	Of mean time availability of mission paths to conduct cyberspace operations (CO) during a cyber tasking order (CTO) window. (>= 90%)
M19	Percent	Of critical information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail or are corrupted. (>= 90%)
M20	Percent	Of total mission paths currently available for operations. (>= 90%)
M21	Months	Since last certification and assessment of joint mission operations center (JMOC) or designated operations center. (< 24 months)
M22	Minutes	To establish a contingency path for operations. (<= 30 minutes)

ST 2.7 Integrate Intelligence into Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Integrate strategic intelligence into command planning efforts.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.02 Series, CJCSM 3122.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports joint planning through several products: the combatant command (CCMD)-produced annex B (Intelligence) to the plan or order, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)-produced dynamic threat assessment (DTA) for the plan, the DIA-produced xcampaign intelligence estimate (xCIE) for the plan, and when required, the National Intelligence

Support Plan (NISP) produced by the Joint Staff J-2 [Directorate of Intelligence]. Together, annex B and NISP integrate and synchronize the intelligence capabilities of the CCMD and the Department of Defense (DoD) portion of the intelligence community (IC) and as agreed to, the intelligence capabilities of the non-DoD portion of the IC and, of allied/partner countries to answer the commander-focused intelligence requirements (IR) to help achieve the combatant commander's (CCDR) objectives. This task can provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a course of action (COA) and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIR) by phase. It can share pertinent intelligence information horizontally and vertically through participation in CCMD boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups applicable to planning operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have priority intelligence requirements (PIR) been identified by phase?
M2	Yes/No	Does intelligence staff participate in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams?
M3	Yes/No	Have intelligence gaps have been identified?
M4	Time	To integrate theater intelligence plans with combatant commanders (CCDR) concept of operations (CONOPS).

ST 2.7.1 Conduct Intelligence Planning (IP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Plan intelligence for mission analysis and/or operation plan (OPLAN) development, execution, and assessment.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports the joint planning process (JPP) through three or four products: the combatant command (CCMD) or Joint Staff produced Annex B (intelligence) for the plan or order, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)-produced Dynamic Threat Assessment (DTA) or xcampaign intelligence estimate (xCIE) for the plan, and as required the National

Intelligence Support Plan (NISP) produced by the Joint Staff J-2. Together, the Annex B and the NISP integrate and synchronize the intelligence capabilities of the CCMD and the Department of Defense (DoD) portion of the intelligence community (IC) and as agreed to, the intelligence capabilities of the non-DoD portion of the IC and allied/partner countries to answer commander focused intelligence requirements to help achieve the combatant commander's (CCDR) objectives. This task can aid to develop an understanding of the mission and commander's intent as well as analyze the impact of the operational environment (OE) on national intelligence capabilities. It can also identify specified and implied intelligence tasks and review the availability of intelligence assets and capabilities. IP can also determine intelligence support limitations and propose acceptable risk guidelines while determining facts and assumptions, as well as assessing the amount of time available for further planning.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does intelligence staff participate in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence plans synchronized with concepts of operations?
M3	Yes/No	Are intelligence annex and appendices for plans developed?
M4	Yes/No	Is an intelligence staff estimate developed and presented during the joint planning process (JPP)?

ST 2.7.2 Lead Development of Intelligence Requirements (IR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Lead development of intelligence requirements (IR) for designation as the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR).

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Ultimately, a commander designates priority intelligence requirements (PIR) that, together with friendly force information requirements (FFIR),

constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). The commander's total number of PIRs for any phase of an operation should reflect a reasonable balance between mission critical requirements and a finite intelligence support capability. Excessive PIRs may result in unfocused intelligence collection and production. The commander will develop PIRs that support critical decisions over the course of an operation. Using the PIRs to focus intelligence collection is key to making critical decisions. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. In addition to focusing on the commander's IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. The commander's PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements. They can also identify significant gaps in what is known about the adversary and other relevant actors and aspects of the operational environment (OE), formulate PIRs, and consolidate IRs.

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Current situation reviewed to determine if priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) change is necessary.
M2	Time	To communicate intelligence recommendations to the combatant commander (CCDR) for priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) approval.
M3	Yes/No	Are excessive priority intelligence requirements (PIR) causing unfocused collection and production?
M4	Time	To identify key intelligence gaps.
M5	Yes/No	Are key intelligence gaps reflected in priority intelligence requirements (PIR)?

ST 2.8 Integrate Intelligence Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Integrate intelligence capabilities into joint planning, execution, and/or assessment.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3340.02 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations centers (JIOC) integrate intelligence capabilities through planning and directing intelligence operations in accordance with annex B (Intelligence) concept of intelligence operations in the staff estimate, plan, order, or instructions from the CCMD J-2. Successful integration of intelligence capabilities requires optimizing the use of limited intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets and maximizing the efficiency of intelligence operations. This includes integrating national-level and external capabilities allocated and/or federated to the CCMD, joint force commander, and/or joint force.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is timely intelligence provided for mission execution?
M2	Frequency	Current threat picture is updated for operations.
M3	Frequency	Coordinate intelligence requirements based on emerging situation with operations directorate (J-3) and intelligence directorate (J-2) planning sections.
M4	Yes/No	Are recommend changes in collection plan based on current situation?
M5	Yes/No	Are intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations coordinated in the theater?
M6	Yes/No	Are recommended priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes based on current situation?
M7	Yes/No	Is intelligence staff participation in operations-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells and working groups and planning teams planned?
M8	Yes/No	Are strategies developed to integrate intelligence capabilities with theater operations?

ST 2.8.1 Produce Targeting Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Provide specific target information, maintain situational awareness (SA) of the evolving situation, and/or provide intelligence collection assets to find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess (F2T2EA) time-sensitive targets (TST).

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-60

Notes: This task requires updated intelligence data on targets, target material, and geospatial products. Intelligence staffs may produce intelligence to support target engagement and targeting assessment. Time-sensitive targets (TST) are normally executed dynamically; however, to be successful, they require considerable deliberate planning and preparation within the joint targeting cycle. Exploitation of TSTs requires robust and responsive intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support from organic and/or increasingly significant commercial sources. Once identified and prioritized, a comprehensive ISR plan must be implemented to effectively detect, identify, precisely locate, and monitor these targets. These requirements must also be incorporated into the combatant commander's (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIR). This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge (often times provided by United States (US)-based and/or locally contracted personnel) to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Current intelligence information resulted in location of time-sensitive target (TST).
M2	Yes/No	Was an initial assessment of attack results provided?
M3	Yes/No	Are intelligence personnel co-located with time-sensitive target (TST) cell?
M4	Time	To provide re-tasking recommendation.
M5	Percent	Of time-sensitive targeting missions/operations that achieve aim or objective by providing intelligence support.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards,

		bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations?
M7	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations?
M8	Percent	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities that provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations.
M9	M/H/D/W	To produce and nominate no-strike entities to the Defense Intelligence Agency for verification.
M10	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations.
M11	M/H/D/W	To produce target information for collateral damage estimates.
M12	Percent	Of targets listed on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that are synchronized with joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL).
M13	Number	of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M14	Number	of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M15	Number	of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 2.8.2 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Theater Dynamic Re-tasking

ST 2.8.3 Conduct Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DoD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDD S-5200.37

Notes: This task may be performed in response to combatant commands (CCMD) or specified/Service component command requirements. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and essential elements of information (EEI).
M2	Yes/No	Are contacts established and maintained with all human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements managers for theater operations?
M3	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M5	Percent	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M6	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-

		specific activities to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations?
M7	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations?
M8	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M9	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M10	Percent	Of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan.
M11	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M12	Yes/No	Is there a process in place for coordination of activities in accordance with Intelligence Community Directive 304?
M13	Yes/No	Are category I packages forwarded to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final approval?
M14	Yes/No	Is approval received from theater Military Source Operations Approval Authority for Category II and III military source operations?
M15	Percent	Of source database information registered in the designated source registry.
M16	Percent	Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate.
M17	Time	To coordinate time-sensitive targets

		(TST), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCR), high-value individuals (HVI), and time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC).
M18	Instances	Of source issues requiring deconfliction.
M19	Hours	To review and publish intelligence information reports.
M20	Yes/No	Is assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds?
M21	Yes/No	Are procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel?
M22	Frequency	Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers.
M23	Yes/No	Are Human intelligence (HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines?
M24	Percent/Number	Of human intelligence (HUMINT) performance objectives met.
M25	Percent	Of human intelligence (HUMINT) missions/operations that achieve aim or objective.
M26	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M27	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT)

		operations.
M28	Percent	Of advisory tasking coordinated with special operations forces (SOF) collectors.
M29	Hours	To respond to priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes and adjust collection requirements.
M30	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M31	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M32	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M33	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M34	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M35	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M36	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

ST 2.8.3.1 Provide Interrogation Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct joint interrogation operations with a joint force or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from enemy prisoners of war (EPW), detainees, and/or dislocated civilians.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDD 3115.09, FM 2-22.3

Notes: Intelligence interrogation is the systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain

reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law. Tactical questioning may be conducted by any trained Department of Defense (DoD) personnel; however, in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3115.09, DoD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning, intelligence interrogations will be conducted only by interrogators properly trained and certified. Joint interrogation operations are normally conducted at higher echelons, usually at, and in coordination with, detainee internment facilities. DoD personnel operating as part of a joint force should pursue their strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence needs through thorough, disciplined interrogations conducted IAW applicable United States (US) guidance. The commander ensures these rigorous and disciplined interrogations are conducted in a humane and legal manner. This task may include conducting interrogation in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against US persons or property.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are interrogation operations/techniques conducted in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines?
M2	Percent/Number	Of interrogation information proven reliable.
M3	Percentage	Of interrogations that yield actionable information.

ST 2.9 Provide Target Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Identify target intelligence requirements and/or maintain the required target system analysis (TSA) and/or target development to support planning and phased operations.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-60, CJCSI 3370.01 Series

Notes: This task may be conducted during planning through phased operations as a continuous analytical process that analyzes, assesses, and documents enemy military entities that are related to the enemy's center of

gravity, and critical vulnerabilities. Target intelligence supports all phases of operations, most notably non-lethal option demands for target intelligence during planning and early phased operations. Targets directly support the success of every phase's objectives and end states. This task may also include target system analysis (TSA), electronic target folder (ETF) modernized integrated database; modernized intelligence database (MIDB), candidate target list (CTL) to support target vetting, the joint target list (JTL), the restricted target list (RTL) for the plan, and the target nomination for execution during all phased operations. It may also include the discovery and nomination of no-strike entities and support maintenance of strike lists (NSL). It may also provide target coordinate mensuration, target graphics, collateral estimates, and assessments and weaponeering, identify target development and assessment collection requirements, and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations. The task may also assess effects to target systems and targeting audiences resulting from target engagement. It may ensure target intelligence is shared vertically and horizontally in accordance with combatant commander's guidance.

Measures:

M1	Time	To produce target development nominations (TDN) in accordance with targeting guidelines.
M2	Yes/No	Are target analysis and inputs provided to the restricted target list (RTL)?
M3	Time	To assist with force assignment recommendations.
M4	Yes/No	Are target analysis and inputs provided to the joint target list (JTL)?
M5	Percent	Of targeting collection requirements satisfy command objectives.
M6	Frequency	Of participation in targeting related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams.
M7	Percent	Of concept plans (CONPLAN), operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and fragmentary orders (FRAGO) with target intelligence tasks identified.
M8	Percent	Of target intelligence requirements satisfied.

M9	Percent	Of target intelligence products produced in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) and national intelligence policies, direction, and guidance.
M10	M/H/D/W	To produce target system analysis (TSA) in accordance with command policies.
M11	M/H/D/W	To produce electronic target folders (ETF) in accordance with command policies.

ST 2.9.1 Manage Target Lists

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Apr-2025

Description: Manage and/or provide intelligence input for the maintenance of target lists to include: the candidate target list (CTL), restricted target list (RTL), joint target list (JTL), target nomination lists (TNL), joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), global integrated target list (GITL), and/or for entities added to the no-strike list (NSL).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Target list management (TLM) is a continuous process throughout the joint targeting cycle (JTC) that begins when an entity is nominated for target development and ends when a target is no longer applicable to a plan's objectives and effects. This management includes a series of important milestones necessary to move a prospective target forward in this process: vetting, validation, listing, nomination, prioritization, and removal, where applicable. This task includes documenting part or all of the vetted target intelligence and operational targeting data for selected and validated entity-level targets. Various target lists may be identified for use by the combatant commander (CCDR). Target lists are the most efficient mechanism to organize, prioritize, schedule, deconflict, and execute military operations against multiple entity-level targets. Commanders should be aware of the larger impact when individual targets are removed from the target list. The removal of one seemingly isolated target may cause an entire target set to be invalid and require a different set of targets to create the same effect. Target lists are the primary means by which joint forces coordinate and achieve the commander's desired effects against targets associated with a directed planning effort. TLM is

a command-specific function generally shared between joint force intelligence and operations staffs.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To provide target list information.
M2	Percent	Of target lists regularly reviewed for validity.
M3	Frequency	Of collaboration conducted between intelligence, operations, and joint fires regarding target lists.
M4	Percent	Of target lists documented in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) and command standards.

ST 2.9.2 DELETED Support Munitions Effectiveness Assessment (MEA)

ST 2.9.3 DELETED Support Re-Attack Recommendations

ST 2.9.4 DELETED Conduct Theater Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

ST 2.9.5 Produce Target System Analysis (TSA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Conduct, produce, and/or maintain target system analysis (TSA) to identify, understand, and describe adversary target system components, and explain their functional and spatial/geographic relationships with other components within the same target system.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Target system analysis (TSA) provides all-source examination of potential target systems to determine their relevance to the commander's objectives. It is the foundational military intelligence process of system-level target development that identifies an adversary's critical capabilities. The purpose of TSA is to identify vulnerabilities in adversary systems that lead to the discovery of high-value targets (HVT) and high-payoff targets (HPT) and to develop targeting strategies that can achieve the commander's objectives. TSA is equally applicable to systems and capabilities of both nation-state and non-state adversaries throughout military operations across the competition continuum. This task produces functional and spatial relationships among complementary target systems. It involves continuously identifying and developing TSA products well in advance of and throughout military operations. Commands establish and document, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date/latest time information of value currency requirement for TSAs. The TSA ultimately results in a targeting strategy for the system of subject.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of relevant adversary target systems identified.
M2	Percent	Of target systems relevant to the planning effort in coordination with joint force commanders (JFC) objectives or end state.
M3	Number	Of intelligence gaps identified.
M4	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To post and disseminate target system analysis (TSA) products on accessible web pages on appropriate security domains and encrypted portals.
M5	Percent	Of target system analysis (TSA) reviewed for currency within established intelligence cutoff date/latest time information is of value.

ST 2.9.6 Manage Combat Assessment (CA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Plan, direct, manage, and/or ensure timely and accurate estimates of damage or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target; determine weapons configuration/employment effectiveness; and/or determine if re-strikes are required to meet targeting objectives.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3162.02 Series, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: This task involves establishing policy for battle damage assessment (BDA) in support of the combat assessment (CA) process. Commands establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure targeting assessment standards are met and target intelligence information and products are properly documented, to include collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements. This involves establishing and maintaining targeting assessment, standards, procedures, and environment for target analysis, production, and federation. Commands oversee the three phases of BDA: physical damage and change assessment (PDA), functional damage and change assessment (FDA), and target system damage assessment (TSDA), as well as munitions effectiveness assessments (MEA), collateral damage assessment, and re-strike recommendation. Commands determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives. This involves ensuring dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To complete full battle damage assessment (BDA) of attacks after engagement, incorporating physical, functional, and target system assessments of attacks after target engagement.
M2	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) reports that provide actionable information on the status of targets and target systems.
M3	Percent	Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected.
M4	Percent	Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected by more than one intelligence discipline.
M5	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA)

		requests filled.
M6	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) results databased in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).

ST 3 Employ Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Deliver all-domain fires through available positions, units, weapon systems, platforms, or capabilities.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-60

Notes: Task may involve Service, joint, or multinational forces (MNF). Delivery of fires may be planned as deliberate or dynamic fires. This involves applying lethal and/or nonlethal capabilities to achieve the desired effect in support of the commander's objectives or end state.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) attacked by forces from outside theater.
M2	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) receiving desired damage levels on initial attack.
M3	Percent	Of enemy high-value targets (HVT) and decisive points developed as strategic targets in accordance with national strategy and military objectives.
M4	Percent	Of known enemy strategic command and control (C2) nodes targeted for strategic attack.
M5	Percent	Of attacks on selected targets having the desired effect on enemy centers of gravity (COG).
M6	Percent	Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets targeted for strategic attack.
M7	Percent	Of target sequence reflecting joint

		targeting coordination board (JTCB) priorities.
M8	Percent	Of targets reviewed for collateral damage/effects and political ramifications/interests.
M9	Number	Of collateral damage/effects incidents as a result of friendly weapon employment.
M10	Hours	Required to complete the targeting cycle.
M11	Percent	Of available firepower assets considered for use in development of master attack plan.
M12	Percent	Of attacking systems that penetrate to target(s) and deliver ordnance.
M13	Percent	Of friendly attacking manned weapon systems lost during mission(s).
M14	Percent	Of reattacked targets that achieve desired effects during reattack mission(s).
M15	Number	Of target sets assigned to inappropriate strike assets.
M16	Percent	Of targets attacked by first assigned friendly mission that achieve desired effects.
M17	Hours	To provide integrated and released national, federated, and theater combat assessments (CA) during execution of full spectrum operations.
M18	Hours	From receipt of imagery or other validated and appropriate intelligence sources relevant to the weapon employed until battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 1, 2 and supplemental reports are released.
M19	Hours	From time of attack to initial and/or supplemental unit reports.
M20	Hours	To submit recommendations for reattack from information receipt.
M21	Percent	Difference between theater and national battle damage assessment

		(BDA) estimates.
M22	Percent	Of available tactical/theater operational and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) sources (e.g., heads-up display (HUD) video, Hercules (AC-130) video, weapon system video (WSV), Predator video, U-2 imagery, unmanned aircraft system (UAS) video, special operations forces (SOF) hand-held) integrated with intelligence all-sources information for combat assessment (CA).
M23	Percent	Of targets correctly assessed as captured, destroyed, delayed, disrupted, degraded, neutralized, deceived or exploited commensurate with the commander's objectives.
M24	Number	Of targets restruck unnecessarily.
M25	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 3.1 Perform the Joint Targeting Cycle (JTC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Perform the six steps of the joint targeting cycle (JTC) across all echelons.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0

Notes: The six phases of the joint targeting cycle (JTC) include: 1) commander's objective, targeting guidance, and intent, 2) target development and prioritization, 3) capabilities analysis, 4) commander's decision and force assignment, 5) mission planning and force execution, and 6) combat assessment (CA). The products of the JTC provide the joint force commander (JFC) a range of options to achieve objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR) apportionment
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		guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Hours	For identification of enemy's center of gravity (COG) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR) high-payoff target (HPT) categories (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Hours	For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR) restricted target and collateral damage/effects guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Hours	For issuance of fire support coordinator (FSC) measures guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M6	Hours	To develop plan to attack target after identification as high-payoff target (HPT).
M7	Percent	Difference between joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) target priorities and those in combatant commander (CCDR) and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance.
M8	Percent	Of desired results achieved by firepower within specified time/phase.
M9	Percent	Of selected targets have desired mean point of impact identified.
M10	Percent	Of dynamic targets passed to attack assets quickly enough to allow effective ordnance delivery.
M11	Percent	Of selected targets have suitable munitions available in theater.
M12	Percent	Of selected targets have vital areas

		identified.
M13	Percent	Of targets selected by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) that are reviewed for political ramifications.
M14	Percent	Of time joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) guidance passed to targeting agencies (e.g., joint force air component commander [JFACC]), before air tasking order (ATO) cycle begins.
M15	Percent	Of targets best served by nonlethal means allocated to attack by nonlethal systems.
M16	Hours	To construct an option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device available).
M17	Hours	To construct an option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device not available).
M18	Hours	To construct an option consisting of one weapon (air launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched ballistic missile) against one target (target detection device available).
M19	Hours	To construct an option consisting of one weapon (air-launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched ballistic missile) against one target (target detection device not available).
M20	Hours	To complete target weaponing in support of one mensurated desired mean point of impact/desired point of impact.
M21	Percent	Of all valid theater-nominated nuclear targets represented in the theater planning support document (nuclear).

ST 3.1.1 Evaluate Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Evaluate each target for conformance with the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives, targeting guidance, and intent and/or to determine if and when it should be attacked for optimum effect on the enemy.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09, JP 3-11, JP 3-72

Notes: The authority and responsibility to evaluate and validate targets resides with a combatant commander (CCDR). Unlike target vetting, all candidate targets go through the commander's target validation process before being added to a target list. Target validation ensures candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement (ROE). Candidate targets go through a target validation board or similar body and are validated by the target validation authority before being added to a target list. Included here are the destruction and degradation of enemy information capabilities and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon production, infrastructure, and delivery systems. Validation should include collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm mitigation requirements.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M2	Days	Until phased attack plan available for execution.
M3	Percent	Of known enemy information capabilities targeted for attack.
M4	Percent	Of known enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) capabilities targeted for attack.
M5	Weeks	To initially prepare theater no-strike list (NSL) and restricted target list (RTL) (during planning).
M6	Yes/No	Were detailed targeting objectives, to include a full description of the

		amount of damage required for each target, provided with zero route-back requests for supplemental information?
M7	Instances	Brief and explain the Theater Nuclear Planning Document, if available, and the advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear weapons systems available for each target in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04 Series, Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Campaign Plan for FY (XX).
M8	Percent	Of targets prosecuted as time-sensitive targets.
M9	Hours	Request a targeting intelligence specialty support team, as required.
M10	Percent	Comply with guidance concerning selection of nuclear targets and their inclusion in respective operation plans in concept format/operation plans (CONPLAN/OPLAN); evaluate each target to determine if and when it should be attacked with nuclear weapons for optimum effect on enemy centers of gravity (COG), strategic decisive points, and conformance with the combatant commander's (CCDR) intent.
M11	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) (discovered within execution cycle) that are reprioritized.
M12	Weeks	To initially prepare target list (during planning).
M13	Percent	Of targets selected reflect the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef) and combatant commander's (CCDR) guidance.
M14	Percent	Of attacks on selected targets that cause political consequences outweighing strategic benefits.
M15	Percent	Of targets selected deemed illegal for

		attack.
M16	Percent	Of targets reviewed for collateral damage/effects and political ramifications/interests.
M17	Percent	Of target sequence reflecting joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) priorities.
M18	Percent	Of attacks on selected targets that had desired effect on enemy center of gravity (COG).
M19	Hours	To revise phased attack plan.
M20	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M21	Percent	Of enemy decisive points translated into high-payoff targets (HPT).
M22	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M23	Percent	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M24	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M25	Percent	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M26	Percent	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M27	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

ST 3.1.2 Assign Fires to Targets/Target Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Assign fires to classes or types of targets, or targets themselves.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: Task includes assigning forces, munitions, capabilities (including cyberspace), activities (including space support, electromagnetic spectrum [EMS] operations, and information activities), and intelligence collection (including commercially contracted) assets to specific targets. It involves developing force packages, assigning supporting assets, and resolving

deconfliction issues in time and space. The joint force commander (JFC) should consider if any targets should be treated as time-sensitive targets (TST) and provide risk tolerance guidance (risk to force and risk to mission) and guidance for coordinating immediate response attacks. Target selections are made in accordance with the JFC's plan and intent. In addition to TSTs, these targets may require dynamic targeting as they may have been detected too late to be included in deliberate planning. TSTs are a JFC-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because a TST is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity, or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces.

Measures:

M1	Days	To complete targeting cycle (deliberate/integrated tasking order [ITO]/air tasking order [ATO] planning).
M2	Hours	To complete dynamic targeting cycle, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations.
M3	Hours	To reattack objective not neutralized (from original time on target [TOT]).
M4	Instances	Of firepower assignments appealed to the joint force commander (JFC).
M5	Percent	Mismatch between target systems and assigned strike assets.
M6	Percent	Of joint force operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified because of improper firepower allocation.
M7	Percent	Of land, air, sea, cyber, and space delivery systems targets (not targets of opportunity) coordinated by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB).
M8	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) attacked by joint force as time-sensitive targets (TST).

ST 3.1.3 Conduct Combat Assessment (CA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Determine the overall effectiveness of Service, joint, and/or multinational attacks as they relate to the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-72, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: Combat assessment (CA) as it relates to joint targeting is a continuous process that assesses the effectiveness of the activities that occurred during the first five phases of the joint targeting cycle (JTC). As related to targeting, the outputs of CA are battle damage assessment (BDA) products, munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), collateral damage assessment (CDA), collateral effects assessment, and reattack recommendations. This task may also include assessing battle damage; munitions effectiveness; consequence analysis for chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets (as necessary); reassessing mission requirements (e.g., reattack the target); and analyzing/reporting the effects of combat missions in achieving the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives. This task may include operational assessments for phases of the campaign to determine if operational objectives have been achieved and by when in order to establish conditions for subsequent operations in the campaign. It includes an evaluation of all force employment supporting the combatant commander campaign plan (CCP).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish coordination process between collection elements and targeting elements (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Hours	To provide integrated national/federated and theater assets combat assessments (after execution of first combat fires time on target [TOT]).
M3	Hours	From receipt of imagery until battle damage assessment (BDA) report.
M4	Hours	To conduct battle damage assessment (BDA) (from time attack completed).
M5	Hours	To submit recommendations for reattack (from original time on target [TOT]).
M6	Percent	Difference between theater and national/federated battle damage

		assessment (BDA) estimates.
M7	Percent	Of available operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video), integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA).
M8	Percent	Of reconnaissance assets employed in theater battle damage assessment (BDA).
M9	Percent	Of targets correctly assessed as destroyed, neutralized, or suppressed.
M10	Percent	Of targets have applicable operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video) integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA).
M11	Percent	Of targets restruck unnecessarily.
M12	Hours	To prepare estimates of collateral effects from attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) weapon targets.
M13	Hours/Days	To prepare an assessment of collateral damage/effects resulting from attacks which exceeded planned/expected estimates.

ST 3.10 Manage No-Strike List (NSL)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Produce, maintain and/or disseminate no-strike lists (NSL). Enter, remove and/or record no-strike entities on the NSLs.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3160.01 Series, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: The no-strike list (NSL) is not a target list and is distinct from the joint target list (JTL) and restricted target list (RTL). The NSL consists of a list of objects or entities defined by the law of war, functionally characterized as noncombatant in nature, and protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement (ROE). NSLs are documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). Commands document changes or deletions to the NSL in the MIDB/MARS on a continual basis,

especially to expedite target engagement. Commands verify entities on the NSL are not on the JTL/RTL and vice versa. They ensure routine and timely dissemination of NSLs to all subordinate and supporting commands and supported functional commands with a periodicity appropriate for the tempo of operations. They establish and document, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date currency requirement for entities on NSLs.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of approved category codes reflected on no-strike lists (NSL).
M2	Percent	Of no-strike entities on no-strike list (NSL) developed to standard.
M3	Percent	Of engaged no-strike entities with status removal documented in modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M4	Percent	Of entities that lose their protected status assigned a second category code and O-suffix reflecting the new functional characterization.
M5	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To disseminate no-strike lists (NSL).
M6	Percent	Of subordinate and supporting commanders with access to no-strike lists (NSL).
M7	Percent	Of targets verified against the latest no-strike list (NSL) prior to engagements.

ST 3.11 Conduct Pandemics and Infectious Diseases (P&ID) Preparedness Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Minimize vulnerability to pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) outbreaks.

References: **JP 3-0**, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-41, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3110.01 Series (S)

Notes: This task focuses on preparedness activities informed by planning for and obtaining organic and non-organic (commercial) supplies, services, and construction required to protect the force and maintain the joint force's ability to continue military operations in disease environments. Pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) preparedness activities affect all Department of Defense (DoD) missions and therefore, commands integrate them into military operations. Preparedness activities should consider safeguarding the total force (active duty, reserve component, government civilians, and defense contractors) against infection; maintaining mission assurance and power projection capabilities; building partner capacity to decrease vulnerabilities to or enhance partner/host nation capabilities to mitigate the effects of a P&ID event; and environmental considerations to prevent spread of significant animal or plant diseases.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are medical information, health surveillance, and medical intelligence integrated into plan development and operations?
M2	Yes/No	Are training programs established for general responses to each biological hazard bin?
M3	Yes/No	Are relationships/agreements established with United States (US) and/or international partners for coordinated disease response?
M4	Yes/No	Has the command participated in pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) coordinating and planning forums?
M5	Yes/No	Are mechanisms in place to receive/disseminate warning of pandemics or outbreak of disease of operational significance?
M6	Hours	From issuance of warning report to time to disseminate warning across staff and alert decision makers.
M7	Percentage	Of force trained on general responses to each biological hazard bin.
M8	Days	From initial disease/hazard confirmation until Force Health

		Protection (FHP) guidance is promulgated/issued for plans and/or operations.
M9	Yes/No	Was an annual disease-related exercise conducted?
M10	Yes/No	Are mechanisms in place to identify impact to expeditionary medical facilities (EMF) in potential disease environment per each biological hazard bin?
M11	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 3.12 Conduct Pandemics and Infectious Diseases (P&ID) Response

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Mitigate the effects of a pandemic or infectious disease outbreak.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-41, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3110.01 Series (S)

Notes: Task requires extensive total-force coordination (active duty, reserve component, civilian employees, and defense contractors) along with other governmental agencies (OGA), nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, and military commands to determine organic and non-organic (commercial) requirements for supplies, services and construction, and organize efforts to manage, respond to, and recover from the consequences of pandemics and infectious diseases (P&ID) outbreaks. It requires a thorough understanding of national, state, local (continental United States [CONUS]), host nation (HN), and outside continental United States (OCONUS) response plans, to include memorandums of understanding/memorandums of agreement (MOU/MOA), to determine the extent of Department of Defense (DoD) response.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Time to determine appropriate response requirement.
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M2	Yes/No	Has Force Health Protection (FHP) guidance been issued to the force?
M3	Yes/No	Are mechanisms in-place to continue Expeditionary Medical Facilities (EMF) in a disease environment?
M4	Days/Weeks/Months	From issuance of Force Health Protection (FHP) guidance, time to issue personal protective equipment, prophylaxis, treatment to personnel.
M5	Percentage	Of force protected by countermeasures.
M6	Percentage	Of United States (US) and/or international partners engaged in integrated/coordinated response.
M7	Percentage	Of personnel who did not receive medical support due to lack of capacity.
M8	Percentage	Of personnel available to execute Expeditionary Medical Facilities (EMF).
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 3.2 Attack Targets/Target Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Attack the enemy to create desired effects on targets/target systems and/or shape and control the tempo of campaigns and joint operations.

References: JP 3-09, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60

Notes: This task involves using all-domain fires to create effects against land, air, maritime (surface and subsurface), space, and cyberspace targets to achieve the commander's objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of missions that violate the rules of engagement (ROE).
M2	Days	Until arrival of first military information support (MIS) units in

		theater.
M3	Minutes/Hours	To complete integrated tasking order (ITO) or air tasking order (ATO) or dynamic targeting, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations.
M4	Percent	More time than allocated in plan, needed to achieve desired damage levels on high-payoff targets (HPT).
M5	Percent	Of air sorties covered by electromagnetic warfare (EW) support requests unfilled.
M6	Percent	Of all available joint and allied firepower assets considered for use in development of master attack plan.
M7	Percent	Of attacking systems penetrate to target and deliver ordnance.
M8	Percent	Of friendly attacking manned weapons systems lost during mission.
M9	Percent	Of friendly operations employ nonlethal systems.
M10	Percent	Of operations and operational phases covered by deception plan.
M11	Percent	Of reattacked targets destroyed by reattacking mission.
M12	Percent	Of target systems assigned to inappropriate strike assets.
M13	Percent	Of targets destroyed by first assigned friendly mission.

ST 3.2.1 Conduct Attack on Targets/Target Systems Using Lethal Means

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Engage targets with available Service, joint, and/or allied/coalition delivery systems, delivering lethal means.

References: JP 3-09, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-11, JP 3-30, JP 3-60, JP 3-72

Notes: Lethal means may include, among other operations, forcible entry, direct action (DA), unconventional warfare (UW), and information and theater of war operations in depth. Paramount consideration should be given to how best to hold at risk what the enemy values most. The objective of such attacks may be to delay, disrupt, defeat, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and to affect the enemy's will to fight for desired results. Alternatively, the objective may be to damage or destroy critical facilities (including command, control, communications, computers, cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [C5ISR], and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear [CBRN] weapon targets) or to delay, disrupt or degrade critical tasks, achieving desired results. Means may include surface and subsurface land- and sea-based joint and multinational systems and air and space forces (aircraft, missiles, helicopters, unmanned aircraft system [UAS], and space vehicles). Effects created by employing nonlethal capabilities (cyberspace, space, and electromagnetic spectrum [EMS]) can be lethal at the second or third order. Lethal attacks can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Loss rate for attacking systems (of total sorties).
M2	Percent	Of attacking systems penetrate to target to deliver ordnance.
M3	Percent	Of attacked targets incurring desired damage levels.
M4	Percent	Of scheduled time used for execution of target program.
M5	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) weapon capability destroyed.
M6	Yes/No	Did the command engage targets with available nuclear delivery systems to delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and the enemy's will to fight or overcome a critical enemy advantage gained as the result of enemy use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) weapons?
M7	Number	Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission.
M8	Incidents	Of errors in crew force response when

		execution directed by the President.
M9	Percent	Of mission completed as planned.
M10	Percent	Of uncovered targets not due to enemy action.
M11	Percent	Of crew response and authentication of emergency action messages (EAM).

ST 3.2.2 Coordinate Nonlethal Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Apr-2025

Description: Coordinate and/or conduct nonlethal attack against land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace targets.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-53, JP 3-54, JP 3-55, JP 3-60, JP 3-85

Notes: This task may use joint and multinational means to achieve results. These means include the use of electromagnetic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), operations security (OPSEC), computer network and cyberspace operations (CO), military information support operations (MISO) or other information activities, and special operations forces (SOF). Nonlethal means also includes employment of MISO to shape foreign audience perceptions across the competition continuum. In these cases, the objective is to foster favorable attitudes toward the host nation (HN) and modifies insurgent behavior. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. Nonlethal means are designed to impair, disrupt, or delay the performance of enemy forces, activities, and facilities. Nonlethal attacks can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Days	Until arrival of first military support to information operations (MISO) units.
M2	Percent	Of all targets evaluated by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) as candidates for attack using nonlethal means.

M3	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve desired damage criteria.
M4	Hours	To establish joint military information support task force (JMISTF) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Percent	Of time nonlethal means are integrated into daily integrated tasking order (ITO)/air tasking order (ATO).
M6	Hours	Until combatant commander (CCDR) requests and coordinates military information support operations (MISO), electromagnetic warfare (EW), and deception appropriate element, activity and joint agency support to joint force headquarters (JFHQ) components information cells (after establishment of a JFHQ).
M7	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve desired nonlethal effect.
M8	Hours	To establish and integrate information cell into planning process (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M9	Instances	Of information planners not being included in campaign planning inner circle (from warning order [WARNORD]).
M10	Percent	Of increase in support for United States (US) activity in country of operation resulting from military support to information operations (MISO) efforts.
M11	Percent	Of theater strategy, operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and component plans, have integrated theater military information support operations (MISO) plan.
M12	Percent	Of air sorties, covered by

		electromagnetic warfare (EW), support requests unfilled.
M13	Instances	Of uncoordinated information element or activity actions causing disruption or delay of theater plans and objectives.
M14	Percent	Of theater information objectives verifiably achieved.
M15	Hours	To achieve information advantage after crisis onset or the Presidential or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) direction to engage in planning and implement operation plan (OPLAN).
M16	Percent	Of applicable information targets included in the joint targeting plan.
M17	Percent	Of planners with access to the information plan within 12 hours of plan initiation.
M18	Percent	Of enemy operations distributed, canceled, or modified that are attributable to the information plan.
M19	Percent	Of mission essential United States (US) command, control, and communications; computers; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems remaining after an enemy information attack.
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct attack using nonlethal means?
M21	Percent	Of nonlethal attack missions/operations that achieve aim or objective using nonlethal means.
M22	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means?
M23	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to

		conduct attack using nonlethal means.
M24	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct attack using nonlethal means.
M25	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means.
M26	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means.
M27	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct attack using nonlethal means?
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M29	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M30	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 3.2.2.3 Attack Information Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Employ offensive information activities and/or capabilities to achieve objectives.

References: JP 3-04, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-25, JP 3-60, JP 3-85

Notes: The joint force targets information, information networks, and information systems to affect the ability of adversaries and enemies to use information in support of their own objectives. This activity includes manipulating, modifying, or destroying data and information; accessing or collecting adversary or enemy information to support joint force activities or operations; and disrupting the flow of information to gain military advantage. Attacking and exploiting information, information networks, and information

systems supports the influence task when it undermines opponents' confidence in the sources of information or the integrity of the information that they rely on for decision making. Activities used to attack and exploit information include offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), electromagnetic warfare (EW), military information support operations (MISO), and civil affairs (CA) operations. Public affairs (PA) also contributes to this task by publicly exposing malign activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of decrease in enemy message traffic on command nets after one week of information attack.
M2	Percent	Of decrease in significant enemy message traffic on command nets after initial information attack.
M3	Percent	Of adversary information conduits, penetrated, corrupted, or monitored.
M4	Percent	Of enemy command and control (C2) facilities attacked.
M5	Percent	Of enemy command and control (C2) facilities in high-payoff target (HPT) category.
M6	Percent	Of fixed location enemy command and control (C2) facilities destroyed within one hour.
M7	Percent	Of selected access programs employed with intended effect.
M8	Weeks	To achieve information advantage in theater.

ST 3.2.3 Synchronize Strategic Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Integrate and synchronize attacks on single or multiple targets.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-60, JP 5-0

Notes: The joint force commander (JFC) synchronizes strategic fires with other higher, adjacent, and subordinate commanders to avoid conflicts with national military strategic operations occurring inside or outside the JFC's joint

operations area (JOA). This synchronization includes lethal and nonlethal means, to include friendly information related activities, cyberspace operations (CO), space operations, and the minimization of their effects on friendly forces, neutrals, and noncombatants. It also includes leveraging joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational capabilities at decisive points in time and space to achieve common objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To reattack theater strategic objective (from original time on target [TOT]).
M2	Casualties	Caused by friendly fires.
M3	Hours	To reattack theater strategic target (from original time on target [TOT]).
M4	Instances	Of national strategic missions aborted because lack of necessary theater/joint operations area (JOA) support.
M5	Instances	Of operational, strategic theater, and strategic national fires, not integrated into attack plan.
M6	Instances	Of special access programs (SAPs) cannot be integrated with non-SAP systems for security reasons.
M7	Instances	Of strategic attacks originating from out of theater, not synchronized with those tasked from within theater.
M8	Percent	Of attacks, deconflicted with friendly forces operating in area of operations (AO).
M9	Percent	Of enemy offensive capability, diverted to defensive reaction.
M10	Percent	Of failed attacks on high-payoff targets (HPTs), attributed to lack of integration of fires assets.
M11	Percent	Of friendly casualties, caused by friendly fires.
M12	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs), attacked by joint force as immediate targets.
M13	Percent	Of operational attacks, aborted because of planned, but unavailable theater support.
M14	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF)

		missions, executed without notification of non-SOF operating forces in area.
M15	Percent	Of strategic national assets, used to attack targets suited to available theater assets.
M16	Percent	Of strategic national missions, aborted because of lack of necessary theater support.
M17	Percent	Of theater assets, used to attack targets better suited to available operational assets.
M18	Yes/No	Integrate theater attacks on single or multiple theater targets of strategic significance.
M19	Instances	Provide support to combatant commanders in fulfilling supported combatant commander (CCDR) nuclear requests as identified in the emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS).
M20	Days	Request nuclear planning in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04, Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY 05 (U), and emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS).
M21	Hours	Request a theater nuclear strike in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04, Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY 05 (U), and emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS).
M22	Yes/No	Present a comprehensive description of commander, United States European Commands (USEUCOMs) relationship with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with respect to

		emergency action message (EAM) that result from a NATO-involved conflict at the level of understanding of the decision maker.
M23	Instances	Minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide using strike warning messages or other communications to notify intent of attack.
M24	Percent	Of attacks deconflicted with friendly information operations (IO)/command and control (C2) warfare plans.
M25	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 3.3 Coordinate Precision Engagement Counter-Countermeasure Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Coordinate counter-countermeasure operations to neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures used to degrade/neutralize a joint force's ability to compile a high-value asset (HVA) target list and/or attack high-value targets (HVT) with precision engagement.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-60

Notes: Task includes degrading threat countermeasures against intelligence collection sensors and precision engagement weapon systems and employing electro-optical/infrared, radio frequency (RF), millimeter wave, Global Positioning System (GPS), and acoustic technologies. Task also includes target signature alteration, decoy/deception, target obscuration and sensor/signal processing jamming/disruption.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for developing operation plans identify threat countermeasures to precision engagement as part of the intelligence preparation of the environment?
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M2	Percent	Of high-value target (HVT) protected by countermeasures.
M3	Number	Of effective counter-countermeasures identified.
M4	Yes/No	Commander's guidance includes counter-countermeasure information?

ST 3.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Intelligence Collection Sensors Counter Countermeasures

ST 3.3.2 DELETED Coordinate Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasures

ST 3.4 Coordinate Counterinsurgency (COIN)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Mar-2015

Description: Coordinate civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances.

References: **JP 3-24**, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may be conducted with assistance from host nation (HN) military and civilian assets and resources, in conjunction with HN desires to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Though COIN emphasizes military actions in some phases, successful long-term solutions demand nonmilitary contributions (including contract options). COIN military efforts focus on destroying an insurgency's military wings and creating a secure physical and psychological environment that establishes firm government control of the populace and area, and gains the populace's support. A successful COIN may simultaneously operate against more than one insurgency operation. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the basis of the insurgency identified to determine its form, centers of gravity (COGs), and the root cause?
M2	Yes/No	Were long-term effects of all United States (US) assistance considered before executing counterinsurgency (COIN) operations?
M3	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M5	Yes/No	Were personnel recovery (PR) operations implemented as required to support counterinsurgency (COIN) operations?
M6	Yes/No	Was transition planned as part of the mission planning for counterinsurgency (COIN)?
M7	Yes/No	Was insurgent information operation (IO) threat to mission identified?
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M10	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that

		received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M13	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M14	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations?
M15	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations?
M16	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M17	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M19	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

ST 3.4.4.1 Conduct Force Protection (FP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Mitigate hostile actions directed against personnel, resources, facilities, and/or critical information.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, JP 3-34, CJCSI 3280.01 Series, DoDI 2000.12, DoDI O-2000.16

Notes: Force protection (FP) preserves the force's fighting potential through four primary means. They are active defensive measures, passive defensive measures, application of technology, and procedures to reduce risk of friendly fire incidents, and emergency management and response. This task includes assisting in identifying operational and technical solutions, including conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation to meet current and future requirements and reviewing FP plans or FP elements within concept plans (CONPLAN) and/or operation plans (OPLAN) to protect against hostile action which may impact not only organic capabilities but those capabilities offered by non-organic (commercial) resources and personnel.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide written report of observations/vulnerabilities to the combatant commander with mitigating options.
M2	Percent	Of identified defensive measures validated by installation/unit commander to ensure the physical security of personnel, facilities, and equipment.
M3	Percent	Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement recommendations have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment.
M4	Days	To determine force protection (FP) enhancement processes/procedures/facility modifications, etc. and provide answer to the combatant commander (CCDR).
M5	Percent	Of required installations receive periodic force protection (FP) assistance visits.
M6	Months	To respond to combatant command (CCMD) request; complete plans review process.

M7	Percent	Of research and development (R and D) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the scientific and technical (S and T).
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ST 3.5 Coordinate Space Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Coordinate and/or direct activities associated with space operations.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-0

Notes: Space capabilities are essential to overall military mission accomplishment, provide the advantages needed for success in joint operations, and support the principles of war. Space operations consist of orbital, link, and terrestrial segments.

Measures:

M1	Months	To place systems in space.
M2	Percent	To operate systems in space.
M3	Yes/No	Are required command relationships established for space commands and capabilities?

ST 3.5.2 DELETED Manage Space Control

ST 3.5.2.2 Manage Space Protection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Manage and/or direct those activities that preserve the operation of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and/or activities.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-01, JP 3-27

Notes: Space protection includes operations that prevent adversaries from exploiting United States (US) or third-party space capabilities. These actions

protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference (such as Global Positioning System [GPS] and satellite communications [SATCOM] jammers), or unintentional hazards (such as space debris, radio frequency [RF] interference, and other naturally occurring phenomenon such as radiation). Space protection also includes actions to influence adversary perception of US space capabilities and makes them less confident of success in interfering with those capabilities, as well as the capability to detect, characterize, attribute (who attempted), and defeat or deter an attack.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of space platforms orbits adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects.
M2	Minutes	To report a threat to a friendly space asset after its initial detection and/or assessment.
M3	Days	To locate source of electromagnetic interference (EMI).
M4	Days	To stop electromagnetic interference (EMI).

ST 3.5.2.3 DELETED Manage Space Negation

ST 3.5.2.6 Manage Space Domain Awareness (SDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Manage space capabilities operations within the terrestrial environment and/or space domain.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task includes planning, executing, and/or assessing space operations. Space domain awareness (SDA) leverages space surveillance and tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TCPED) of space intelligence data as part of overall pattern of life and advanced target development (ATD) for a target solution; synthesis of the status of United States (US) and cooperative satellite systems; collection of US, allied, and

coalition space readiness; and analysis of the space domain. It also incorporates the use of intelligence sources to provide insight into adversary use of space capabilities and their threats to our space capabilities while in turn contributing to the joint force commander's (JFC) ability to understand enemy intent. SDA is typically important to the delivery of 1) positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT); 2) satellite communications (SATCOM); and 3) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Days	To synthesize status of satellite systems.
M2	Days	To analyze space domain.
M3	Days	To process space intelligence data.

ST 3.5.2.6.2 DELETED Manage Space Surveillance

ST 3.5.2.6.3 DELETED Manage Space Reconnaissance

ST 3.5.2.6.4 DELETED Manage Space-Related Environmental Monitoring

ST 3.5.3.8 Manage Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Manage deliberate military operations to gain and/or maintain a positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information advantage.

References: JP 3-85, JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01 series

Notes: Desired effects are generated through the coordinated deployment of components within information operations (IO), space operations, and/or cyberspace operations (CO), including electromagnetic warfare (EW), space

control, and space force enhancement. Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) facilitates NAVWAR activities and may establish electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) superiority at a specific time, duration, and place, providing freedom of access for mission-critical positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) operations. The majority of PNT operations rely on the Global Positioning System (GPS), to include the necessary space, ground, and link segments of the system.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related support.
M2	Years	To design, produce, and constitute navigation warfare (NAVWAR) capability.
M3	Percent	Of enemy strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list.
M4	Hours	To deploy navigation warfare (NAVWAR) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic NAVWAR effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

ST 3.7 Conduct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct cyberspace operations (CO). Obtain or retain freedom of maneuver in cyberspace, accomplish joint force commander (JFC) objectives, deny freedom of action to the threat, and/or enable other operational activities.

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-04, JP 6-0, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDI 8530.01

Notes: All actions in cyberspace that are not cyberspace-enabled activities are taken as part of one of three cyberspace missions: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of

Defense information network (DoDIN) operations. Cyberspace actions include cyberspace security, cyberspace defense, cyberspace exploitation, and cyberspace attack. The Department of Defense (DoD) relies on protected DoDIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is command able to maintain common situational awareness with United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), other commands, United States Government (USG) agencies, and other partners?
M2	Yes/No	Does the command's joint cyber center provide information and recommendations on cyberspace issues to the commander?
M3	Yes/No	Does the command's joint cyber center provide the commander with a functional theater and/or regional cyberspace common operational picture (COP)?
M4	Yes/No	Does the command's joint cyber center conduct mission assurance and critical cyberspace infrastructure protection analysis and planning?
M5	Yes/No	Are the command's mission-critical networks synchronized, prioritized, and adjusted for planned cyberspace operations (CO)?
M6	Yes/No	Do the command's intelligence directorate/staff provide intelligence and warning of cyber threats?
M7	Yes/No	Does the command monitor, assesses, and synchronizes adversary cyberspace capabilities and integrates into cyberspace and non-cyberspace operations and planning?
M8	Yes/No	Is the command's joint cyber center able to support the commander and command with cyberspace expertise?

M9	Yes/No	Does the command have a targeting process that is based on commander's objectives, guidance, and intent that results in validated targets that are consistent with the law of armed conflict (LOAC)?
M10	Yes/No	Is the command's joint cyber center able to plan, integrate, synchronize, and direct cyberspace operations (CO) that meet the commander's intent?
M11	Yes/No	Are activities in support of offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) conducted?
M12	Yes/No	Is cyberspace operations (CO) preparation and planning conducted?
M13	Yes/No	Are tactical cyberspace operations (CO) plans delivered?
M14	Yes/No	Is targeting supported?
M15	Hours	To conduct post-operations tasks in accordance with commander requirements. (<= 24 hours)

ST 3.8 Direct Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-May-2015

Description: Direct the integration of counter threat finance (CTF) into existing staff structures.

References: JP 3-24, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Handbook

Notes: Directing counter threat finance (CTF) may include the coordination with interagency organizations and other partners counter threat finance activities and support to organizations leading CTF efforts.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is counter threat finance (CTF) addressed throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M2	Yes/No	Is counter threat finance (CTF)

		addressed in the campaign plan?
M3	Days	To develop guidance complying with national guidance.
M4	Days	To promulgate guidance complying with national guidance.
M5	Days	To promulgate policy complying with national guidance.
M6	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) organizations been established?
M7	Yes/No	Is counter threat finance (CTF) represented in applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (B2C2WG)?
M8	Yes/No	Are counter threat finance (CTF) operations assessed?
M9	Yes/No	Has the organization established clear mission requirements of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations?
M10	Yes/No	Has the organization established clear command and control of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations?
M11	Yes/No	Is counter threat finance (CTF) incorporated into strategic communication (SC)?

ST 3.9 Prioritize Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Apr-2025

Description: Produce and maintain the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) and/or review, combine, and prioritize target nomination lists (TNL), including the global integrated target list (GITL), at a joint targeting coordination board (JTCCB) or a similar review and approval session.

References: JP 3-60, JP 3-09, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C), CJCSM 3108.01 Series

Notes: A joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) is a prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander (JFC). In prioritizing target nomination lists (TNL), the joint targeting coordination board (JTCCB) seeks to integrate both lethal and nonlethal effects to best achieve the

commander's objectives and end state. Every target on a TNL derived from a global integrated target list (GITL) is considered and prioritized for engagement and inclusion on the supporting JFC's JIPTL at every JTCB. Commands enter, remove, or record prioritized targets selected from the TNLs into the draft JIPTL and submit the draft JIPTL to the JFC for approval. Commands document the JIPTL in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). They continually monitor and update targets on the JIPTL to reflect the latest intelligence, to include establishing and documenting, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date currency requirement for targets on the JIPTL. This process may involve nominating prioritized targets to the GITL.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To complete approval of the draft joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).
M2	Percent	Of targets on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that are prioritized based on the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives and guidance.
M3	Percent	Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL) and the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that are synchronized.
M4	Percent	Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that meet execution criteria.
M5	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) with complete electronic target folders (ETF).
M6	Percent	Of targets on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) with valid collateral damage estimates.
M7	Percent	Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within established intelligence cutoff date.

M8	Hours	To disseminate joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).
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ST 4 Sustain Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide logistics functions necessary to maintain and/or prolong operations until mission accomplishment and/or redeployment of the force.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-09, CJCSI 3110.03 Series

Notes: Logistic support activities may be required for the execution of theater strategy, campaigns, joint and multinational operations, using all available resources (Service, civilian, host nation [HN]), Operational Contract Support (OCS), and Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA). This task may include sustaining the tempo and continuity of operations (COOP) in a theater of war during theater campaigns and joint operations; and sustaining forces using combatant command (CCMD) resources. Continual assessment of the overall theater logistics status is essential to the accomplishment of this task. Obtaining sustainment can also refer to support from sources other than Service components combat service support (CSS) organizations and includes obtaining the following: host-nation support (HNS), civil logistics augmentation, Service headquarters civilian support, and captured materials. Joint force commanders (JFC) may have to sustain operational forces in contested environments.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To perform the assessment of all logistics functional areas.
M2	Hours	Since last update of assessment of logistics functional areas.
M3	Tons	Of backlogged support requirements at designated logistic nodes at theater (at execution).
M4	Tons	Of backlogged high-value items at designated logistic nodes in theater (at execution).
M5	Percent	Of required logistics in place to support campaign (at execution).
M6	Percent	Of planned sustainment delivered to

		theater customers (during execution).
M7	Days	Delay in operations because of logistic shortfalls.
M8	Percent	Of personnel and military animals provided field and health services.
M9	Percent	Of required supplies and equipment delivered daily.
M10	Days	Of supplies stocked in theater.
M11	Days	To achieve minimum theater supply stock levels.
M12	Days	To provide field and health services to all personnel.
M13	Percent	Visibility of units/cargo/personnel transiting the ports of debarkation (POD).
M14	Percent	Of maintenance support to be provided to deployed forces.
M15	Percent	Of visibility of units/cargo/personnel from port of debarkation (POD) to final destination.
M16	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 4.1 Coordinate Equipment Maintenance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate efforts to establish facilities for repair and/or replacement of materiel.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-04, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may include establishing policies for maintenance and evacuation of materiel as well as the coordination of maintenance contracts for theater and external support. This activity includes all maintenance services including recovery, battle damage assessment, repair or disposition, and appropriate levels of Class IX supplies to maintain sustainment or restore required materiel readiness of theater of war forces. This task also includes the provision of maintenance services to sustain the tempo of strategic operations. However, Service unique materiel maintenance support normally remains the

responsibility of Service component commanders. This task applies to communications support as well as actions in the combat area.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish a theater maintenance depot system.
M2	Days	Delay for items in theater repair system awaiting repair.
M3	Days	Delay for items in theater awaiting evacuation.
M4	Percent	Of repair items identified in theater fix-or-evacuate policy.
M5	Percent	Of repair facilities capacity in operation.
M6	Percent	Of major end items can be repaired in theater.
M7	Days	Items remain in theater repair system.
M8	Days	Delay in initiating operations because of late upgrades to weapons systems or equipment items.

ST 4.2 Coordinate Provision and Services for Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate the provision of trained, organizationally sound units and/or replacements.

References: JP 1-0, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task provides necessary personnel administration, supply, field, and health services to support strategy, campaigns, and operational area (OA) support. This task may include contractors and/or commercial supplies/services. Commands may have to coordinate, obtain, integrate, and track commercial means. This would include tracking contractor deployment training, disposition, and/or accountability.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	From wound or injury until surgery.
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M2	Minutes	Awaiting surgery.
M3	Minutes	Awaiting routine medical services.
M4	Percent	Of support forces trained and equipped for salvage and battle damage repair.
M5	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) have reconstitution provisions.
M6	Personnel	Maximum handling capacity of reception areas.
M7	Percent	Of personnel have viable rotation policy.
M8	Percent	Of personnel support can be contracted.
M9	Shortfalls	Identified for personnel.
M10	Constraints	Identified for personnel.
M11	Hours	Delay for replacements at theater base before joining a unit.
M12	Percent	Of personnel receive at least one hot meal per day.
M13	Percent	Of forces supplied by commander, rated C1 for readiness and no forces supplied by commander, below command and control (C2).
M14	Percent	Of major units remain untrained in at least one of their mission-essential task list (METL) tasks.
M15	Percent	Manning level for deployed units during operation.
M16	Percent	Of individual personnel augmentation requirements validated by appropriate combatant commander approval authority.
M17	Percent	Of personal daily water requirement provided.
M18	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) have medical force protection programs and guidelines.
M19	Personnel	Per assigned legal officer in theater.
M20	Days	To establish personnel policies for all deployed forces.

ST 4.2.1 Integrate Personnel Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Provide and/or integrate personnel service support and/or accountability to prepare forces for joint operations, campaigns, and joint security area (JSA) support and/or to sustain the tempo of operations once begun.

References: JP 1-0, JP 4-0

Notes: The joint force headquarters manpower and personnel directorate (J-1) develops joint plans, policy, and guidance on manpower and personnel issues; coordinates manpower and personnel support to facilitate the success of operations; and maintains a dialogue with other staff directorates, Service components, and outside military and civilian agencies, while also keeping subordinate commanders informed of personnel actions that affect their command and their Service members. This may include administration (education, development, promotion, assignment, and retention), finance, legal services, and personnel support activities (morale and welfare in the theater [for example, rest and relaxation]).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required aerial mail terminals and military post offices (MPO) established within planned timelines.
M2	Days	Delay from standard in distributing mail to unit level.
M3	Personnel	Per assigned chaplain in theater.
M4	Personnel	Per assigned legal officer in theater.
M5	Personnel	Per assigned morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) person in theater.
M6	Months	To establish rest and relaxation facilities in a protracted operation.
M7	Percent	Of protracted operations having a joint force commander (JFC) established rest and relaxation policy.

ST 4.2.1.1 Provide Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Oct-2021

Description:

Administer selected civil augmentation program (CAP) task orders and/or complex theater support contracts executed in the operational area.

References: JP 4-10, DoDD 4180.01, DoDD 5105.64

Notes: This task provides contingency contract administration services (CCAS) for administering the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), Air Force Civil Augmentation Program (AFCAP), external support contracts, system support contracts and theater support contracts with place of performance in theater. The Services are responsible for theater contingency contract administration services (CCAS). This task may include administration of United States (US) property accountability, quality assurance during contingency operations and incorporating operational energy security considerations into contingency contracts.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support requirements integrated into applicable combatant command (CCMD) operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) lists.
M2	Percent	Of deployable personnel meet training and combatant command (CCMD) specified requirements prior to deployment.
M3	Days	To provide comprehensive contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support based on customer requirements.
M4	Days	To provide initial capability.
M5	Percent	Of deployable personnel meet certification levels.
M6	Yes/No	Is operational energy incorporated into contingency contracts?
M7	Annually	Incorporate operational energy consideration in the evaluation of contracts for support, supply, and

		construction.
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ST 4.2.1.2 Support Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Provide contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support.

References: JP 4-10, DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task also includes delegated contract administration at multiple sites and continuous coordination with supporting and supported commands and staffs.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide initial capability personnel to build to full site and limited additional site support.
M2	Days	To receive follow-on augmentation and replacement personnel for multiple site operations.
M3	Percent	Of deployable personnel have completed all unit and combatant command pre-deployment training requirements.
M4	Percent	Of appropriate certification levels for assigned positions are met.

ST 4.2.1.3 Provide Initial Response Contracting Capability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Oct-2021

Description: Deploy initial response contracting capability in support of a contingency operation.

References: JP 4-10, DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task includes determining initial support requirements through joint site surveys for follow-on contingency contract administration services (CCAS) resources and limited contract administration. The Services have contracting capabilities that they deploy as needed to fulfill this requirement.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop an engagement strategy based upon delegation to provide contract management functions.
M2	Days	To provide mission support initial response capability to execute delegated contract management functions.
M3	Percent	Of personnel required to conduct the mission (functions include contract administration, quality assurance, and property administration).

ST 4.2.10 Distribute Funds

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Perform finance and accounting functions that include payment of bills, capturing and/or auditing payments/costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means, and the management of the financial operating processes that pay personnel and/or providers (contractors, host nation (HN) suppliers, etc.).

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DoD 7000.14-R Volumes 1-15

Notes: This task includes providing the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), as they work with other DoD Components, assurances that financial and accounting records are maintained and are providing full disclosure and support of the financial operations and resource utilization applicable at each successive organizational level.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of funding distributed, amount whose distribution or management (at all levels) cannot be reconciled due to lack of accountability.
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M2	Percent	Of units/personnel experiencing pay problems (weekly, monthly) in the theater of operations/ joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Yes/No	Are unit-level personnel performing as non-acquisition Contracting Office Representatives (COR) trained on the policies, legalities, and proper management of funds?

ST 4.2.2 Provide Health Service Support (HSS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate health service support (HSS) including, but not limited to, first responders, forward resuscitative surgery, theater care, en route care, preventive medicine, mental health, dental, veterinary services, and/or medical materiel replenishment in preparing and sustaining theater forces.

References: **JP 4-02**, JP 4-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSM 3122 Series, DoDI 6040.47

Notes: Health service support (HSS) functions include casualty management (including medical and dental treatment, en route care, and optometry); hospitalization (including treatment of severe oral maxillofacial injuries); patient movement (PM); and medical logistics (MEDLOG), including blood management. This task includes HSS to contractors, to include forward areas. During contingency operations in austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments, contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) may not have access to medical support from local sources. The Department of Defense (DoD) policy requires the supported commander and subordinate commander to provide emergency medical care to contractor personnel who are injured in the immediate vicinity of United States (US) forces or on a US base. When DoD policy allows medical care, and the contract terms and conditions require it, the joint force needs to be prepared to provide primary medical care to all CAAF as associated with the treatment and transportation of contractor personnel to the selected civilian facility are reimbursable to the United States Government (USG) and shall be the responsibility of the contingency contractor personnel, their employer, or their health insurance provider. Programs should be in place to identify health threats, apply risk management, and abate such risk. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the

cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Accountability of personnel entering Joint Health Service Support (HSS) system.
M2	Days	Since inspection of local sources of subsistence items in the operations area.
M3	Percent	Of urgent/urgent-surgical casualties who are handed off to a surgical capability within 1 hour of injury. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M4	Percent	Of United States (US) service members receiving required preventive treatment (i.e., immunizations, chemoprophylaxis, etc.), and counseling while deployed.
M5	Percent	Of patients who died of wounds (DOW).
M6	Patients/day	Returned to duty.
M7	Patients/day	Provided medical treatment.
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) military patients treated in US medical facilities versus percent who are other than US forces.
M9	Percent	Of in-theater procured fresh meat, inspected by a United States (US) inspector.
M10	Percent	Of required United States (US) health service support personnel, by specialty, in theater.
M11	Hours	Turnaround for medical lab serology and other technical lab testing results.
M12	Percent	Of patients returned to duty (RTD) versus evacuated to definitive care facilities outside of the theater.
M13	Days	Supply of whole blood held (in theater).
M14	Percent	Of patients treated for disease and non-battle injuries (DNBI) versus wounded in action (WIA) count were non-battle injuries (NBI).

M15	Percent	Of mortality results from non-availability of blood products.
M16	Percent	Of mortality results from delay in regulation of patient to further care.
M17	Percent	Of limb tourniquets left in place more than 2 hours. 21% red
M18	Percent	Of patients regulated to facilities with required capability.
M19	Days	For patients to arrive at definitive care facility.
M20	Yes/No	Was force health protection guidance published?
M21	Percent	Of force completed pre- and post-deployment medical programs.
M22	Days	To establish a comprehensive environmental surveillance capability within the operational area (OA)/joint operations area (JOA).
M23	Days	To coordinate preventive medicine procedures with allied forces and/or host nation in theater for the operational area (OA)/joint operations area (JOA).
M24	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces and civilian agencies in native language.
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces.
M26	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M27	Percent	Of brain-injured casualties requiring craniotomy who undergo surgery within 5 hours of injury or diagnosis. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M28	Percent	Of combatant commands with designated trauma management team (TMT). >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red

M29	Percent	Of combatant command trauma management team members (by position) trained by the Joint Trauma System (JTS). >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M30	Percent	Of 12 core functions of a trauma system that are established in each combatant command. >80% green, 60-79% amber, <60% red

ST 4.2.2.1 DELETED Manage Theater Joint Blood Program

ST 4.2.2.2 Coordinate Patient Movement (PM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate the movement of patients within and/or from theater.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-02, JP 3-36, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: This task includes designating medical treatment facilities (MTF) by matching existing medical capabilities with reported patient needs; scheduling and arranging movement (to include use of commercial sources) of Department of Defense (DoD) patients and authorized beneficiaries; establishing procedures regulating the evacuation of patients; determining eligibility for others, such as United Nations (UN) personnel and foreign national; contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF); and making special arrangements for enemy prisoners of war (EPW) This task may also include the joint force surgeon (JFS) establishing the joint patient movement requirements center (JPMRC), and identifying the applicable United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) Patient Movement Requirements Center - (East, West, Americas).

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish procedures for regulating movement of evacuation of patients within and from an operational area (OA), including decontaminating
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		casualties prior to evacuation.
M2	Hours	To determine policy for eligibility for treatment of non-Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, such as United Nations (UN) personnel and foreign nationals.
M3	Days	To establish United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) in the operational area (OA).
M4	Percent	Of patients processed at aeromedical staging facility/mobile aeromedical staging facility and passed on first time.
M5	Days	To establish liaison and coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and Defense Medical Systems Support Center.
M6	Percent	Of Global Patient Movement Integration Cell-generated schedules must be modified for the operational area (OA).
M7	Percent	Difference between projected bed capacities of designated medical treatment facilities (MTF) and actual patient population in the operational area (OA).
M8	Days	To coordinate patient movement activities between United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) and Global Patient Movement Integration Cell.

ST 4.2.2.3 Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Provide medical, dental, and/or veterinary services programs.

References: JP 4-02, JP 4-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: These programs include provision of laboratory support and medical supply. This task also covers responsibility for ensuring preventive medicine and veterinary services for all Services on a theater-wide basis.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the operational area (OA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M2	Days	To establish medical laboratories in the operational area (OA) (after organizational C-Day).
M3	Days	To inspect all facilities supplying, storing, and issuing subsistence items in the operational area (OA).
M4	Hours	To inspect subsistence items contaminated by chemical, nuclear, biological, and radiological attack in the operational area (OA).
M5	Days	To evaluate size and duration of operation and project levels of dental care required for the operational area (OA).
M6	Percent	Difference between projected and actual levels of dental care required for the operational area (OA).
M7	Percent	Of personnel, incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the operational area (OA).
M8	Hours	To verify first use and identify type(s) of agents used.

ST 4.2.2.4 Coordinate Medical Surveillance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Implement a military medical surveillance program that includes collection and/or analysis of health status and/or threat information.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-11, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, DoDI 6490.03, DoDI 6490.04

Notes: Medical surveillance consists of conducting disease surveillance to identify unusual patterns of disease emergence, as well as knowing adversaries' medical treatment capabilities and medical countermeasures (e.g., existing stock and items under development). Minimum required elements are identification of the population at risk, continuous surveillance of health status and disease/injury events, and implementation of protective countermeasures based on analysis of data at all levels of command.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the operational area (OA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M2	Percent	Of personnel incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the operational area (OA).
M3	Yes/No	Are pre-deployment guidance, including health risk, published?
M4	Percent	Of force completed pre-deployment screening.
M5	Percent	Of force completed post-deployment screening.
M6	Percent	Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation.

ST 4.2.3 Reconstitute Theater Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Restore combat-attrited units in the theater to a desired level of combat effectiveness.

References: JP 3-35, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-14, JP 3-36, JP 3-41, JP 4-0, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-02, JP 4-09

Notes: Reconstitution is a melding of personnel, training, and logistics. It is a series of operational decisions and actions that begin with removing a unit from the battlefield/space, allocating and establishing priorities and resources, and making the decision to re-employ once a readiness standard is achieved. The two types of reconstitution activities are reorganization and regeneration. On a broader scale, this task includes planning for and being prepared to execute operations for deploying and employing reconstituted forces to counter the emergence of a global threat. The reconstitution of the equipment and units is key to homeland security, particularly if those resources will be used domestically in the consequence management role.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) have reconstitution provisions.
M2	Percent	Of all assigned aircraft in theater.
M3	Days	Of major end items in theater.
M4	Percent	Of support forces trained and equipped for salvage and battle damage repair.
M5	Percent	Of plans with requirements for decontamination as part of restoration in branches or sequels.
M6	Hours	To build recovery plan for aircraft to aircraft and mobile support teams (MSTs) to alternate recovery base (ARB).
M7	Hours	To communicate plan to Strategic Command and Control System (SCACS).

ST 4.2.4 Coordinate Joint Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Establish training programs, execute joint training events and exercises, and assess joint training effectiveness.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.03 Series

Notes: This task may include joint and combined training programs. Such activities may include organizing and conducting joint exercises and training, and evaluating joint training events. Joint training programs derive from joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).

Measures:

M1	Annually	Conduct a combatant command (CCMD) staff training exercise to train internal training requirements, (i.e., crisis action team [CAT], crisis response team, etc.).
M2	Biennially	Components exercise pre-positioning (PREPO) stocks in theater.
M3	Percent	Of training events that involve formal or informal collection of observations, lessons learned, and conducting an after action review or joint after action report as part of the evaluation process.
M4	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR)-designated component functional responsibilities trained/exercised during a two-year training cycle.
M5	Percent	Of designated and alternate joint force headquarters (JFHQ) receive at least one Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise, with after action review (AAR) each year.
M6	Biennially	Combatant command (CCMD) subordinate commands conduct an exercise.
M7	Biennially	Combatant command (CCMD)-friendly countries conduct an exercise.
M8	Percent	Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) trained per year.
M9	Months	Since policy, education, and training vision, reviewed.
M10	Weeks	From mission change until required training program established.

M11	Percent	Of exercises include joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs).
M12	Annually	Combatant command (CCMD) staff conducts a major coalition staff training exercise.
M13	Biennially	All combatant command (CCMD) internal staff are trained/exercised.
M14	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) requirements identified in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M15	Percent	Of required linguists, available to train host-nation personnel during military operations.
M16	Months	Since combatant command (CCMD) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL), updated.
M17	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) conducting major joint exercises, receive augmentation by augmentation cell from theater command.
M18	Percent	Of joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receiving at least one academic training exercise in crisis action planning (CAP) procedures (each year).
M19	Percent	Of joint exercises training objectives reflect participating units joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) assessment.
M20	Hours	For major theater units (major commands/corps/fleet/Naval air facility (NAF)-level headquarters) to provide an assessment to combatant commander (CCDR) of capability to accomplish each joint mission-essential task (JMET).
M21	Percent	Of primary and alternate joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receive at least one Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise with after action review (AAR) each theater training cycle.
M22	Percent	Of deployable joint force headquarters

		(JFHQ) conducting joint exercises receive required theater Joint Staff augmentation.
M23	Percent	Of contingency joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receiving periodic academic training in crisis action planning (CAP) procedures and joint procedures.
M24	Percent	Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks trained under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions.
M25	Annually	Conduct a combatant command (CCMD) staff major staff training exercise that is joint mission-essential task list (JMETL)-based to train boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, etc.
M26	Biennially	All combatant command (CCMD) boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, offices, etc. are trained/exercised.
M27	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, etc. to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces?
M28	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces?
M29	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces.
M30	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities are integrated to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces.
M31	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g.,

		nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces?
M32	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 4.2.5 Coordinate Religious Support (RS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate chaplain-facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the fallen, crisis intervention, and/or advice to the commander on ethical and moral issues, and morale.

References: JP 3-83, JP 3-33

Notes: Religious support (RS) may include but is not limited to: the provision and facilitation of religious worship, pastoral counseling, and Department of Defense (DoD) support to accommodate the free exercise of religion for all authorized personnel; advising on ethics, morals, and morale; and pastoral care, counseling, and coaching which attend to personal and relational needs. Task includes recommending policy concerning provision of ministry and religious support activities, developing religious support annexes, coordinating religious support with Service component commands, determining personnel and faith group requirements within theater and maintaining liaison between command and host nation (HN) religious leaders (when appropriate and directed by the commander).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are lay leaders/worship leaders/distinctive faith group leaders available for accommodation of faith groups?
M2	Percent	Of medical treatment facilities with on-site pastoral care.
M3	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with nongovernmental organizations (NGO)?

M4	Days	Since last chaplain visit to isolated location or unit.
M5	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) available during reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI)?
M6	Percent	Of requested short term seasonal religious support (RS) needs met.
M7	Percent	Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled.
M8	Percent	Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IA) filled.
M9	Percent	Of required high demand/low density chaplains assigned and present for duty.
M10	Percent	Of authorized chaplain assistants/Religious Program Specialists assigned and present for duty.
M11	Yes/No	Do plans have religious support appendices?
M12	Months	Between review of current religious support annexes.
M13	Time	To respond to commander's request for information (RFI) on religious matters.
M14	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M15	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M16	Yes/No	Do subordinate commands have a religious support (RS) Plan?
M17	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with intergovernmental organizations?
M18	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with multinational/coalition/allied forces?
M19	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with interagency organizations?

M20	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) for civilian internees coordinated?
M21	Yes/No	Are deceased receiving final ministrations in a mass casualty event?
M22	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) for enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPW) coordinated?
M23	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated through appropriate boards, centers, cells, and working groups?
M24	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate boards, centers, cells, and working groups?
M25	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) for isolated personnel and their families planned and coordinated?

ST 4.2.6 DELETED Determine Residual Capabilities

ST 4.2.7 Coordinate Legal Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2022

Description: Coordinate legal services and/or develop legal service plans and/or guidance to support the full range of military operations.

References: JP 3-84, JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include recommending policy for legal support activities and/or developing legal annexes to plans. Legal advice may be provided to the commander on local legal issues that may impact planning or execution of an operation or campaign, to include commercial capabilities and contracted support as part of the joint force. This task may require monitoring the employment of legal personnel and resources.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide legal opinion on international agreements,
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		memorandum of understanding (MOU), letter of agreement (LOA), executive agreements, acquisition actions, or rules of engagement (ROE).
M2	Hours	For legal review of ROE change request.
M3	Percent	Of legal professionals in deployable units.
M4	Percent	Of times lack of access to legal support caused delay in military operations.
M5	Days	To provide legal opinion on preplanned strategic target.
M6	Yes/No	Is legal support provided in response to attacks?
M7	Hours	To provide legal opinion on adaptively planned strategic target.
M8	Hours	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF).
M9	Hours	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Contingency Operations Response Program.
M10	Days	To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA).
M11	Days	To process claims for compensation bases on the actions of the joint force.
M12	Yes/No	Is legal support provided for disciplinary actions?
M13	Yes/No	Is legal support provided for reporting and gathering of evidence concerning alleged violations of the law of war and crimes against humanity?

ST 4.2.8 Acquire Funding

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Estimate the costs for operations and request funds from appropriate authority.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DoD 7000.14R, Volumes 1-15

Notes: Task includes informing commanders of availability and types of funding. Officials responsible for incurring obligations and making expenditures must be particularly cognizant of reimbursable authority received plus sources and accountability of those funds.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Time required for the establishment of a theater central currency fund support location for OCONUS operation(s).
M2	Yes/No	Is the financial management support annex written, available as guidance, and does it follow the combatant commander's strategic concept for the campaign/operations plan?
M3	Percent	Of financial resources identified and available to support Command(er) operations/missions.
M4	Instances	Of delays in receiving, processing and/or relaying/transmitting coordinated messages to Command(ers) concerning resource/funds availability?

ST 4.2.9 Manage Funds

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2021

Description: Track and report the actual costs involved in operations.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DoD 7000.14-R, Volumes 1-15

Notes: This task includes identifying, managing and allocating of authorized funds used at theater and operational levels to pay for immediate operational expenses. Management internal controls must be carefully followed to avoid obligating and expending in excess of the amount of appropriated funds available, plus the amount of reimbursements that will be earned and collected. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), working with other Department of Defense (DOD) components, must ensure financial and accounting records are maintained and provide full disclosure and support of the financial operations and resource utilization applicable at each successive organizational level.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of commanders/components authorized funding obligated and expended.
M2	Yes/No	Is there a record of funding requests processed, approved, and authorized?
M3	Yes/No	Are there policies established for processing funding in a timely manner?
M4	Instances	Number of violations of Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) regulations identified by internal management controls or appropriate audits.

ST 4.3 Direct Distribution Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Synchronize and integrate the flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: Distribution execution at the theater level is typically the responsibility of the geographic combatant commander (GCC), specifically the GCC J-4 and the associated centers and boards to operate and perform day to day distribution functions. The distribution process within the area of responsibility (AOR) enables them to conduct the physical movement of

material, move necessary information in the various Service and joint systems, and integrate the management process of the Service components into a seamless joint theater distribution system from the intermediate staging bases and ports of debarkation (PODs) throughout the operational area. This task typically is conducted within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions.

Measures:

M1	Days	Of operations delayed because of fuel shortages.
M2	Days	Of planned fuel deliveries destroyed by enemy action.
M3	Days	Of planned fuel delivered to theater forces.
M4	Days	Of required fuel in place to support campaign.
M5	Incidents	Of executed support missions not fired or not completed because of ammunition shortfall, enemy action, pilferage, and accidents over timeframe.
M6	Hours	Of operations delayed because of late distribution of ammunition (Class V).
M7	Percent	Of required munitions in place to support joint operations.
M8	Percent	Of total munitions delivered but not fired by conflict end.
M9	Days	To begin unloading ships (upon arrival in theater).
M10	Days	To begin unloading fuel tankers (upon arrival in theater).
M11	Percent	Of classes of supplies/services in theater identified and sourced within first 30 days of operation.
M12	Percent	Of active acquisition and cross-servicing agreements, confirmed by combatant command within 5 days of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order.
M13	Hours	For combatant command to confirm all active acquisition and cross-servicing

		agreements.
M14	Days	To inventory and report all war reserve stocks.
M15	Days	To establish a joint task force (JTF) supply-service reporting system (from establishment of JTF).
M16	Hours	For combatant command staff to identify operational requirements and coordinate with global providers to identify potential sources for classes of supplies (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] Warning Order).
M17	Hours	For all pertinent host-nation legal and support arrangements to be identified and reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] Warning Order).
M18	Hours	For all relevant acquisition and cross-servicing agreements to be identified and reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order).
M19	Hours	For estimates of potential subordinate command (e.g., JTF) sustainment requirements to be reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order).
M20	Percent	Of supply classes that drop below minimum stockage levels and effect mission completion (during execution).
M21	Days	Of delay in attacks because of lack of adequate munitions in theater.
M22	Percent	Of required sustainment supplies arriving at customer destination by required delivery date (RDD).
M23	Percent	Of support cargo and equipment arriving at customer destination by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M24	Percent	Of required medical forces deployed in the joint operations area (JOA).

M25	Number	Of blood products that are not available for medical care needs.
M26	Percent	Of forces supplied by geographic combatant commander (GCC) meeting readiness requirements.
M27	Hours	Of delay for replacements at theater base before joining a unit.
M28	Percent	Of major units remaining unqualified in any of their mission-essential task list (METL) tasks.
M29	Percent	Of manning level for deployed units during operations.
M30	Percent	Of all individual personnel augmentation requirements filled.

ST 4.3.1 Coordinate Movement Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Feb-2015

Description: Allocate transportation resources and move personnel, equipment, and supplies.

References: JP 4-09, JP 3-17, JP 3-35, JP 4-0

Notes: This task does not include conducting intratheater deployment of forces or providing onward movement in theater, which are the end of the strategic deployment process. This task may involve the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies to sustain strategy, campaigns, and operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For priority cargo to move from reception in theater to customer.
M2	Days	For general cargo to move from reception in theater to customer.
M3	Instances	Of changes in transportation mode from theater reception until end-delivery.
M4	Passenger miles	Provided per day.
M5	Percent	Of key movement facilities (such as ports of embarkation (POEs), intermediate staging bases (ISBs), and

		ports of debarkation (PODs)) involved in theater movement plans, identified during course of action (COA) development.
M6	Hours	For a passenger to move from reception in theater to closure.
M7	Tons	By category of supply held at reception awaiting movement to final destination in theater.
M8	Hours	By category of supply awaiting movement from reception to theater destination.
M9	Hours	To unload materiel and supplies at receiving air, shipping, and ground terminals.

ST 4.3.2 Provide Field Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Support the deployed joint force with essential field services.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-34

Notes: Field services includes manpower, classes of supply, geospatial information and services (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy), and logistic services for sustaining forces. Logistic services encompass the logistics, materiel, and transportation required to support domestic and worldwide deployed forces. These services include water production, storage and distribution, mortuary affairs, laundry and bath, maintenance and recovery, contracting, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous material. This activity includes requesting, receiving, producing, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating, and issuing supplies; creating, processing, submitting, and capturing in-transit visibility (ITV) data; and providing personnel and logistic services. It also includes coordinating the building up of the necessary stockage levels in forward staging areas for conducting a theater campaign or joint operation.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay in operations because of late redistribution of ammunition (Class V)
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		from less affected area in theater.
M2	Percent	Of required ammunition (Class V) in place to support campaign (at execution).
M3	Percent	Of planned ammunition (Class V) delivered to theater forces (during execution).
M4	Percent	Of total munitions, delivered but not fired by conflict end, to support campaign (at execution).
M5	Percent	Of required fuel (Class III) in place to support campaign (at execution).
M6	Days	Of planned fuel (Class III) delivered to theater forces (during execution).
M7	Days	Delay in operations because of fuel (Class III) shortages.
M8	Percent	Of constraints/shortfalls in supply that have alternatives.
M9	Number	Of shortfalls that have been identified for resolution through supply.
M10	Number	Of constraints that have been identified as affecting supply.
M11	Days	Of supply in place to support campaign (at execution).
M12	Tons/Day	Capacity to process and issue supplies.
M13	Percent	Of planned supply deliveries actually delivered (at execution) to customer in theater.
M14	Percent	Of priority one geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M15	Percent	Of priority two geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M16	Percent	Of priority three geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M17	Hours	To assess availability of Supply Class III, VII, and IX war reserve stocks and report to combatant commander

		(CCDR) in terms of percent of mission sorties that can be supported throughout all phases of the operation plan (OPLAN).
M18	Hours	To develop and recommend actions to correct/overcome shortfalls of supply class III, VII, and IX items.
M19	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) include tasks to establish a joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO).

ST 4.3.2.1 Allocate Classes of Supply

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Allocate required supplies.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-03, JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes the design, development, and maintenance of a sustainment system that allocate the storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel so that the relative combat power that theater military forces can bring to bear against an enemy provides the combatant commander's (CCDR) freedom of action across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required ammunition (Class V) in place to support campaign.
M2	Percent	Of planned ammunition (Class V) delivered to theater forces during operations.
M3	Percent	Of total munitions delivered but not fired by conflict end.
M4	Percent	Of required fuel (Class III) in place to support campaign.
M5	Percent	Of planned fuel (Class III) delivered to theater forces.
M6	Days	Of supply in place to support campaign.
M7	Tons/Day	Capacity to process and issue

		supplies.
M8	Days	Delay in operations because of late redistribution of ammunition (Class V) from less affected area in theater.
M9	Percent	Of required materiel and supplies by category in place to support a campaign.
M10	Percent	Of planned materiel and supplies by category delivered to customer in theater during operation.

ST 4.3.2.2 Build-Up Stockage Levels

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Achieve designated inventory stockage level objectives.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0, JP 4-02, JP 4-03

Notes: This task includes coordinating supply support, establishing supply build-up rates, and establishing required stockage levels in accordance with appropriate national military strategy or theater campaign plan. This task may be the combatant commander's (CCDR's) responsibility when coordination between the Service components is required. The CCDR is typically responsible for effectively coordinating supply support between the Service components, establishing supply build-up rates, and establishing required theater stockage levels. This task includes identifying the commands capability to acquire, manage, receive, store, and issue the materiel required by the operating forces to equip and sustain them from deployment through combat operations and their redeployment.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) address time-phased operating and safety levels (of supply).
M2	Hours	For determination of availability of suitable munitions within theater (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order).
M3	Percent	Of end items in operational maintenance.

ST 4.3.2.3 Coordinate Maintenance Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate provision of maintenance services and/or establishment of integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may include establishing theater-wide maintenance priorities that emphasize those mission-essential weapons systems that can be rapidly returned to combat readiness. Where practical, the combatant commander (CCDR) may establish integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use and may coordinate inter-Service use of salvage assets. However, Service peculiar item maintenance support normally remains the responsibility of Service component commanders. This task also facilitates coordination of inter-Service use of salvage assets.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of items can be repaired in theater.
M2	Percent	Of non-United States (US) coalition items that can be maintained in theater.
M3	Hours	To process requisitions for items from out of theater.
M4	Days	For system updates or upgrades to systems in theater.
M5	Days	Delay in operations because of late updates or upgrades to systems.
M6	Days	To comply with technical orders.
M7	Days	Awaiting repair for items in theater repair system.

ST 4.3.3.1 Provide Consolidated Shipments

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Sep-2021

Description: Provide consolidated shipment requirements.

References: JP 4-09

Notes: This task may include the use of the strategic distribution platform (SDP) consolidation and containerization point (CCP) operation and fixed-base forward stock theater consolidation and shipping point (TCSP). The TCSP is a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) capability, typically outside the continental United States (OCONUS), where personnel deconsolidate "mixed" containers (containers that contain shipments for multiple Department of Defense (DOD) activity address codes [AAC]) and 463L air pallets originating from global aerial ports, surface ports, and strategic distribution platforms. The TCSP can also consolidate outbound cargo departing the theater of operations for both commercial and military air and surface movement.

Measures:

M1	Numbers	Consolidation and containerization point (CCP) performance and number of air shipments?
M2	Numbers	Consolidation and containerization point (CCP) performance and number of surface shipments?
M3	Numbers	Theater consolidation and shipping point (TCSP) performance?

ST 4.4 Provide Sustainment Locations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Coordinate construction and/or maintenance of enduring and contingency or principal and supplementary support locations.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-10, JP 3-34, JP 4-04

Notes: This task may include the planning and development work accomplished prior to construction. It also may require coordination of common administrative and interservice support for the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support normal or contingency operations from an enduring location (garrison, base, or installation) or contingency location (bare base). These bases function as theater sustainment activities to support theater strategy and to conform with national and multinational military policy, strategy, and war plans. Support to minimum essential facilities may include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. Lead or dominant Service component assigned by the combatant commander (CCDR) provides common servicing or cross servicing (reimbursable or otherwise) as

required. This task should consider impact of contractors gaining access on and their sustaining base activities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To reestablish damaged lines of communications (LOC).
M2	Days	To construct a standard runway.
M3	Weeks	To build a facility within theater base.
M4	Days	To establish required theater hospital capability.
M5	Percent	Of construction material acquired or produced locally.
M6	Percent	Of total engineering manpower supplied by host nation (HN).
M7	Percent	Of theater base engineering work allocated to dismantling fortifications and obstacle systems.
M8	Weeks	Before sustainment facilities are operational.
M9	Percent	Of sustainment facilities relocated in course of supporting a series of campaigns.
M10	Percent	More theater support base construction was needed than identified in operation plan (OPLAN) (after OPLAN unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M11	Yes/No	Is the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation considered in developing and maintaining bases?

ST 4.4.1 Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Establish lines of communication (LOC) and/or determine the location and number of sustaining bases.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-10, JP 4-04

Notes: This task is designed to best support the joint force commander's (JFC) strategy and plans. The determination of lines of support/lines of communication (LOC) and locations of sustaining bases is made in conjunction with the JFC. A related task is to allocate space and facilities, as available, in the theater rear (to include theater of war, theaters [and areas] of operations, and the combat zone) for sustainment operations in conformance with the theater strategic concept and national/multinational objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) address main and alternate supply depots.
M2	Weeks	Before sustainment facilities are operational.
M3	Percent	Of sustainment facilities relocated to support a particular campaign.
M4	Kilometers	Backhaul distance for equipment requiring theater level repair or evacuation.
M5	Percent	Of theater level sustainment not under weather shelters.
M6	Percent	Of theater level sustainment protected from the elements.
M7	Percent	Of sustainment facilities capable of being relocated.
M8	Percent	Of operations in theater have adequate sustainment base/infrastructure.
M9	Percent	Of supporting base plans addressing alternate recovery base support.

ST 4.4.2 Coordinate General Engineering

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Coordinate the construction and/or maintenance of facilities and communications networks establishing the capacity of combat service support (CSS) organizations to provide materiel and/or services to subordinate commanders.

References: JP 3-34

Notes: General engineering operations vary by type and level of effort depending on the type of operation conducted and the conditions within the competition continuum. This activity may include: clearing, construction, support and maintenance of theater forward staging bases; rear area restoration; lines of communications (LOC) sustainment; construction support; and acquisition or production of construction material for the operational area (OA).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To restore essential utilities (in rear areas).
M2	Weeks	To let a procurement contract valued at over \$500,001.
M3	Days	To identify and marshal forces to construct hospitals.
M4	Days	To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard fighter/attack suitable runway.
M5	Days	To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard intratheater airlift suitable runway.
M6	Days	To identify and marshal forces to restore a standard runway to full operation.
M7	Days	To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard runway.
M8	Percent	Of theater base engineering work allocated to dismantling fortifications and obstacle systems.
M9	Percent	Of planned transportation available.
M10	Percent	Of planned capacity to process and issue supplies available.
M11	Percent	Of planned administrative support services available.
M12	Percent	Of supplies under weatherproof cover at sustainment bases.
M13	Percent	Of construction material acquired or produced locally.
M14	Days	To let a procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000.
M15	Days	To identify and marshal forces to

		construct a base facility.
M16	Dollars	Administrative cost for procurement contracts under \$2500 (micro-purchases).
M17	Dollars	Administrative cost for procurement contracts over \$500,001.
M18	Dollars	Administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$2,501 to \$100,000.
M19	Dollars	Administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000.
M20	Percent	Of total procurement costs in contract administrative costs.
M21	Percent	Of engineering requests satisfied by command assets.
M22	Percent	Of engineering requests satisfied by contractor assets from outside command assets or authorities.
M23	Percent	Of tasks correctly assigned (right engineers/location/time).
M24	Hours	To respond to a request for assistance by the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or other subordinate command for facilities contracting requirements external to the operational area (OA).
M25	Hours	To respond to a request for real estate coordination by joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or other subordinate command.
M26	Percent	Of main supply routes, pipelines, airfields, and maintenance facilities within the operational area (OA) that have accurate condition assessments.
M27	Days	To restore port of debarkation/aerial port of debarkation (POD/APOD) to handle required shipping.
M28	Hours	To reestablish damaged lines of communication (LOC).
M29	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

ST 4.4.3 Conduct Military Law Enforcement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Conduct and/or coordinate military law and order.

References: JP 3-10, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: This task does not cover combat area circulation control.

Measures:

M1	Casualties/week	Among prisoners.
M2	Incidents/Week	Involving off-duty United States (US) military personnel, local nationals, alcohol, or drugs.
M3	Percent	Of requests for rail and road movement escorts, met.
M4	Incidents/month	Of accidents involving military vehicles.
M5	Percent	Of felony cases in theater, cleared within first month.
M6	Incidents	Of shortfalls in security forces to meet operational requirements.
M7	Incidents	Of law and order policy not covered by existing/established policy/standard operating procedure (SOP).

ST 4.4.3.1 Manage Detainee Accountability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Jul-2023

Description: Coordinate procedures to maintain accountability of all detainees.

References: JP 3-31, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-32, JP 3-33, DoDD 2310.01E

Notes: This task ensures compliance with the laws of the United States (US); the law of war, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and other applicable policies, directives, and issuances. It includes collecting data from subordinate commands, organizations, and units for reporting enemy prisoners of war

(EPW) and internment serial numbers (ISN) through the chain of command to the National Detainee Reporting Center (NDRC).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To inform the chain of command of the numbers and status of detainees under United States armed forces control.
M2	Days	To determine status of arriving detainees (under United States armed forces control) in the theater of operations or joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Percent	Develop detainee status reporting procedures.
M4	Daily	Submit detainee accountability reports.

ST 4.4.4 DELETED Integrate Third Party Logistics

ST 4.5 DELETED Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds

ST 4.5.1 Perform Contract Support Integration

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2025

Description: Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and/or execute contract support.

References: **JP 4-10**, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 4301.01 Series, DoDD 3000.16, DoDI 3020.41, DoDI 3020.50

Notes: This task typically occurs in a designated operational area and is a vital function within the operational contract support (OCS) process and applies to OCS planning, validating and prioritizing commercial requirements, and collaboration within cross functional organizations, through boards, centers,

cells and working groups, and other cross-functional organizations across staffs. This task applies to sharing information via web portals and maintaining a common operational picture (COP) to inform the command on OCS mission support status. Requirements management is a contract support integration function led by operational commands and requiring activities that includes requirements development, review, and approval, and post-contract award oversight to ensure adequate quality surveillance and that contracted capability supports changing mission requirements. The OCS integration cell (OCSIC) and senior contracting official (SCO) (if appointed) should maintain a COP. Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies apply. Conducting OCS may also involve addressing vendor threat mitigation (VTM)-related issues in cooperation with other staff entities (e.g., J-2, J-3, J-4, contracting support organizations) to identify and mitigate threats posed by vendors supporting operations. VTM leverages all-source information and combatant commander (CCDR) guidance to identify potential threats from vendors supporting adversaries and using applicable authorities to manage the associated risk.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of command priority plans with completed annex W.
M2	Percent	Of Level 3T and 4 plans with annex W, appendices 1 through 3 completed.
M3	Yes/No	Were potential contracted support sources, to included existing contracts and task orders, documented to an adequate level of fidelity (with forces as the denominator)?
M4	Yes/No	Were the operational contract support (OCS) contractor management requirements coordinated during planning?
M5	Yes/No	Were the other staff annexes considered as part of operational contract support (OCS) equities supporting the annex W?
M6	Yes/No	Did operational contract support (OCS) planners participate as members of "in-progress reviews" ensuring OCS equities were documented in the outcome?
M7	Yes/No	Was an operational contract support

		(OCS) estimate used to prepare the annex W?
M8	Yes/No	Was an operational contract support (OCS) estimate maintained to an adequate level of fidelity for priority countries, the region, or operational area (OA)?
M9	Yes/No	Did the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) accurately estimate contract support requirements?
M10	Yes/No	Was the estimate of contract support requirements used to determine contracting support command and control requirements in the plan?
M11	Days	To develop initial contractor management policies and procedures.
M12	Yes/No	Were operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data reporting requirements identified and officially published?
M13	Days	To prepare a detailed operational contract support (OCS) analysis of the aspects of the operational environment (OE) for a priority country.
M14	Percent	Of designated priority countries with completed operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data maintained for use in planning, exercises, and contingencies.
M15	Yes/No	Was the frequency of operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data reporting identified and published?
M16	Yes/No	Does a process exist to collect operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data from theater security cooperation efforts and exercises?

M17	Yes/No	Were operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data collaborated with other staff for a holistic view of the OE?
M18	Hours	To establish coordination with Service components and joint force command (JFC) staff elements to support the commands mission.
M19	Hours	To identify operational contract support (OCS) assumptions.
M20	Yes/No	Did the operational contract support (OCS) estimate provide impacts to planning course of action (COA)?
M21	Hours	To identify operational contract support (OCS) essential elements of information (EEI) and contribute to commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).
M22	Yes/No	Were the operational contract support (OCS) inputs identified in the Theater Posture Plan?
M23	Days	To describe the situation and conditions as it relates to operational contract support (OCS) requirements and functions.
M24	Days	To collaborate a shared view of the operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data with other staff sections.
M25	Hours	To determine minimum operational contract support (OCS) data elements for a common operational picture (COP).
M26	Percent	Of operational contract support (OCS) common operational picture (COP) data populated versus the total minimum data elements; consider quality, reliability, and quantity of the data.
M27	Percent	Of data gathered that is used to

		support the commander's decision cycle.
M28	Yes/No	Were organizations officially tasked to provide data to support operational contract support (OCS) equities within a common operational picture (COP)?
M29	Hours	To prepare the joint requirements review board (JRRB) fragmentary order (FRAGORD) for official publication.
M30	Hours	To establish the joint requirements review board (JRRB) on the command battle rhythm.
M31	Days	To coordinate specific dollar and/or special commodity acquisition thresholds with the joint requirements review board (JRRB) Chairman for items to appear before the JRRB.
M32	Days	To determine possible effects of the contracted support requirement to the operational environment (OE) and the command mission.
M33	Yes/No	Were the joint requirements review board (JRRB) priorities relayed to the joint contracting support board (JCSB)?
M34	Yes/No	Did the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) advise joint requirements review board (JRRB) members of any requirements planned but not yet at the JRRB for review?
M35	Yes/No	Was a requirements flow process established that explained how requirements flow from the requiring activity through a joint requirements review board (JRRB)?
M36	Hours	To provide a subordinate organization operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) staffing recommendation.
M37	Yes/No	Were all required operational contract support (OCS) tasks identified that

		would need to be performed by the joint force commander (JFC) or Service component during each phase?
M38	Yes/No	Was the risk to the mission identified if the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) was not staffed properly to support the required tasks?
M39	Yes/No	Were contracted support requirements planned to support shortfalls in organic, host nation, or acquisition cross service agreements?
M40	Yes/No	Was a communications infrastructure in place to support operation/maintenance of the common operational picture (COP)?
M41	Percent	Of contracting support requirements documented and entered into the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) for Level 3T and Level 4 plans.

ST 4.5.2 Perform Contractor Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2025

Description: Provide oversight and/or facilitate the integration of contractor personnel and/or associated equipment.

References: JP 4-10, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 4301.01 Series, DoDD 3000.16, DoDI 3020.41, DoDI 3020.50

Notes: Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies apply to this task and may require the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) to coordinate with their Service components and joint force command staff sections to provide accountability of contractors deployed in support of the command's mission. The OCSIC should be able to determine the capability contractors are providing, and coordinate their government-furnished support, government furnished-property, and authorized government support requirements. Conducting OCS may also involve addressing vendor threat mitigation (VTM)-related issues in cooperation with other staff entities (e.g., J-2, J-3, J-4, contracting support organizations) to identify and mitigate threats

posed by vendors supporting operations. VTM leverages all-source information and combatant commander (CCDR) guidance to identify potential threats from vendors supporting adversaries and using applicable authorities to manage the associated risk.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of accuracy in accountability data of contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).
M2	Days	To ensure requiring activities and supported units have received pre-deployment training on contractor management, theater policies and procedures prior to arriving at place of performance.
M3	Days	To integrate contractor personnel with military units.
M4	Percent	Of contractor personnel arriving with approved letters of authorization (LOA) that correspond to online Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) registration that validate or certify the supported commander's theater entrance guidance.
M5	Days	To determine requirements for contractor accountability.
M6	Days	To establish guidance for government-furnished support.
M7	Days	To determine oversight procedures for government-furnished equipment.
M8	Days	To specify responsibilities of the government to provide reasonable force protection to both contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) and non-CAAF operating in the vicinity of United States (US) forces.
M9	Days	To specify exceptions to United States (US) laws and/or US government regulations for contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) and

		non-CAAF.
M10	Days	To specify theater notification procedures, entrance, and deployment/training requirements contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) must complete to deploy.
M11	Days	To coordinate joint force commander (JFC) guidelines on the arming of contractors.
M12	Days	To specify procedures allowing for contractor-provided private security contractor (PSC) services for other than inherently governmental functions.
M13	Hours	To determine contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) and non-CAAF contractor personnel numbers.
M14	Days	To select an appropriate unit type code (UTC) for contracted capabilities.
M15	Hours	To validate contractor personnel flow in the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) with the contract statement of requirements.
M16	Days	To synchronize contracting command and control (C2) organizations with the flow of contracted support requirements in a contract support synchronization matrix.
M17	Yes/No	Does the theater contractor management policy follow Department of Defense (DoD) policy?
M18	Days	To conduct legal review of contractor management policy.
M19	Days	To establish and communicate via the combatant command (CCMD) public facing webpage and the Foreign Clearance Guide (FCG), clear, enforceable, and well understood theater entrance requirements.
M20	Days	To identify all contracting officer's representatives (COR).

M21	Days	To coordinate the use of Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) and Joint Asset Movement Management System (JAMMS) to support contractor personnel accountability.
M22	Days	To coordinate contractor accountability, office of primary responsibility (OPR), reporting responsibilities, and procedures.
M23	Days	To coordinate government-furnished services across staff sections and with operating facility managers.
M24	Days	To coordinate reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) procedures for contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) personnel.
M25	Hours	To access contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) location and contract data.
M26	Days	To establish contractor company and personnel reporting and communication guidelines.
M27	Hours	To establish communications with contractor company organizations.
M28	Percent	Of contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) reflected in Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT).
M29	Hours	To post updated government-furnished services information to the combatant command (CCMD) operational contract support (OCS) webpage.
M30	Days	To coordinate contractor billeting as part of government-furnished services.
M31	Yes/No	Was the contractor's medical/dental care, costs, emergency care, primary care, quarantine/restrictions of movement, and evacuations coordinated as a part of government-

		furnished services?
M32	Yes/No	Were contractor mortuary affairs concerns determined as a part of government-furnished services?
M33	Yes/No	Was contractor personnel subsistence determined?
M34	Days	To determine contractor personnel recovery as part of government-furnished services?
M35	Yes/No	Was contractor signal support determined as part of government-furnished services?
M36	Yes/No	Was contractor exchange and commissary privileges, morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) facilities, religious support, mail support, and legal assistance coordinated as part of government-furnished services?
M37	Yes/No	Were requirements for contractor use of military clothing and protective gear coordinated as part of government-furnished services?

ST 4.6 Minimize Safety Risks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Employ programs to identify potential safety threats, apply risk management, and/or take action to abate such risks.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The joint force commander (JFC) is responsible for exercising risk management processes across all levels of warfare and the competition continuum. JFCs establish command-level, joint safety programs for assigned and attached forces and should appoint a safety officer to assist in developing these programs. A safety officer may be a member of the JFC's personal staff or special staff. Effective safety programs require leadership involvement in risk management at all levels, enforcement of discipline, and compliance with applicable standards. Subordinate commands should establish specific procedures (e.g., inspections and risk assessments) to ensure all personnel and

activities comply with those standards. Commanders should ensure risk management is integrated at each functional level and is effectively applied throughout the command.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of Class A accidents (last 12 months).
M2	Incidents	Of Class B accidents (last 12 months).
M3	Days	To complete accident investigation and report.
M4	Fatalities	In last 12 months.
M5	Hours	To report Class A mishaps to combatant commander (CCDR).
M6	Man-hours	Lost because of accidents (last 6 months).
M7	Percent	Of accidents attributed to human error (last 12 months).
M8	Percent	Of combat assets (by \$ value), lost to accidents (last 12 months).
M9	Percent	Of flying accidents attributed to human error (last 12 months).
M10	Percent	Of force lost to non-battle injury (NBI) or disease in theater of operation/joint operations area (JOA).
M11	Percent	Of people with lost time, because of contact with hazardous materials.
M12	Percent	Of people with lost time, because of non-work-related accidents.
M13	Percent	Of people with lost time, because of work related accidents.
M14	Incidents	Of Class A flying mishaps per 100,000 flying hours.

ST 4.7 Establish Civil Information Management (CIM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Apr-2015

Description: Establish information from data about civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events (ASCOPE) that can be fused or

processed to increase interagency, intergovernmental organization (IGO), and nongovernmental organization (NGO) situational awareness (SA).

References: JP 3-57, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil information management (CIM) is the process whereby civil information is collected, entered into a central database, and fused with the supported joint force commander (JFC); higher headquarters (HHQ); Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations; and other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), and the private sector to ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to military and nonmilitary partners. CIM is not solely the task of civil affairs (CA) personnel in the CIM Cell. It is an essential task for all components of a CA unit in coordination with the J-2 (intelligence directorate of a joint staff), and should be broadly-tasked to the supported unit's intelligence and maneuver elements to enhance the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. The CIM goal is the enhancement of situational awareness (SA) and understanding for all elements in the operational environment (OE) to achieve decision superiority.

Measures:

M1	Days	Identify an issue-resolution body for information sharing.
M2	Days	Develop a set of standards for unclassified information exchange in support of civil support and stability operations.
M3	Percent	Products from civil information management (CIM) influence the joint operations planning process (JOPP).
M4	Yes/No	Share civil information management (CIM) to attain synergistic effects.
M5	Number	Tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for civil information management (CIM) used at all units conducting civil-military operations (CMO).
M6	Instance	To develop education and training materials.
M7	Yes/No	Establish civil information

		management (CIM) on classified and unclassified networks / systems.
M8	Weeks	Develop the concept of operations (CONOPS) for joint civil information management.
M9	Yes/No	Develop a formal approach that ensures information sharing activities (policies, procedures, and technologies) are systematically nested and integrated into already scheduled, appropriate joint experiments, demonstrations, and exercises.
M10	Yes/No	Design a process for handling internal and domestic Department of Defense (DOD) information sharing disclosure and release requirements.
M11	Yes/No	Develop a converged architecture for the Secret domain that will provide a common suite of information services to all coalition partners and controlled access to command and control (C2), and intelligence applications in support of mission planning and execution, based on the trust level and duties of the individual user.
M12	Yes/No	Support plans for improving information sharing across the Federal government and with external mission partners.

ST 4.8 Conduct Operational Contract Support (OCS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Plan for and obtain supplies, services, and construction from non-organic sources in support of joint operations along with the associated contract support integration, contracting support and contractor management functions.

References: JP 4-10, CJCSM 3130.03A, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50

Notes: Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. This task may include all functions associated with contract support integration, contracting support, and contractor management. This task may affect various commands and staffs that should address operational contract support (OCS) requirements and incorporate OCS planning into commands planning and execution cycle. The operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) may serve as the primary collector and consolidator of all major OCS related information from various sources. An OCSIC may be established at the geographic combatant command (CCMD) and subunified commands and in joint task forces (JTFs) when necessary. The OCSIC can be established during all operational phases as the need arises.

Measures:

M1	Percentage	Of trained and qualified operational contract support (OCS) personnel in the OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC).
M2	Yes/No	Is the Geographic Combat Command (GCC) operational contract support (OCS) webpage maintained per office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) policy?
M3	Yes/No	Are operational contract support (OCS) equities addressed and incorporated throughout the Base Plan and/or Annexes and Appendices where required?
M4	Yes/No	Are operational contract support (OCS) tasks included for theater campaign, region or country plans for Phase 0 operations?
M5	Yes/No	Has Operational Contract Support (OCS) aspects of the Operational Environment data for priority country(ies), priority region(s), Level 3T and/or Level 4 contingency plan(s) been prepared and collected?
M6	Hours	To establish operational contract support (OCS) analysis of the operational environment data collection requirements during phase 0

		theater security cooperation (TSC) efforts, exercises, and site surveys.
M7	Days	To achieve full operational capability of a subordinate Joint Force Command (JFC) operational contract support (OCS) Integration Cell (OCSIC).
M8	Yes/No	Did the OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC) participate in one Chairman's sponsored exercise in the past 12 months?
M9	Days	To identify tasks in the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) or other plan for the designated Lead Service for Contracting Coordination (LSCC), Lead Service for Contracting (LSC) or Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (JTSCC) to perform during phase 0.
M10	Days	To establish an operational contract support (OCS) board, bureau, center, cell or working group on the commands battle rhythm, examples are the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB), Joint Contracting Support Board.

ST 4.9 Perform Inspector General (IG) Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Accomplish inspector general (IG) tasks.

References: JP 3-33, DoDI 5505.16, DoDM 5106.06

Notes: Basic inspector general (IG) functions are to inspect, assist, and investigate. IG responsibilities may include actions to monitor, evaluate, assess, or inspect operational and other areas essential to mission performance and assess the ability of all echelons of the command to accomplish assigned missions. The IG will also respond to operational matters; however, at the direction of the commander the IG may inspect any matter within the scope of the commander's authority. The IG also will provide assistance to all members

of the command, and will refer cases, to include those dealing with family members, to the appropriate commander's IG as appropriate. The IG reviews and assists with morale and welfare, family, and other issues as appropriate. Conducts inquiries and investigations as necessary, and serves as the point of contact (POC) for coordination with Department of Defense (DoD), Joint Staff (JS), and other command IGs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has the combatant commander (CCDR) determined that subordinate unified commands or joint task forces are adequately serviced by an Inspector General (IG)?
M2	Yes/No	Have plans to execute and accomplish inspector general (IG) responsibilities been established?
M3	Yes/No	Have internal policies been established to guide inspector general (IG) staff?
M4	Yes/No	Have inspector general (IG) activities been coordinated with organizations to avoid duplication?
M5	Yes/No	Are reports on the state of efficiency, discipline, moral, training, and readiness being completed?
M6	Yes/No	Are issues that may potentially affect other combatant commands (CCMD) or Department of Defense (DoD) components coordinated with the DoD Inspector General (IG) and the Joint Staff IG?
M7	As Required	Are military services notified of allegations of adverse information and investigative action in accordance with Service requirements?
M8	Yes/No	Are inspector general records maintained in accordance with DoDD 5400.07, DoDD 5400.11, and DoDI 5015.02?
M9	Yes/No	Are Inspector Generals (IG) properly trained?
M10	As Required	Are referrals from other Department of

		Defense (DoD) inspector generals (IG) accepted and processed in accordance with applicable laws, policies and regulations?
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ST 5 Conduct Command and Control (C2)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces (MNF). Direct, coordinate, synchronize, and/or integrate forces assigned to conduct joint operations with the operations and activities of other forces.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 4-10, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: For combatant commanders (CCDR), this is the exercise of combatant command (command authority) (COCOM). This task includes directing the employment of forces assigned (including proper integration of potentially significant numbers of contractors authorized to accompany the force [CAAF]); providing command, control, and communications systems; developing policy, plans, programs, and systems to shape the strategic environment; achieving information superiority; and setting conditions necessary to meet the national strategy. It may also include the development and revision of theater strategy, based upon the national security strategy (NSS) and the national military strategy (NMS). A theater strategy may attain a desired strategic end state by matching objectives, threats, risks, and opportunities in light of resource constraints (which may include contract support). The CCDR provides strategic guidance and direction for the employment of single service, joint, and multinational forces through the theater strategy, campaign plans, and operation plans (OPLAN). The result of the three levels of strategy (and related strategic plans) is an integration of national and military ends, ways, and means, as well as theater ends, ways, and means. These activities may pertain across the competition continuum. If in support of homeland security (HS), spectrum restrictions may apply.

Measures:

M1	Days	To issue letter of instruction (LOI) for plan development (after receipt of combatant commander's [CCDR]
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		strategic concept for a deliberate plan).
M2	Days	To submit courses of action (COA) (after receipt of national strategic direction).
M3	Hours	To provide combatant command's (CCMD) execute order (EXORD) to components (after receipt of a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] EXORD).
M4	Months	To complete combatant commander's (CCDR) strategic concept (after publication of Joint Strategic Campaign Plan [JSCP]).
M5	Months	To update combatant command (CCMD) published strategy (after major shift in United States [US] midterm strategy).
M6	Months	To update combatant command (CCMD) published strategy.
M7	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) orders, properly executed by command and supporting components.
M8	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) suggested changes to joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), and other strategy development and strategy documents that are accepted.
M9	Percent	Of selected courses of action (COA), agreed to by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M10	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.1 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems to receive and relay direction, orders, and information.

References: JP 6-0, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), DoDI 8110.01, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Many factors may affect United States (US) advantages: the growth of adversary anti-access and area denial capabilities; the changing US global defense posture; the emergence of more contested space and cyberspace; and the increasingly congested, contested, and constrained electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) availability for operations. This may also include congested, degraded, contested, or denied conditions. Communications systems employment objectives include reliable, resilient, secure, jam-resistant, available, accessible, and robust communications system in support of the commander's concept of operations and actual operations. Communications systems provide an assured flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. They also support operations in denied, disconnected, intermittent, or limited communications environments. In these cases, communications planners would develop mitigation techniques to contend with a loss of bandwidth; connectivity; and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). They would also develop risk mitigation methodologies to address complex interdependencies. Commands use these systems to manage (obtain, maintain, and communicate) and provide information to those who require it to accomplish national and combatant command (CCMD) objectives. That information can include national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), missions and military objectives, enemy forces and centers of gravity (COG), friendly forces and vulnerabilities, in-transit visibility (ITV) of forces and supply, terrain, and weather. In addition, this task should enable interoperability, anticipate information requirements, and program future command, control, communications, and computers designs/architecture to best support information requirements. This activity includes interfacing with friendly and enemy (in occupied territory) civilian government authorities in the theater. It includes the translation, retention, and/or dissemination of all types of information. This task may also include the consideration of requirements for both enduring and episodic mission partner environments.

Measures:

M1	Instances/Month	Of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) warning systems and antiterrorism (AT)/force protection (FP)
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		systems are down.
M2	Percent	Of requirements for Department of Defense (DoD), Mission Partners, and other government agency support identified and forwarded for resolution.
M3	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and/or computer systems nodes that are established with required equipment to maintain the network.
M4	Percent	Of communications outages having redundant communication paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of information.
M5	Percent	Of commander's critical communications systems that are fully operational (external).
M6	Percent	Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence architecture nodes that are identified in planning.
M7	Yes/No	Is a mission thread-based interoperability assessment, such as a United States (US) Coalition Interoperability Assurance & Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M8	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M9	Percent	Percent of network federation joining, membership, and/or exiting instructions completed.
M10	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.1.1 Communicate Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Send and/or receive orders, significant information, and data by any means.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: This task may include the receipt and transmission of critical and significant information such as higher headquarter (HHQ) guidance/orders, command guidance/orders, subordinate command guidance/orders, high interest intelligence, and information meeting criteria of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), nuclear operations, etc. Communications should be interoperable, agile, trusted, and/or shared to provide the flexibility to dynamically meet mission objectives.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Of queuing time for critical-high precedence messages being sent.
M2	Minutes	To deliver FLASH message to action addressee (after receipt in servicing communication center/facility).
M3	Minutes	To receive FLASH message in working spaces (from release at originating communication center).
M4	Minutes	To receive IMMEDIATE message in working spaces (from release at originating communication center).
M5	Percent	Of action addressees received orders and significant information (e.g., commander's critical information requirements [CCIR]) by any means.
M6	Percent	Of addressees received message.
M7	Percent	Of Defense Switched Network (DSN)/Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN)/teleport calls completed.
M8	Percent	Of messages transmitted FLASH or IMMEDIATE.
M9	Percent	Of messages queued in backlog (each week).
M10	Percent	Of messages go outside normal communications channels.

M11	Percent	Of messages sent outside doctrinal/Service channels for message classification.
M12	Percent	Of messages transmitted emergency FLASH precedence.
M13	Percent	Of traffic sent in Department of Defense (DoD) or dedicated commercial lines or channels.
M14	Percent	Of messages transmitted IMMEDIATE precedence.
M15	Percent	Of orders and significant information (e.g., commander's critical information requirements [CCIR]) received by addressees in time to allow appropriate action in required time frame.
M16	Instances	Send and receive strategic orders, significant information, and data pertaining to nuclear operations by all appropriate means.
M17	Minutes	To process emergency action message (EAM).
M18	Minutes	To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to executing platform.
M19	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

ST 5.1.1.1 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Manage communications security (COMSEC) policies and/or procedures.

References: JP 6-0

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes transmission security, emission security, and physical security of communications security materials and information. This task could include the diverse tasks of developing the requisitioning, distributing, and accounting of COMSEC material, as well as

policies dealing with compromises, emergency suppression, and destruction of COMSEC keying material and equipment.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are communications security (COMSEC) requests received?
M2	Yes/No	Are communications security (COMSEC) requests processed within required time?
M3	Number	Of communications security (COMSEC) discrepancies processed within required time.

ST 5.1.1.2 Maintain Joint Operations Center (JOC) Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Maintain situational awareness (SA) for all critical joint operations center (JOC) command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence assets.

References: JP 6-0, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S)

Notes: This task could include maintaining the situational awareness (SA), strategic oversight, and real-time monitoring and outage reporting for all critical command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence assets. Combatant commanders (CCDR) identify, categorize (based on mission criticality), and assess risks to their mission critical assets.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFI) received?
M2	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFI) processed within 36 hours?
M3	Yes/No	Does the command have procedures in place for reporting issues for joint operations center systems?
M4	Yes/No	Are joint operations center and

		supporting information technology personnel trained in system issue reporting and resolution, to include understanding ramifications of outages and employment of alternative systems when available?
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ST 5.1.14 DELETED Establish Knowledge Management

ST 5.1.18 Manage Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Manage terrestrial-, airborne-, and/or satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Manage systems to be reliable, assured, resilient, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) (including elements that may be commercially contracted) through exercise, testing, and analysis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	(U) Of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements.
M2	Percent	(U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements.
M3	Percent	(U) Of survivable and endurable nuclear command, control, and

		communication (NC3) systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.
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ST 5.1.2 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Systems Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems' requirements. Provide for oversight of transmission, message, and/or switching systems.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S)

Notes: This task may include (1) establishing theater unique communications requirements such as command and control (C2) networks with allies and/or coalition forces, non-Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, and state and local authorities; (2) establishing the requirements for joint command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems to operate within the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and National Military Command System (NMCS); (3) integrating DoD, commercial, and host-nation (HN) communications; and (4) employing theater tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for contingency operations and the restoration of systems.

Measures:

M1	Days	To define theater communications requirements for military operations (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Days	To integrate new headquarters into existing Global Command and Control System (GCCS).
M3	Hours	To identify surge capacity requirements in Department of Defense (DoD) long-haul communications channels (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

		[CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Hours	To provide command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint telecommunications/data systems (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Minutes	To report critical command, control, communications, and/or computers outages to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M6	Percent	Of command and control (C2) nodes have all required communications capabilities.
M7	Minutes	To update status of critical circuits to commander.
M8	Percent	Of command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence planning guidance and assistance, provided to supporting, apportioned, allocated, and/or assigned forces on joint telecommunications and data systems during planning process.
M9	Percent	Of command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence resources (required to support force redeployment), identified.
M10	Percent	Of communication outages have redundant communication paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of record traffic.
M11	Percent	Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence architecture nodes identified in operation plan (OPLAN).
M12	Percent	Of communications networks (critical to operations) fully operational.
M13	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) Defense Information System Network

		(DISN) long-haul communications channels saturated.
M14	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) local area networks (LAN), authorized to interoperate, capable of interoperating (e.g., Global Command and Control System [GCCS], joint deployable intelligence support system [JDISS]).
M15	Percent	Of joint force classified systems can be networked.
M16	Percent	Of joint force voice and data communications (secure and/or unsecure) have combatant commands (CCMD) functional.
M17	Percent	Of joint force voice and data communications (unsecure and/or secure) have National Command Authorities functional.
M18	Percent	Of Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) available through Global Command and Control System (GCCS).
M19	Percent	Of potential crisis areas, where existing terminals and lines of communications (LOC) throughput capability, are known or estimated.
M20	Percent	Of requirements for support from Department of Defense (DoD) agencies identified and forwarded for resolution prior to execution.
M21	Percent	Of surge capacity, available Department of Defense (DoD) Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) long-haul communications.
M22	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and/or computer outages reported to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) within standards established in CJCS initiating directive.

M23	Percent	Of traffic sent on commercial, host nation (HN) support non-dedicated or non-Department of Defense (DoD) circuits or channels.
M24	Percent	Of intelligence communications systems, available to joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M25	Percent	Of communications systems, available to joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M26	Instances	To integrate national and theater communications to provide critical information to decision makers regarding employment of nuclear weapons.
M27	Instances	Of delays in receiving, processing, and transmitting/relaying messages over established communications systems.

ST 5.1.2.1 Manage Programs, Resources, or Requirements for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Architectures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Oversee the acquisition, development, and/or implementation of new command, control, communications, and/or intelligence programs; command chief information officer (CIO) responsibilities; command responsibilities; and/or related architectures.

References: **JP 6-0**, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3110.10 Series (S), DoDI 8110.01

Notes: Commands manage programs, resources, and requirements of a communications system to enable flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. Communications systems should be disciplined, flexible, interoperable, responsive, mobile, survivable, secure, and sustainable to enable common awareness, speed, decision making, and integrate actions of the joint force.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are architectural changes updated within 72 hrs?
M2	Yes/No	Are personnel actions processed within the required time?
M3	Yes/No	Are the Chief information officer (CIO) actions accomplished within required time?

ST 5.1.2.2 DELETED Maintain a Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO)

ST 5.1.2.3 DELETED Manage Information Assurance Policies

ST 5.1.2.4 DELETED Manage a Theater Communications Control Center

ST 5.1.3 Maintain Force Status

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Maintain visibility over status and location of resources, current and future requirements of the force, and/or joint and component processes that deliver support to the joint force.

References: **JP 4-0**, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.05 Series

Notes: This task may require the joint logistician to provide, capture, screen, process, circulate, store, and display information, data, and force status in a form suitable for the decision making and planning processes. The task can include support for friendly nations. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To update and confirm data reported to combatant commander (CCDR) (after daily briefing).
M2	Minutes	To access and display shared local databases.
M3	Minutes	To access and display shared remote databases.
M4	Minutes	To post unit data to appropriate databases or pass to work centers (after receipt of reports).
M5	Minutes	To process and disseminate status information.
M6	Minutes	To update current information on status-of-forces.
M7	Percent	Of appropriate data provided to combatant commander (CCDR) prior to decisions being made.
M8	Percent	Of audited reports contained no errors.
M9	Percent	Of friendly units/organizations and personnel with current status known.
M10	Percent	Of reports processed and disseminated to agencies within specified time limits.
M11	Percent	Of reports/messages delivered to designated recipient within specified time limits.
M12	Percent	Of intelligence data base systems available to joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M13	Yes/No	Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR.
M14	Yes/No	Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR.
M15	Yes/No	Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR.

ST 5.1.4 Monitor Strategic Situation**Priority:** Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Maintain awareness of the current political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) situation of nations and/or the relationships between the United States (US) and allied/non-allied countries, organizations, entities, as well as other national or multinational relationships.

References: JP 3-33, JP 2-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task requires the combined efforts of multiple operations centers within a joint force headquarters (JFHQ). This includes, but may not be limited to the joint operations center (JOC), the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), and the joint intelligence support element (JISE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Since combatant commander (CCDR) updated on overall theater strategy.
M2	Hours	Since update of information on other joint force, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to joint force operating area.
M3	Hours	To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation.
M4	Hours	To respond to request for background on emerging theater strategic situation.
M5	Hours	To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation.
M6	Instances	Of information of critical/emerging event(s) provided to commander by staff prior to commander notification by source outside staff.
M7	Instances	Of information on critical/emerging event provided to commander by source outside of staff (prior to being notified by staff).
M8	Instances	Where commander surprised by critical/emerging political or military event (not briefed).
M9	Months	To review overall theater strategy.

M10	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) staff political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists primarily focusing on worldwide rather than theater strategic situation.
M11	Percent	Of concurrence between ambassador and combatant commander (CCDR) inputs for security assistance (SA).
M12	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations, that affected course of campaign, forecast.
M13	Percent	Of information (regarding emerging political events) provided to commander by staff.
M14	Percent	Of political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists on staff, focus on worldwide and theater strategic situation.
M15	Percent	Of staff possess current knowledge of strategic intent and plans.
M16	Percent	Of commander's or senior staff member's knowledge of emerging political events (which could impact theater), come from sources outside staff.
M17	Weeks	To review strategic options in contingency planning.

ST 5.1.5 Integrate Combat Camera (COMCAM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Coordinate combat camera (COMCAM) support. Advise in the planning, tasking, sustainment, and/or employment.

References: **JP 3-61**, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, DoDI 5400.13

Notes: Combat camera (COMCAM) is an essential battlefield information resource that supports strategic, tactical, and operational mission objectives. COMCAM imagery is a fundamental tool of decision makers and commanders at all levels, providing an essential battlefield information capability. Requirements for COMCAM include imagery to counter misinformation and

disinformation, legal and evidentiary documentation, imagery for battlefield and environmental assessments, military information support operations (MISO), and civil affairs (CA) support, in addition to media requirements of public affairs (PA) missions and historical documentation. COMCAM imagery is to be shared, as required, to simultaneously support operational and/or planning requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMD), defense agencies, and other Department of Defense (DoD) components. COMCAM documentation teams will be combat trained and equipped, quickly deployable, and able to operate in austere and hostile environments. COMCAM assets may provide the ability to acquire and transmit sensitive imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and/or product development. COMCAM assets may provide battle damage assessment (BDA)-type footage.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the combat camera (COMCAM) detachment commander tasked as a joint information bureau liaison?
M2	Hours	To provide finished imagery products to customers.
M3	Hours	To review selected combat camera (COMCAM) materials for release (until approval).
M4	Hours	To respond emergent taskings.
M5	Hours	To process, transmit, and disseminate requested imagery.
M6	Yes/No	Were combat camera (COMCAM) forces allocated sufficient to accomplish the mission (or event)?
M7	Percent	Of operations taskings filled.
M8	Yes/No	Were requested combat camera (COMCAM) forces assigned?
M9	Percentage	Of usable imagery acquired.
M10	Percentage	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)/requests for information (RFI) fulfilled.
M11	Percent	Of operational phases documented.

ST 5.1.6 Establish Cybersecurity Procedures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Establish situational cybersecurity procedures.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: This task includes developing cybersecurity appendices for all deliberate plans and/or operation orders (OPORD), as required. Cybersecurity may be used to ensure information and information systems availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation, and/or maintenance of command, control, communications, and/or computers systems have information assurance (IA) and defensive measure policies and procedures?
M2	Yes/No	Is information assurance (IA) included in command plans and/or orders?
M3	Minutes	To appropriately respond to indications of hostile (domestic and/or foreign) information attack.

ST 5.1.7 DELETED Develop Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan

ST 5.1.8 Provide Historical Documentation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Preserve historically important documentation for after-action analysis and/or public affairs (PA) purposes.

References: JP 3-33, CJCSI 5320.01 Series

Notes: This task may assist future decision-making processes and support creation of historical accounts of an operation.

Measures:

M1	Months	Before documents are organized and available for Department of Defense (DOD) analysis or research.
M2	Percent	Of significant documents returned, organized, and available for Department of Defense (DOD) analysis and research.
M3	Months	Before all key combatant command (CCMD) personnel are interviewed.
M4	Percent	Of key combatant command (CCMD) personnel for whom after-action interviews are completed, transcribed, and available for use.
M5	Percent	Of key meetings, briefings, and significant events that are visually documented.
M6	Months	Before operational chronology is completed.
M7	Months	Before operational chronology is posted and available on the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).
M8	Percent	Of theater personnel strength archived.

ST 5.1.9 DELETED Implement Theater-Positive Identification (PID)

ST 5.10 Manage Sensitive Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Sep-2021

Description: Develop, synchronize, integrate, and/or coordinate the employment of sensitive activities capabilities with Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies in support of military plans and operations.

References: JP 3-05, CJCSI 3250.01 series, DODD S-5205.61, DODD S-5210.36, DODI 3002.04, DODI O-5100.94

Notes: Sensitive activities are operations, actions, capabilities, or programs requiring special protection from disclosure due to the nature of the target; the area of operation; and/or the potential for embarrassment to the United States (US) or its allies or enduring adverse impact to US foreign policy, Department of Defense (DOD) activities, or military operations should the activity be compromised. This task typically involves the planning and development of specialized capabilities and the assignment and allocation of these capabilities with supporting and supported commands so they contribute to achieving national/theater objectives.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of sensitive activities requirements validated.
M2	Percent	Of sensitive activities requirements validated.
M3	Number	Of sensitive activity capabilities available for allocation in support of ongoing operations.
M4	Percent	Of apportioned forces that meet combatant commander (CCDR) operation plan (OPLAN) / concept plan (CONPLAN) requirements.
M5	Months/Weeks	To complete interagency and combatant commander deconfliction and coordination.
M6	Percent	Of billets identified and appropriately filled by trained personnel with the required skill set/grade/service.
M7	Yes/No	Policies and guidance are current, relevant, and nested within higher echelon policy and guidance.

ST 5.2 Assess Strategic Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Evaluate the factors peculiar to the strategic or operational environment (OE) in which the combatant command (CCMD) operates.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-0

Notes: This task may include the continuous monitoring and/or understanding of actual conditions affecting the operational environment (OE) such as friendly and adversary force postures, readiness, geopolitical conditions, and adversary perceptions. Throughout planning and execution, commanders and staff constantly assess conditions or effects to identify whether changes they observe in the OE support national strategic interests. Evaluation of information received through reports or through the personal observations of the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate commanders on the general situation in the theater and in the conduct of the theater strategy, campaigns, or joint operations. This task may also include deciding whether the most recent orders issued need to be changed.

Measures:

M1	Months	To review theater strategy.
M2	Months	To review strategic options.
M3	Months	To update theater strategy.
M4	Percent	Of international agreements renewed before expiration.
M5	Percent	Of theater significant political events occur with options available.
M6	Weeks	To prepare and submit combatant command (CCMD) inputs to joint strategy review (JSR).

ST 5.2.1 Assess Current Situation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Review on-hand information and analyze the assigned missions.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-0

Notes: This task may combine on-hand information with incoming information and separating that which is critical from that which is not critical. This task may also include assigned strategic military and political military objectives and related tasks, in the context of national military strategy (NMS) and war plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To complete review of current situation (from request or crisis event).
M2	Hours	To develop and provide the combatant commander (CCDR) strategic options in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order (WARNORD) during crisis planning.
M3	Hours	To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation.
M4	Hours	To respond to request for background on emerging theater strategic crisis.
M5	Hours	To update combatant commander (CCDR) on overall theater strategy.
M6	Hours	To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation.
M7	Hours	To update information on other joint forces, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to joint force operating area.
M8	Incidents	Of enemy actions or operations affecting course of campaign, correctly forecast.
M9	Incidents	Of combatant commander (CCDR) being surprised by critical/emerging political or military events.
M10	Percent	Of emerging political events (could impact operational area [OA]) briefed to combatant commander (CCDR) or senior staff member.
M11	Months	To review strategic options prepared during the non-crisis planning cycle.
M12	Percent	Of staff have current knowledge of strategic intent and plans.
M13	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence

		with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
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ST 5.2.2 Assess Strategy

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Evaluate strategic reviews; raise issues; integrate theater strategies, joint operation planning, defense capabilities, and/or combatant commander (CCDR) inputs; and examine risks and program assessments.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSI 3110.01 series

Notes: This task includes assessing national and multinational strategy. The product is part of a theater reassessment and is an input to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Joint Strategy Review (JSR) process. The JSR provides the principal guidance and support for developing the next Chairman's strategic guidance, the national military strategy (NMS) and CJCSI 3110.01 series, Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and Chairman's program assessment (CPA).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deficiencies in national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), identified by combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Percent	Of issues generated by combatant commander (CCDR) in joint strategy review (JSR).
M3	Months	To review/update theater strategy.
M4	Percent	Of above-the-line forces covered by joint military net assessment (JMNA).
M5	Percent	Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDR) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review.
M6	Percent	Of theater identified major deficiencies corrected in national military strategy (NMS) review.

ST 5.2.3 Review National Security Considerations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Review established command relationships, national security policies, strategic direction, resources to be allocated, and/or the effects of the other elements and instruments of national power and policy.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-0

Notes: This task may include a review of the most recent Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) planning guidance including the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), the Unified Command Plan (UCP), the National Military Strategy (NMS), and CJCSI 3110.01 series, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deficiencies in national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), identified by combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Percent	Of identified major deficiencies, corrected in most recent published Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (SecDef/CJCS) planning guidance.
M3	Months	To review/update theater strategy.
M4	Weeks	To prepare and forward proposed change to theater forces or force posture (after receipt of theater national intelligence estimate).
M5	Months	Since staff review of United States national political and military security objectives.

ST 5.2.4 Review International Security

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Review international security agreements, including arms control treaties and agreements, command relationships within alliances and coalitions, collective security strategies, and/or regional interrelationships.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-16

Notes: This task may include considerations for ongoing negotiations and global and regional stability. Agreements are a key component of global and theater campaign planning, especially theater country plans and posture plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation.
M2	Instances	Of issues and shortcomings identified by combatant commander (CCDR) in international agreements, command relationships, or collective strategies.
M3	Percent	Of international agreements reviewed and or modified before expiration.
M4	Percent	Of international security arrangements reviewed for impact on theater relationships.
M5	Percent	Of theater political events of interest occur without options being previously considered or prepared.

ST 5.2.5 DELETED Project Future Combatant Command (CCMD) Campaigns or Strategic Operations

ST 5.3 Conduct Strategic Estimates

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Make detailed strategic staff estimates and/or recommend decisions for implementing the national military strategy (NMS), Department of Defense (DOD) policy, objectives, and operation plans (OPLAN).

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, CJCSI 3100.01 series

Notes: The strategic estimate is an analytical tool available to combatant commanders (CCDR) before developing theater or functional strategies; combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCP), functional campaign plans (FCP), Department of Defense-wide global campaign plans (GCPs), subordinate campaign plans; and operation plans (OPLAN). Strategic estimates provide the commander's perspective of the strategic and operational levels of the operational environment (OE), threats and opportunities that could facilitate or hinder the achievement of Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF)-directed objectives, desired changes to meet specified regional or functional objectives, and the commander's visualization of how those objectives might be achieved. Developed annually and regularly updated, the strategic estimate is the basis for developing the CCDR's theater or functional strategy. The strategic estimate process is dynamic and continuous, and provides input for developing theater strategies and campaign plans. This strategic estimate is also the starting point for conducting more detailed staff estimates as well as the commander's estimate of the situation for a potential contingency.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To complete plan/order.
M2	Hours	To issue combatant commander's (CCDR) intent after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order (WARNORD).

ST 5.3.1 DELETED Conduct Strategic Estimates

ST 5.3.1.1 Prepare Courses of Action (COAs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Define multiple employment options/courses of action (COA) in conjunction with an analysis of the geostrategic context of the mission and operational environment.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-0

Notes: These options should be formulated in light of the friendly situation, restrictions, assumptions, and estimates of relative combat power. Each course of action (COA) should be adequate, feasible, acceptable, distinguishable, and complete. COAs can be developed for any operation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) provided an estimate of time required to reach termination objectives.
M2	Percent	Of essential tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning.
M3	Percent	Of essential tasks included in geographic combatant commander's (GCC) mission statement.
M4	Percent	Of implied tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning.
M5	Percent	Of planning time, during crisis planning, made available by geographic combatant commander (GCC) to components for planning.
M6	Percent	Of potential courses of action (COA) open to commander, if successful, will accomplish the mission.
M7	Percent	Of stated tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning.
M8	Percent	Of theater courses of action (COA) that include concept for maintaining theater reserve.
M9	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COA), acceptable.
M10	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COA), distinguishable.
M11	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COA), feasible.
M12	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COA), suitable.

ST 5.3.1.2 Analyze and Compare Courses of Action (COA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Analyze each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: Evaluation criteria change from mission to mission. The criteria may include anything the commander desires. If they are not received directly, the staff can derive them from the commander's intent statement. Evaluation criteria do not stand alone. Each must be clearly defined. Precisely defining criteria reduces subjectivity and ensures consistent evaluation. Course of action (COA) analysis should include a thorough examination of opposing COAs through the wargaming process including the effect of possible enemy COAs on the success of each friendly COA. COA comparisons should be made in the light of governing factors which include fixed values such as the principles of war; other critical factors, such as political constraints and specific factors from the commander's guidance; and mission accomplishment. If appropriate, elements of various COAs may be merged into one.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To conduct theater course of action (COA) analysis.
M2	Percent	Of course of action (COA) assumptions tested for sensitivity.
M3	Percent	Of course of action (COA) wargaming options (available to theater planners) considered for theater COA analysis.
M4	Percent	Of identified enemy courses of action (COA) compared to (or wargamed against) each friendly theater COA.
M5	Percent	Of critical problems with theater course of action (COA), identified during COA analysis.
M6	Percent	Of theater course of action (COA) expenses have identified funds against them.
M7	Percent	Of theater course of action (COA)

		wargaming assessment criteria selected before analysis began.
M8	Percent	Of theater courses of action (COA) modified or discarded during COA analysis (after critical problems identified).
M9	Percent	Of theater logistics problems encountered, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis.
M10	Days	Analyze nuclear courses of action (COA) to ensure major strategic and operational tasks are accomplished in accordance with governing factors, principles of war, joint doctrine and political constraints.

ST 5.3.1.3 Select Courses of Action (COA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Decide on the best course of action (COA) (to include an initial response option).

References: JP 5-0

Notes: This is a cyclical process. The courses of action (COA) not selected potentially become branches or sequels and contingencies to phases of the operation as the situation evolves. This may enable the commander to respond rapidly to changing situations. The product of this task is the commander's estimate, and contains the COA selected by the combatant commander (CCDR) (including an initial response option) along with the rationale for choosing that COA.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To produce commander's estimate.
M2	Hours	To synthesize theater course of action (COA) analysis and present recommendation to commander.
M3	Percent	Of branches experienced at theater level, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis.

M4	Percent	Of sequels experienced at theater level, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis.
M5	Percent	Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COA), approved by Secretary of Defense (SecDef).
M6	Percent	Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COA), recommended for approval by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).
M7	Percent	Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COA), recommended for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval.
M8	Days	Select the best courses of action (COA) for employment of nuclear weapons.

ST 5.3.1.4 Perform Mission Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Understand the problem and purpose of the operation through a study of assigned tasks and identification of all other tasks necessary to accomplish the mission.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: The combatant commander (CCDR) and staff accomplish mission analysis through a number of logical steps. Although some steps occur before others, mission analysis typically involves substantial parallel processing of information by the commander and staff. A primary consideration for a supported CCDR during mission analysis is the national strategic end state - the broadly expressed political, military, economic, social, informational, and other conditions that should exist after the conclusion of a campaign or operation. The supported CCDR typically will specify a military end state. The primary inputs to mission analysis are strategic guidance; the higher headquarters planning directive, the commander's initial planning guidance (which may include a description of the operational environment [OE]), the operational approach, initial intent, and the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and initial staff estimates. The primary

products of mission analysis are the mission statement, staff estimates, a refined operational approach, the joint force commander's (JFC) intent statement, commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), and updated planning guidance.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To create mission statements.
M2	Hours	To identify termination criteria.
M3	Hours	To identify specified and implied tasks.
M4	Hours	To select priorities for multiple tasks.
M5	Percent	Of implied tasks derived during mission analysis.
M6	Percent	Of mission statement expressed in terms of who, what, where, when, and why.
M7	Percent	Of specified tasks derived during mission analysis.
M8	Percent	Of stated and implied tasks translated into mission statements for subordinates.

ST 5.3.2 Develop Strategic Concepts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Develop strategies that translate direction into concepts to meet planning requirements.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: Concepts relate ends, ways, and means, that is, to consider assigned objectives, the threat, and opportunities available in light of available resources. Included is an examination of risks involved in each proposed course of action (COA). In the theater strategy, the geographic combatant commanders (GCC) translate the strategic direction contained within the national strategy into theater strategy and supporting plans. Subsequent support to the United States Government (USG)-wide plans for the conduct of operations in a theater may also be considered in the development of a strategic concept. Theater strategic concepts are statements of intent as to what, where, and how operations are to be conducted in broad, flexible terms. Theater strategic concepts allow for the employment of theater nuclear forces,

conventional and special operations forces (SOF) capabilities, space assets, military assistance from all Services and supporting commands, multinational forces (MNF), and interagency resources in each COA. GCCs and functional combatant commanders (FCC) use the advantages and capabilities of assigned, attached, and supporting military forces, as well as alliance, coalition, and interagency relationships and military assistance enhancements in theater as the basis of military power. GCC and FCC also consider and integrate the contributions of the other instruments of national power in gaining and maintaining strategic advantage.

Measures:

M1	Days	To publish planning guidance (after receipt of mission).
M2	Days	To submit courses of action (COA), in crisis or wartime, after receipt of national military strategic direction developed within a theater context.
M3	Hours	To develop theater strategic objectives supported by measurable-strategic and operational-desired effects and assessment indicators.
M4	Instances	Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) rejection of combatant commander's (CCDR) recommended strategy.
M5	Hours	To complete combatant commander's (CCDR) strategic concept, after receipt of Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M6	Percent	Of accepted courses of action (COA) having feasible alternatives.
M7	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) currently developed in accordance with Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) requirement.
M8	Percent	Of comparison criteria eliminated before comparison is redundant.
M9	Percent	Of comparison criteria used to defined or weighted desired effects and strategic objectives before comparison began.

M10	Percent	Of flexible deterrent options have adequate follow-on forces.
M11	Percent	Of selected courses of action (COA) with Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) concurrence.
M12	Percent	Of functional areas covered by guidance.
M13	Percent	Of shortfall after comparing requirements and assets estimated to be available during Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) period.
M14	Days	To develop supporting plans which includes objectives supported by measurable operational-level desired effects and assessment indicators.
M15	Weeks	To provide commander with an analysis of the operational environment (OE) to help joint force commander (JFC) staff develop an understanding of desired and undesired effects to coordinate and promote unified action with multinational and other agency partners.
M16	Hours	To plan joint operations based on analysis of national strategic objectives and development of theater strategic objectives supported by measurable strategic and operational desired effects.
M17	Days	To identify and consider potential undesired effects as risks to mission that can impact on the tasks assigned to subordinate commands.
M18	Days	To provide situation understanding of the operational environment (OE) to support the planning process.
M19	Days	To submit courses of action (COA), in crisis or wartime, after receipt of national military strategic direction developed within a theater context.

M20	Days	To provide commander with an analysis of the operational environment (OE) to help joint force commander (JFC) staff develop an understanding of desired and undesired effects to coordinate and promote unity of effort in planning and unified action during execution with multinational and other agency partners.
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ST 5.3.3 Issue Planning Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Sep-2021

Description: Establish and/or issue guidance for planning tasks to be accomplished by the combatant commander (CCDR) staff and subordinate commands in theater strategy and plans development.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: This activity may include initial and subsequent planning guidance. Planning guidance may include constraints and restrictions such as rules of engagement (ROE).

Measures:

M1	Days	To publish planning guidance (after receipt of mission).
M2	Hours	To approve/deny request for change to rules of engagement (ROE).
M3	Instances	Of amendments issued to planning guidance.
M4	Instances	Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE).
M5	Instances	Of requests for clarification of planning guidance/commander's guidance received from subordinate headquarters.

ST 5.3.4 Prepare Combatant Command Campaign Plans and Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Promulgate the strategic concept and intent of the geographic combatant commander (GCC), functional combatant commander (FCC), the national military strategy (NMS), and the multinational military strategy and/or initiate plan and order development.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSI 3110.01 series, CJCSM 3130.03 series

Notes: This task includes preparation of combatant command campaign plans which may include theater campaign plans (TCP), functional campaign plans (FCP), designated global campaign plans (GCP) and orders developed as a result of contingency planning. This task includes coordinating and integrating planning with other combatant commands and may include coordinating with component command and other United States Government (USG) department and agency supporting plans, and obtaining approval of the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational (as appropriate) approval of the plans and orders. Further, it involves developing for the President and SecDef and CJCS a menu of preplanned options from which to choose, across a wide range of crises. Plans are developed in conjunction with the components, the Joint Staff (JS), the Services, the combat support agencies (CSA), allies, and coalition partners.

Measures:

M1	Days	To submit courses of action (COA) (after receipt of national strategic direction).
M2	Hours	To develop and provide strategic options (after combatant commander [CCDR] receives warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	To submit operation order (OPORD) for approval (after receipt of planning guidance).
M4	Months	To submit operation plan (OPLAN) for approval (after receipt of letter of instruction [LOI] for plan development).

M5	Percent	Of anticipated mortuary requirements (e.g., collection points, field processing centers, United States [US] cemeteries in theater) addressed in planning.
M6	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) developed deemed executable by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or Secretary of Defense (SecDef).
M7	Percent	Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in planning.
M8	Percent	Of existing terminals and lines of communications (LOC) and known or estimated throughput capability, addressed during planning.
M9	Percent	Of local customs, laws, and policies impacting presence of media, addressed in planning.
M10	Percent	Of logistic support responsibilities allocated to Service components and other commands during planning.
M11	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) and orders receiving a legal review for compliance with rules of engagement, (ROE), United States (US)/international law, and the law of war.
M12	Percent	Of pre-positioned war reserve materiel (WRM) required to support time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) pending resupply.
M13	Percent	Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel backfill requirements for continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS), identified in planning.
M14	Percent	Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel designated to move the force (i.e., Air Mobility Command [AMC]; Military Traffic Management Command; Military Sealift Command [MSC]; and

		headquarters (HQ), United States Transportation Command [USTRANSCOM]), addressed in planning.
M15	Percent	Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel designated to support the force, (e.g., medical, dental, security, mob station staff), identified in planning.
M16	Percent	Of unit requirements in operation plan (OPLAN) sourced without dual apportionment.
M17	Percent	Of mission area requirements addressed in planning.
M18	Time	To provide feedback on the quality of the Theater Planning Support Document-Nuclear to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM).
M19	Yes/No	Is campaign planning guidance provided to assigned subordinate commanders consistent with the strategic and operational guidance and direction developed by the supported joint force commander (JFC)?
M20	Hours	To develop theater campaign and operational objectives in support of the supported combatant commander's (CCDR) goals and end state.
M21	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations affecting course of campaign, correctly forecast.
M22	Hours	To coordinate planned activities of the combatant commander (CCDR) and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies into planning documents during deliberate and crisis planning.
M23	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.3.5 DELETED Designate the Focus Area

ST 5.3.6 Develop a Systems Perspective of the Operational Environment (OE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Oct-2022

Description: Develop a systems perspective and characteristics of the operational environment (OE) for a designated focus area.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task determines the level of effort and timeline required to produce an operational environment (OE) baseline using the systems perspective. This will include an estimate of the length of time needed to identify sources and availability of information pertinent to the focus area. This task develops an understanding of the interrelated systems (political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure [PMESII]) through the delivery of node and potential key nodes. It also includes providing executive summaries, developing Blue/Red views and objectives. Updating the systems perspective of the OE may be maintained by planners and PMESII analysts as required.

Measures:

M1	Days	To identify and research sources of information on the focus area.
M2	Weeks	To produce systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) through the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process.
M3	Weeks	To identify nodes within each system.
M4	Weeks	To develop node-to-node relationships within and among political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems.
M5	Weeks	To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) with node-to-node relationships.

M6	Days	To develop potential objectives for military operations in the operational environment (OE).
M7	Weeks	To develop links between nodes and effects in order to identify the resources to conduct actions.
M8	Weeks	To update political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems and nodal analysis.
M9	Weeks	To update secondary affects to tasks linkages.
M10	Week(s)	To produce political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) deliverables.
M11	Weeks	To compare and contrast Blue/Red objectives.
M12	Days	To develop Blue/Red views.
M13	Weeks	To provide political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander.

ST 5.3.7 Direct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Direct the process of integrating commander's communication synchronization (CSS) considerations into strategy, plans, operations and/or assessments.

References: **JP 3-61**, JP 3-13, JDN 2-13 Commanders Handbook for Strategic Communication and Communication

Notes: This process includes understanding selected audiences and relationships, developing communications and engagement strategies, synchronizing supporting activities, and adapting and refining plans and strategies based on assessments. The commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process is designed to synchronize operations, actions, words, and images. CCS thus maximizes the impact of efforts to achieve one or

more of the following depending on the circumstances: improve US credibility and legitimacy, weaken an adversary's credibility and legitimacy, convince selected audiences to take specific actions that support US or international objectives, and/or cause a competitor or adversary to take (or refrain from taking) specific actions. The use of Operational Contract Support (OCS), Host Nation Support (HNS), and Acquisition Cross Service Agreement (ACSA) could be leveraged to support CCS planning.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the organization have a designated commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process lead?
M2	Yes/No	Do appropriate personnel participate in appropriate interagency policy development?
M3	Yes/No	Does the methodology include assessment of competing narratives?
M4	Yes/No	Have responsibilities for assessment been designated?
M5	Yes/No	Does the methodology identify assessment criteria (e.g., Measures of Effectiveness [MOE], Measures of Performance [MOP], and Measures of Outcome [MOO])?
M6	Yes/No	Is the assessment methodology iterative?
M7	Yes/No	Are strategies modified based on assessment results?
M8	Yes/No	Are operations modified based on assessment results?
M9	Yes/No	Are plans modified based on assessment results?
M10	Yes/No	Has the organization documented an assessment methodology?
M11	Yes/No	Does the commander's communication strategy integrate perception effects across all planning?
M12	Yes/No	Is the commander's communication strategy incorporated into organizational plans?

M13	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) policy developments?
M14	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency planning forums?
M15	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) planning forums?
M16	Yes/No	Are informational elements included in the monitoring of the operational environment (OE)?
M17	Yes/No	Has the organization's commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process been documented?
M18	Yes/No	Is the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process used in Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) development?
M19	Yes/No	Is the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process used in Adaptive Planning (AP)?
M20	Yes/No	Is commander's communications synchronization (CCS) guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies?
M21	Yes/No	Does the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process include analysis of the informational aspects of the environment to support planning?
M22	Yes/No	Does the commander's initial planning guidance and intent include commander's communications synchronization (CCS) considerations?
M23	Yes/No	Does the Joint Operations Center (JOC) have adequate representation from commander's communications synchronization (CCS) supporting functional capabilities?
M24	Yes/No	Does the analysis phase of the

		commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process include examination of required authorities?
M25	Yes/No	Is the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process linked to prioritization of resources for execution?
M26	Yes/No	Does the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process support synchronization of functional capabilities for execution?

ST 5.4 Provide Strategic Direction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide strategic intent, direction, and/or end state to subordinates.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSM 3130.03 series

Notes: At the combatant command (CCMD) level, a strategy is a broad statement of the commander's long-term vision. It is the bridge between national strategic guidance and the joint planning required to achieve national and command objectives and attain end states. Specifically it links CCMD activities, operations, and resources to United States Government (USG) policy and strategic guidance. This task includes the establishment of an operational climate, which places emphasis on understanding and following the commander's intent when the situation changes and revised orders are not available. Where appropriate, this task includes strategic direction to multinational forces (MNF) in the theater. A key aspect of this task may be the degree to which conduct of an operation is decentralized or centralized.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To submit operation orders (OPORD) for approval (after receipt of planning guidance).
M2	Minutes	To prepare message of strategic intent (after completion by combatant commander [CCDR]).
M3	Percent	Of changes issued, caused by missing

		or incorrect data or entries.
M4	Percent	Of combatant commander's (CCDR) assigned and supporting forces commence operation on time.
M5	Percent	Of proposed operation plans (OPLAN) or campaign plans, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) without major changes.
M6	Instances	Of misunderstanding commander's intent, missions, and tasks.
M7	Percent	Of time (from receipt of planning guidance until written instructions), available to subordinate and supporting commands.
M8	Percent	Of authorizations obtained to pass not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) sensitive/classified information to multinational forces (MNF) in time for those forces to conduct their own planning.
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.4.1 Issue Theater Plans and Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Issue plans, orders, and/or reports to subordinate or supporting organizations.

References: JP 5-0, CJCSI 3121.01 series (S)

Notes: This task includes the coordination of rules of engagement (ROE) between subordinate units and adjacent organizations.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To transmit an operation order (OPORD) (after approval by combatant commander [CCDR]).
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M2	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) developed, deemed executable by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M3	Percent	Of operations in operation plan (OPLAN), conform to United States (US) and international law.
M4	Percent	Of requests for exceptions to rules of engagement (ROE), determined according to policy.
M5	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE) conforms to requirements.
M6	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE) requests consistent with current policy.

ST 5.4.2 Synchronize Subordinate Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Dec-2024

Description: Synchronize/integrate the activities and operations of assigned, attached, and/or allocated forces with subordinate and/or supporting commands.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 5-0

Notes: Commanders synchronize and integrate the activities/operations of assigned, attached, and/or allocated forces with subordinate and/or supporting commands so they complement rather than compete in achieving theater/regional objectives. The purpose is to leverage assigned, attached, and allocated force capabilities in ways that achieve objectives by making the best use of their integrated capabilities. This activity may include the vertical and horizontal integration of tasks in time and space to maximize a unified effort. During conflict, this task may require a joint all-domain operations (JADO) concept of operations (CONOPS). Commanders consider a JADO CONOPS to drive, enable, and protect schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating intelligence, information, cyberspace, space, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), military deception, operations security, and protection capabilities. A JADO CONOPS integrates these diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to expand the maneuver space and outmaneuver enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To obtain commitment to support allies (after receipt of request).
M2	Hours	To complete feasible time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	To conduct special operations forces (SOF) cross-border operations, prior to commencement of hostilities.
M4	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in operational sequence.
M5	Percent	Of joint force missions or component missions completed as planned.
M6	Percent	Of joint force operations accomplished without exceeding the operational area (OA) boundaries.
M7	Percent	Of subordinate missions executed without requested joint force or component support.
M8	Months	To publish approved operation plan (OPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (after receipt of Joint Strategic Campaign Plan [JSCP]).
M9	Hours	To designate the joint operations area boundaries (after decision to stand up joint force).
M10	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in accordance with required delivery date (RDD).
M11	Percent	Of joint force accommodated within boundaries.
M12	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) and operation plans in concept format (CONPLAN) reviewed within last 24 months.
M13	Percent	Of execution taskings to coalition partners or agencies accepted.
M14	Incidents	Of requests for support (RFS) sent directly to combatant commander's

		(CCDR) Service component.
M15	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) assigned and supporting in-place-forces commence operation on time (e.g., right people, right place, right time).
M16	Instances	Of special operational missions (e.g., unconventional warfare [UW], direct action [DA], military information support operations [MISO], military deception [MILDEC]) executed without coordinating with operating forces in target area.
M17	Percent	Of special technical operations (STO) included in planning.
M18	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.4.3 Establish a Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Establish or participate in a force composed of significant elements of two or more Military Departments (MILDEP) (a joint force), the militaries of two countries (a combined force), or the military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition in coordinated action toward a common objective (a multinational force [MNF]).

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, DoDI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include organizing a subordinate command and headquarters (HQ), staffing the HQ, designating the commander, issuing mission guidance, and other activities associated with establishing such a command. The commander should also examine the possibility and risks associated with the reliance on commercial capability against critical tasks.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To appoint joint force commander (JFC).
M2	Hours	To define joint operations area (JOA).

M3	Hours	To deploy forward and establish in theater a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) element.
M4	Hours	To establish initial communication with host nation (HN) and United States (US) Department of State (DOS) representatives (after combatant commander [CCDR] establishes joint force headquarters [JFHQ]).
M5	Hours	To form the joint force staff.
M6	Hours	To fully augment joint force headquarters [JFHQ] staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]).
M7	Hours	To issue tasking to initial augmentees for newly-formed joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M8	Hours	To provide Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) a copy of activation (after approval by combatant commander [CCDR]).
M9	Minutes	To notify joint force core staff (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]).
M10	Instances	Of friendly forces orders/taskings, significantly delayed because of unclear command relationships with headquarters (HQ).
M11	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) components and involved foreign governments, adequately represented on designated joint force staff.
M12	Percent	Of designated staff positions filled.
M13	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of augmentees.
M14	Percent	Of joint force staff augmentees have previously trained as augmentees.
M15	Percent	Of nations (with allocated or apportioned forces) represented on combined force staff.
M16	Percent	Of necessary augmentees identified in joint force standard operating

		procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position.
M17	Percent	Of operational missions coordinated with theater and coalition command structure.
M18	Percent	Of joint force actions or operations, affected by late arrival of augmentees to staff.
M19	Percent	Of theater assigned joint force missions fail, because of improper integration with joint force staff.
M20	Yes/No	Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a United States (US) Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M21	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M22	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed.
M23	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.4.3.1 Augment the Joint Force Staff

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Provide the supported joint force commander's (JFC) staff with trained knowledgeable personnel to add specific capabilities to that staff.

References: JP 3-33, JP 1-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: This augmentation may be in the form of a joint force augmentation cell or special, ad hoc augmentation on request of the joint force commander (JFC). This task is separate and distinct from the exchange of liaison officers (LNO).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To augment subordinate joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]).
M2	Hours	To deploy a joint force augmentation cell upon standing up a joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M3	Hours	To provide specialized equipment (after request from joint force commander [JFC] received by combatant commander [CCDR]).
M4	Hours	To provide specialized staff personnel (after request from joint force commander [JFC] received by combatant commander [CCDR]).
M5	Percent	Of augmentees required identified in combatant command (CCMD) headquarters (HQ) standard operating procedure (SOP) by at least rank and duty position.
M6	Percent	Of subordinate joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of augmentees to staff.
M7	Percent	Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees.
M8	Percent	Of required subordinate joint force staff positions filled.
M9	Hours	To transmit mission critical information to subordinate and superior units.
M10	Hours	To deploy a theater planning response cell (TPRC) from notification by the combatant commander (CCDR).
M11	Percent	Of supported and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) platforms provided with staff liaison.
M12	Percent	Of combatant commanders (CCDR) with command, control, communications, computers, and

		intelligence (C4I) connectivity to Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM).
M13	Hours	To compose a Whiskey Message in concert with supported combatant commander (CCDR).
M14	Hours	To compose a Romeo Message in concert with supported combatant commander (CCDR).
M15	Yes/No	Is 100 percent coordination in reconnaissance efforts provided within the supported combatant commander's (CCDR) area of responsibility (AOR)?
M16	Percent	Of conference calls established between Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM), and the supported combatant commanders (CCDR) from each command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) platform.

ST 5.4.3.1.1 Provide Contract Management Liaison

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Conduct contract management liaison and information to combatant commanders (CCDRs) in order to make course of action (COA) decisions on contingency support.

References: JP 4-10, JP 3-34, DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task includes engaging internal and external acquisition expertise, serving as the single point for coordinating combatant commander (CCDR) concerns, contingency planning, industrial surge, readiness analysis, and deploying, as required, with combatant command staffs. Joint engineers are a source of project/contract management expertise.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of coverage provided to combatant commanders through direct or itinerate support.
M2	Percent	Of staffing / coordination of plans and orders conducted.
M3	Percent	Of personnel completing the Combatant Command Orientation Course.
M4	Yes / No	Maintain proficiency in contingency operations support requirements.
M5	Yes / No	Maintain a satisfactory customer rating.

ST 5.4.3.2 Activate Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) Boards, Centers, Cells and Bureaus

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Mar-2023

Description: Transition from peacetime to a crisis or wartime configuration by the activation of organizations which allow for a more rapid coordination of headquarters responses.

References: JP 3-33

Notes: Such entities can include a joint requirements review board (JRRB), joint contracting support board (JCSB), operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC), joint information management board (JIMB), and a joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). Transition typically is focused on the combatant command (CCMD) headquarters but can also include Service component headquarters with augmentation from force providers through the global force management (GFM) allocation process, if required, transitioning into a joint force headquarters (JFHQ).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish initial communication with counterparts on the Joint Staff and in supporting commands after the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) is organized for crisis or war.
M2	Hours	To form joint force headquarters

		(JFHQ) staff.
M3	Percent	Of sections and boards within the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) established specifically to deal with crisis or war.
M4	Hours	To establish appropriate boards, centers, cells, and groups.

ST 5.4.3.3 Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2022

Description: Establish and/or maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force, combat support agencies (CSA), combatant commands (CCMD), other United States (US) departments and agencies, and multinational forces (MNF).

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-08, JP 3-33

Notes: This task encourages unity of action and coordination between participating organizations. Liaison personnel generally represent the interests of the sending commander to the receiving commander but can greatly promote understanding of the commander's intent at both the sending and receiving headquarters (HQ); they should be assigned early during joint planning. Liaison officers (LNO) from supporting to supported commanders are essential in determining needs and coordinating supporting actions.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there constant communication between combatant commands (CMD), agencies and supporting organizations?
M2	Percent	Of supporting command liaison officers assigned and present at the supported command.
M3	Percent	Of subordinate command liaison officers assigned and present at the supported command.
M4	Yes/No	Are supporting/supported command relationships defined in authoritative plans and/or orders?

ST 5.4.3.4 Provide Joint Enabling Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Provide functional area capabilities to the supported Joint Force Commander (JFC) that facilitate the execution of joint operations, assist in strategic and operational level planning, and/or enable the formation and transition of a Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ).

References: JP 3-33, JP 1-0, JP 2-0

Notes: Joint enabling capabilities can include the areas of planning, communications, knowledge management, intelligence support, port and airfield establishment and operation, operational contract support to include contingency contracting, personnel recovery, logistics, aero-medical evacuation, operational support airlift, and public affairs. The capabilities can be in the form of trained and knowledgeable personnel augmentation to a joint force commander's (JFC) staff, provision of subject matter expertise and advice, or tailored expeditionary organizations to satisfy a specific operational requirement such as debarkation port opening.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of sufficient dollars to deploy members for contingency response and to participate in Joint Exercise Lifecycle events necessary to support and facilitate joint training regimens in support of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) training and certification requirements.
M2	Percent	Of joint force headquarters staff conducts/participates in Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP) training and/or exercises.
M3	Percent	Of daily time spent focused on the crisis area and warfighting concepts.
M4	Percent	Of personnel that are fully integrated participants in staff planning (deliberate and crisis action) and operations.
M5	Months	To develop a pre-crisis knowledge database of the suspected future

		adversary's political, military, economics, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) analysis.
M6	Hours	To increase awareness within the area of responsibility (AOR) by developing and disseminating comprehensive intelligence estimate of adversary's political, military, economic, social, information and infrastructure (PMESII).
M7	Days	To deploy selected members of a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) as a command and control (C2) element to form the JFHQ core or augment Service Component headquarters serving as the JFHQ.
M8	Hours	To operate within the collaborative information environment (CIE) with staff, Service components, combat support activities and other organizations as required to collaborate near-real time planning.
M9	Hours	Operate within the collaborative information environment (CIE) as part of a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to conduct near real-time planning and execution.
M10	Hours	To infuse situational understanding into the crisis response forces command and control (C2) structure once its personnel are integrated.
M11	Percent	Of authorized joint table of allowance equipment end items filled and operational.

ST 5.4.3.4.1 Augment a Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Provide qualified personnel and/or capabilities to a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to assist in understanding the focus area, planning, directing, and/or coordinating joint operations based on desired effects or the mission of the JFHQ.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 4-10, JP 5-0, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: The joint force commander (JFC) employs assigned and allocated forces and multinational forces (MNF) to accomplish assigned missions with interoperable command and control (C2) system. These tasks are applicable throughout joint operations. The JFC exercises authority over assigned and/or attached joint forces and, if assigned, MNFs, in the accomplishment of the assigned mission. Combatant commands (CCMD) create joint manning documents (JMD) for all joint force headquarters (JFHQ). The Joint Staff (JS) J-1 reviews new JMDs against validation criteria. The preferred method for sourcing a JMD is a core unit. CCMDs can submit requests for unfilled JMD positions for joint individual augmentation to the JS J-1. Commanders also consider contracted support to mitigate staff shortfalls and leverage the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) to coordinate all commercial support requirements. JFCs should consider the impact of civilians on the battlefield when augmenting a JFHQ, to include additional staff to help coordinate with host-nation authorities and nongovernmental organizations (NGO). This includes providing an understanding of the operational environment through analysis of the interrelated systems using a process such as political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) to support the system-of-systems approach in developing joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide personnel accompaniment to a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff by direction of combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Percent	Of joint force personnel received and integrated into the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff in accordance with established procedures.
M3	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) effects designed for the operational environment (OE) are affected by late

		arrivals of staff personnel.
M4	Hours	To approve joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff key position augmentation by Service.
M5	Hours	Lag between the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) common operational picture (COP) and the real-world situation.
M6	Hours	For joint force headquarters (core element) (JFHQ [CE]) personnel to brief and update other JFHQ staff members on situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the crisis.
M7	Hours	To augment and facilitate an effects approach to planning and operations in joint force headquarters (JFHQ) boards, centers, cells, and working groups.
M8	Hours	To submit request for joint force headquarters (JFHQ) joint manning document (JMD) shortfalls to the Joint Staff (JS) J-1 or submit requirement through contracting channels.

ST 5.4.3.4.2 Deploy a Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ) as a Joint Task Force (JTF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Sep-2021

Description: Deploy a standing joint force headquarters (SJFHQ) as an operational joint task force (JTF) with its flag or general officer serving as the JTF commander.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0

Notes: While the standing joint force headquarters SJFHQ can serve as the core of a joint task force (JTF) staff, it is not meant to be a fully operational headquarters without significant augmentation, mission specific plugs, and having appropriate liaison officers assigned.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Loss rate for attacking systems (of total sorties).
M2	Percent	Of attacking systems penetrate to target to deliver ordnance.
M3	Percent	Of attacked targets incurring desired damage levels.
M4	Percent	Of scheduled time, used for execution of strategic target program.
M5	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapon capability destroyed.
M6	Yes/No	Engage targets with available nuclear delivery systems to delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and the enemys will to fight or overcome a critical enemy advantage gained as the result of enemy use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons.
M7	Number	Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission.
M8	Incidents	Of errors in crew force response when execution directed by the President.
M9	Percent	Of mission completed as planned.
M10	Percent	Of uncovered targets, not due to enemy action.
M11	Percent	Of crew response and authentication of emergency action messages (EAMs).

ST 5.4.4 Coordinate Security Cooperation (SC)**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 10-Jun-2024**Description:** Provide military assessment, planning, and/or interaction with United States (US) missions, foreign defense establishments, and/or other entities.

References: JP 3-20, JP 1 Vol 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01 Series, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This task pertains to the mandate for combatant commands (CCMD), Military Departments (MILDEP), and defense agencies to conduct international engagement activities. It typically requires assessment of the area of responsibility (AOR), development of combatant command campaign plans (CCP) with supporting plans and orders, programming and application of resources, subjective and objective metrics of measurement, and Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) interaction. These activities should foster common threat awareness, coalition building, and interoperability. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional warfare and irregular warfare (IW). This task may build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to partner nations (PN).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M2	Instances	Of engagement between combatant command (CCMD), country team, and PN authorities.
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M4	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M5	Yes/No	Does Security cooperation (SC) strategy provide direction to subordinate units, government, and non-governmental supporting

		agencies?
M6	Yes/No	Are near-term (within the year) objectives established in country plans?
M7	Yes/No	Are long-term objectives established in country plans?
M8	Yes/No	Are nongovernmental agencies integrated into country plans?
M9	Yes/No	Are theater objectives, activities and country priorities clearly articulated in country plans?
M10	Yes/No	Is there Department of Defense (DoD) security cooperation guidance in security cooperation (SC) strategy and/or country campaign plans?
M11	Yes/No	Are country plans reviewed or update within 12 months?
M12	Yes/No	Are country plans in existence for applicable theater of operations?
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct security cooperation (SC)?
M14	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC).
M15	Percent	Of PN security forces who achieve predetermined standards upon completion of Security Cooperation (SC) activity.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.5 Conduct Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Plan, direct, execute, and/or monitor operations in the information environment (OIE).

References: **JP 3-04**, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.15 Series (TS), CJCSI 3120.08 Series (TS), CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 3211.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: This task may include employing information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. If planning or execution denotes gaps in capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force. Inherent informational aspects include, but are not limited to, physical attributes of the capabilities and forces involved; the duration, location, and timing of the situation or activity; and any other characteristics that convey information to an observer. Inherent informational aspects, along with the context within which the activity occurs (i.e., the background, setting, or surroundings), are processed through an individual's worldview to make sense of what is happening. In automated systems, programming and algorithms take the place of worldview. Inherent informational aspects are similar to nonverbal communication; they are the "body language" of activities. This task may affect will, awareness, perceptions, attitudes, emotions, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior. This task typically involves planning and directing activities and operations to achieve objectives by informing audiences; influencing external relevant actors; attacking, exploiting, and denying relevant actor(s) information, information networks, and information systems; and protecting friendly information, information networks, and information systems. Strategic theater-level efforts may include coordination with and across elements of the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State, Country Teams, commercial partners (contractors), and various interagency partners. Effective planning and execution with coalition forces, international partners, local populations, or others may require inputs and perspectives that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, cultural knowledge, and advanced psychological, sociological, or social science knowledge (often supplied by contract support personnel) to fully understand and act upon (or within) an

operational environment (OE). This task may include coordination of all public communication activities with public affairs (PA).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have operations in the information environment (OIE) coordination policies and procedures been implemented in the operational area (OA)?
M2	Yes/No	Has a theater OIE cell been established?
M3	Percent	Of exercises that include OIE training objectives.
M4	Percent	Of enemy operations disrupted, cancelled, or modified as a result of OIE.
M5	Yes/No	Have OIE cell personnel (to include augmentees) been assigned?
M6	Yes/No	Are theater OIE planners involved in the targeting, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), and joint planning processes?
M7	Hours	To submit information requirements (IR) for theater OIE planning.
M8	Days	To develop the review and approval process.
M9	Yes/No	Are theater OIE planners read onto relevant special technical operations (STO) programs?
M10	Yes/No	Do the theater plans reflect the OIE supported/supporting relationships identified in the Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORD)?
M11	Percent	Of theater OIE-related objectives achieved.
M12	Hours	To publish supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for OIE targets and actions.
M13	Hours	To identify information required for

		theater OIE planning.
M14	Hours	To identify resources to conduct and/or support OIE.
M15	Hours	To allocate theater area OIE resources.
M16	Number	Of theater information planners who are not joint OIE planning course graduates or who do not have relevant graduate-level education.
M17	Yes/No	Do the theater area plans reflect national-level OIE guidance?
M18	Yes/No	Is OIE guidance being incorporated into theater area contingency planning?
M19	Yes/No	Is OIE guidance integrated into combatant command campaign plans (CCP)?
M20	Yes/No	Have resource requirements been identified to conduct/support OIE?
M21	Hours/Days	To develop proposed OIE planning guidance.
M22	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to measure theater-level information OIE effectiveness?
M23	Days	To assess theater-level OIE effectiveness.
M24	Yes/No	Is theater-level planning for OIE consistent with overall United States government (USG) strategic communication objectives?
M25	Yes/No	Have the OIE intelligence requirements (IR) been identified?
M26	Percent	Of mission essential United States (US) command and control (C2) communication systems and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) remaining after enemy C2 attack, electromagnetic attack (EA), or computer network attack.
M27	Number	Of information systems (IS) capable of instantaneous detection of hostile

		attack and incorporating fully automated defend/repair/restore capabilities.
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M29	Yes/No	Is there an adequate number of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in relevant languages?
M30	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of the OIE campaign and anticipate effects.
M31	Percent	Of required planners, resources, and capabilities available to support OIE.
M32	Percent	Of personnel that have met training/experience qualifications stated in operations in the information environment (OIE) policy.
M33	Percent	Of OIE planners who are Joint Information Operations Planning Course (JIOPC) graduates or have relevant graduate-level education.
M34	Hours/Days	To develop a communications synchronization matrix and distribute it to relevant leadership and operators.
M35	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 5.5.1 Coordinate Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Coordinate operations in the information environment (OIE) throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) and/or with interagency, allied, coalition, commercial (contracted) support, and other organizations.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.15 Series (TS),

CJCSI 3120.08 Series (TS), CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: Commands synchronize operations in the information environment (OIE) with other operations to create desired effects and behaviors, reinforce or increase combat power, and gain advantage in the information environment (IE). This task may include employing information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. If planning or execution denotes gaps in capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force. This task may affect will, awareness, perceptions, attitudes, emotions, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior. This typically involves planning and conducting activities and operations in the IE to achieve objectives by informing audiences; influencing external relevant actors; attacking, exploiting, and denying relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems; and protecting friendly information, information networks, and information systems. OIE leverage information to deny competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actors the ability to act in and through the IE to negatively affect the joint force or joint force actions in the operational environment (OE). This protects the joint force's will, awareness, understanding, and ability to maintain freedom of action in and through the IE. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to subordinate command requests for operations in the information environment (OIE) support or coordination.
M2	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition resources and capabilities considered in theater area of operations (AO) OIE planning, as required?
M3	Yes/No	Have resource requirements been coordinated with higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M4	Yes/No	Has interagency coordination and deconfliction occurred?

M5	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been promulgated as required?
M6	Yes/No	Have the OIE intelligence requirements (IR) been submitted?
M7	Yes/No	Is the theater OIE cell organized to perform theater area coordination (including external augmentation)?
M8	Yes/No	Is there a process to capture, review, and submit OIE lessons learned?
M9	Days	To publish theater-level OIE lessons learned.
M10	Yes/No	Do mechanisms exist to verify coordination between core, supporting and related OIE capabilities?
M11	Yes/No	Are lessons learned being incorporated into theater OIE planning?
M12	Yes/No	Does theater-level OIE guidance address component inputs?
M13	Yes/No	Have theater OIE planners coordinated and deconflicted trans-regional information strategies and objectives?
M14	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information campaigns and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.10 DELETED Direct Electronic Warfare (EW)

ST 5.5.10.1 DELETED Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

ST 5.5.10.2 DELETED Direct Electronic Attack (EA)

ST 5.5.10.3 DELETED Direct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

ST 5.5.10.4 DELETED Direct Electronic Protection (EP)

ST 5.5.2 Assess Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Determine the overall effectiveness of operations in the information environment (OIE).

References: **JP 3-04**, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: Operations in the information environment (OIE) may affect will, awareness, perceptions, attitudes, emotions/affect, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior. Thus, OIE may create conditions or effects or achieve outcomes consistent with, or in support of, the commander's objectives. This task typically involves activities to assess effectiveness of OIE to inform audiences; influence external relevant actors; attack, exploit, and deny relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems; and protect friendly information, information networks, and information systems. It also assesses OIE's ability to deny competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actors the ability to act in and through the information environment (IE) to negatively affect the joint force or joint force actions in the operational environment (OE). This includes protecting the joint force's will, awareness, understanding, and ability to maintain freedom of action in and through the IE. This task involves use of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies (e.g., content analyses, narrative analyses, descriptive/inferential statistics, interviews, "temperature"/sentiment mapping, sense-making approaches, etc.) to assess the psychological (cognitive, affective, and behavioral) and technical effects of OIE. Accurate OIE assessment may require inputs and perspectives

reliant upon unique expertise, to include (but not limited to) language proficiency, regional expertise, cultural knowledge, statistical and/or analytical expertise, and advanced psychological, sociological, or social science knowledge (often supplied by contract support personnel).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the commander/staff plan and conduct operations to support the Department of Defense (DoD) strategic military narrative and/or United States (US) strategic national narrative?
M2	Yes/No	Does the commander/staff integrate operations in the information environment (OIE) assessment requirements in all phases of planning?
M3	Ratio	Of exercises that include operations in the information environment (OIE) or OIE-relevant training objectives compared to those that do not.
M4	Yes/No	Are information requirements (IR) for operations in the information environment (OIE) assessments submitted in a timely and continuous process?
M5	Yes/No	Are J2 analysts knowledgeable on the measures of performance (MOP), measures of effectiveness (MOE), and MOE indicators (MOEI) related to the particular operations in the information environment (OIE), and what they need to look for in intelligence?
M6	Yes/No	Is intelligence and other data supporting operations in the information environment (OIE) assessment analyzed in a timely and continuous process?
M7	Days/Months	To identify and assess the effectiveness of operations in the information environment (OIE)/efforts to produce psychological effects.

M8	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function provide timely and proper (as defined in assessment planning) support and analyses for operations in the information environment (OIE) assessment?
M9	Yes/No	Does joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) include information environment characterizations and baselines?
M10	Yes/No	Does the J2/intelligence function provide well-developed behavioral baselines for assessing adversary and target audience behaviors?
M11	Percentage	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize/evaluate operations in the information environment (OIE) assessment-relevant intelligence, including consideration of second/third-order effects.
M12	Percentage	Of operations in the information environment (OIE) personnel support provided from supporting establishment/"reach back" capabilities.
M13	Percentage	Of operations in the information environment (OIE) personnel who understand the regional media environment and can conduct content analyses.
M14	Percentage	Of personnel understanding regional/political dynamics and relationships within the operational area (OA).
M15	Percentage	Of personnel who understand and can apply socio-cultural/human terrain information.
M16	Percentage	Of personnel who understand and can apply foreign public opinion and perceptions data.

M17	Percentage	Of public affairs personnel who understand and can apply traditional and social media assessment data.
M18	Percentage	Of billeted operations analysts available.
M19	Percentage	Of operations in the information environment (OIE) personnel able to translate and exploit information in native or mission-relevant language(s).
M20	Yes/No	Does the joint force inform target audiences/relevant actors?
M21	Number	Of conventional, social media, and other capabilities used to inform target audience(s) (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Pinterest, radio, etc.).
M22	Yes/No	Does the joint force influence target audiences/relevant actors?
M23	Yes/No	Does the joint force shape the perceptions, attitudes, cognition, affect, or behavior of mission-relevant foreign audiences?
M24	Number	Of behavior changes favorable to operations in the information environment (OIE) objectives.
M25	Number	Of influential actors speaking/behaving in a manner consistent with United States (US) objectives.
M26	Yes/No	Does the joint force attack/exploit information, information networks, and/or information systems to create desired effect(s) (deter, disrupt, degrade, etc)?
M27	Yes/No	Does the joint force protect/defend information, information networks, and/or information systems?
M28	Yes/No	Does operations in the information environment (OIE) leverage/exploit competitor and adversary biases, heuristics, and/or cognitive error?

M29	Yes/No	Does the commander ensure awareness of, and employ approaches to control for or mitigate, undesirable effects of friendly and allied biases, heuristics, and cognitive error?
M30	Yes/No	Does the force anticipate, plan for, assess, respond to, mitigate, and/or exploit intended and unintended effects of operations in the information environment (OIE)?
M31	Yes/No	Do operations in the information environment (OIE) activities influence relevant actor or target audience perceptions, behavior (action or inaction), and/or human and automated decision-making?
M32	Yes/No	Do relevant actors or target audiences exhibit desired behaviors after operations in the information environment (OIE) were conducted?
M33	Yes/No	Do relevant actor(s) or target audience(s) change behavior(s) after operations in the information environment (OIE) were conducted?
M34	Yes/No	Do operations in the information environment (OIE) activities contribute to disrupt, deny, degrade, corrupt, or destroy adversaries'/competitors' informational capabilities or power?
M35	Hours/Days	To assess operations in the information environment (OIE) effectiveness.
M36	Ratio	Of operations in the information environment (OIE) and OIE-related objectives achieved compared to those not achieved.
M37	Hours/Days	To coordinate measures of effect (MOE) considerations with the targeting board for action.
M38	Week(s)	To provide complete combat assessment of operations in the

		information environment (OIE) activities to the joint force commander (JFC).
M39	Yes/No	Does the joint force evaluate/assess measures of performance (MOP), measures of effectiveness (MOE), and MOE indicators (MOEI), including quantitative and qualitative measures, with regards to OIE?
M40	Yes/No	Does the joint force develop objectives with measurable and observable (quantitative and qualitative) measures of performance (MOP), measures of effectiveness (MOE), and MOE indicators (MOEI) in order to evaluate progress towards achieving the commander's desired objectives and conditions?
M41	Percentage	Of the time operations in the information environment (OIE) operational and assessment data or intelligence is available to support current, on-going, or imminent operations.
M42	Yes/No	Are joint force operational best practices/lessons learned reported and/or warehoused?
M43	Percentage	Of information systems (IS) detecting hostile attack and incorporating fully automated defend/repair/restore capabilities.
M44	Yes/No	Does the commander ensure the design, planning, and conduct of activities to inoculate the force against misinformation/disinformation and psychologically "harden the wetware" of the force against competitor, adversarial, enemy, or other malign influence efforts?
M45	Percentage	Of reconnaissance assets dedicated to, or employed in, theater operations in

		the information environment (OIE) assessment consistent with active plans.
M46	Yes/No	Does the joint force assess integrated operations in the information environment (OIE) with allies and inter-organizational partners?
M47	Yes/No	Are indicators provided to/shared with management/operators for enhanced reporting of measures of performance (MOP), measures of effectiveness (MOE), and MOE indicators (MOEI)?

ST 5.5.3 Establish and Monitor Information Security Policy, Plans, Programs, or Direction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Establish and/or monitor information security policy; develop plans; and/or monitor programs and their direction.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, DoDI 5200.01

Notes: This task may include support to daily command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence and the development of programs and guidance for information security.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is research and/or analysis conducted to determine competing and/or complementary United States (US) and other-party goals, and possible strategies and courses of action (COA) to achieve goals?
M2	Yes/No	Are perceptions, knowledge, and/or factors that influence particular targets evaluated?
M3	Yes/No	Are target information-gathering interests and activities identified?
M4	Yes/No	Are means selected to convey or deny

		information and indicators and/or plans developed for general phasing of those means?
M5	Yes/No	Are tasks identified that are required to prepare and execute implementing actions and to supervise overall execution?
M6	Yes/No	Are themes and actions identified to be stressed and/or avoided?
M7	Yes/No	Are assets necessary to execute plan identified?

ST 5.5.4 Plan Cross-Boundary Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Plan and/or coordinate operations in the information environment (OIE) across command boundaries for combatant commanders (CCDR).

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01

Notes: This task involves integrating the planning of operations in the information environment (OIE) with global campaign plans (GCP), regional campaign plans (RCP), functional campaign plans (FCP), and/or combatant command campaign plans (CCP). Planning may involve OIE authorities, command relationships, and/or required information capabilities. This may include coordination with communities such as intelligence, law enforcement, etc. with their own authorities, responsibilities, or boundaries. OIE are the integrated employment, during military operations, of information capabilities and activities, such as electromagnetic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), and operations security (OPSEC), in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, such as cyberspace operations (CO) and public affairs (PA), to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own. This task may include employing information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational

aspects. If planning or execution denotes gaps in capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are operational-level operations in the information environment (OIE) capabilities integrated to support efforts to create and maintain strategic-level planning documents?
M2	Yes/No	Are operational Department of Defense (DoD) OIE capabilities planned, integrated, and/or coordinated across geographic areas of (trans-regional) responsibility or across OIE core capabilities?
M3	Yes/No	Are taskings from higher headquarters (HHQ) provided to other joint commands and/or service components, as necessary, for the synchronization of all OIE operational and tactical mission planning and execution needs?
M4	Yes/No	Is integration of specific target nominations coordinated with OIE mission planning partners through the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)?
M5	Yes/No	Are core, supporting, and related capabilities coordinated with Joint Information Operations Warfare Center (JIOWC) for integration?
M6	Yes/No	Is public affairs (PA) included in OIE planning to ensure synchronization of strategic communications activities?

ST 5.5.6 Manage Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Plan, synchronize, coordinate, and/or integrate military information support operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DoD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05 Series

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) provide combatant commanders (CCDR) a means to support the intended ends of the United States Government's (USG) use of the diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of national power. CCDRs integrate and synchronize MISO with broader USG policy and strategy to ensure that they support and achieve USG objectives. Additionally, they use MISO to influence foreign audiences' policy, decisions, ability to govern, ability to command, will to fight, will to comply, and will to support. MISO, along with other specialized capabilities such as civil-military operations (CMO), public affairs (PA), cyberspace operations (CO), operations security (OPSEC), deception activities, and the integration of the inherent informational aspect of operations, provide the ways and means to influence relevant actors. MISO convey selected information and indicators to adversaries, potential adversaries, and foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. To manage MISO, commands establish a MISO program with associated authorities, develop and maintain MISO plans and supporting plans, and execute MISO activities. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated and synchronized with national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities?
M2	Hours	To request intelligence community (IC) and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IR) from the start of planning.

M3	Hours	To identify required information for military information support operations (MISO) planning in support of United States Government (USG) and Department of Defense (DoD) objectives.
M4	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners?
M5	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) product approval delegated to the appropriate level?
M6	Days	To develop and forward a military information support operations (MISO) program for approval.
M7	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) activities included in the targeting board output?
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated into combatant commander (CCDR) plans and operations?
M9	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information activities?
M10	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated across the combatant commander (CCDR) staffs?
M11	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans and operations coordinated and synchronized with national MISO activities?
M12	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) resources and capabilities factored into theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M13	Yes/No	Are commercial resources and

		capabilities considered in theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M14	Yes/No	Are sufficient military information support operations (MISO) planners available to meet combatant commander (CCDR) planning and coordination requirements?
M15	Yes/No	Has a military information support operations (MISO) capabilities brief been given to combatant commander (CCDR) leadership?
M16	Yes/No	Is the theater military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint planning process?
M17	Yes/No	Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military information support operations (MISO) execution in theater?
M18	Yes/No	Has the requirement for military information support operations (MISO)-related contracting been identified to the contracting activity?
M19	Yes/No	Are theater military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with supporting interagency partners?
M20	Yes/No	Are interagency resources and capabilities factored into theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M21	Percent	Of coordinated military information support operations (MISO) missions/operations that achieve their aim or objective.
M22	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled which determine military information support operations (MISO).
M23	Percent	Of required conventional forces

		cultural experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M24	Percent	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M25	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)?
M26	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)?
M27	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M28	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M29	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.6.1 Conduct Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Develop and/or deliver influential messages. Coordinate the execution of actions affecting the behavior of selected target audiences (TA) across the competition continuum.

References: **JP 3-53**, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This task includes the integration of all information activities within planning and execution. This task may include coordination of public

communication activities with public affairs (PA). This task may require regional expertise to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, adversaries, potential adversaries, local populations, as well as to understand and shape the operational and information environments (OE and IE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. It may also require proficiency in understanding Department of State (DOS)/embassy/interagency tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with efforts supporting partner nations (PN) as the ability to acquire appropriate authorities and permissions is necessary to execute military information support operations (MISO). MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing MISO and other information and supporting and related activities?
M2	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) advice/counsel provided to leadership on proposed policy and operations?
M3	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the combatant commander (CCDR) for guidance and intent?
M4	Yes/No	Did forces arrive on date requested?
M5	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to collect, assess, and counter adversary influence activity?
M6	Yes/No	Has the military information support operations (MISO) plan been developed in accordance with commander's intent and desired effects?
M7	Hours	To confirm/revise military information support operations (MISO) plan after warning order (WARNORD) receipt.
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill combatant command (CCMD)

		and component requirements?
M9	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning?
M10	Yes/No	Has the commander articulated intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)?
M11	Weeks	From planning directive until military information support operations (MISO) efforts begin.
M12	Yes/No	Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TA) for desired effect identified?
M13	Yes/No	Does the theater military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M14	Yes/No	Do the theater military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the theater MISO plan and the doctrinal MISO process?
M15	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination and required support procedures in place?
M16	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products developed within established time frames.
M17	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames.
M18	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M19	Percent	Of desired effects created through military information support operations (MISO) actions.
M20	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) target audience (TA)

		that displays the desired behavior.
M21	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been identified?
M22	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been requested?
M23	Months	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets.
M24	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on the joint manning document (JMD)?
M25	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled.
M26	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOP) and measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M27	Percent	Conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M28	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M29	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M30	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M31	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO).

M32	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M33	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M34	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M35	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.7 Direct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Direct and/or control military actions involving cyberspace operations (CO) for the missions of offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-85, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series

Notes: All actions in cyberspace that are not cyberspace-enabled activities are taken as part of one of three cyberspace missions: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations. Centrally controlled cyberspace operations (CO) may be integrated and synchronized with the combatant commander's (CCDR) regional or local CO, conducted by forces assigned or attached to the CCDR, or in support of the CCDR. For these reasons, there may be times when command and control (C2) of forces executing simultaneous global CO and theater CO is conducted using supported/supporting command relationships under separate, but synchronized, chains of command. CO are integrated and synchronized by the supported commander into their concept of operations (CONOPS), detailed plans and orders, and specific joint operations. The Department of Defense (DoD) relies on protected DoDIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance been developed?
M2	Yes/No	Does theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance comply with Department of Defense (DoD) policy and presidential directives?
M3	Yes/No	Has theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance been promulgated?
M4	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into theater planning?
M5	Yes/No	Are target sets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions identified?
M6	Yes/No	Has attack quality access been identified/developed for cyberspace operations (CO) target sets?
M7	Yes/No	Have theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) been established?
M8	Yes/No	Is intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO) planning provided?
M9	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities identified to theater-level planners?
M10	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities available?
M11	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to address cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps based on (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [DOTMLPF]) analysis?
M12	Yes/No	Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)?
M13	Yes/No	Is adversary/neutral cyberspace operations (CO) considered in planning?
M14	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) requirements being forwarded to the

		Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)?
M15	Yes/No	Have theater cyberspace operations (CO) operational requirements been forwarded to United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)?
M16	Percent	Of theater-level exercises that include cyberspace operations (CO).
M17	Percent	Of theater-level experiments that include cyberspace operations (CO).
M18	Percent	Of cyberspace operations (CO) training objectives met during exercises.
M19	Percent	Of cyberspace operations (CO) objectives met during experiments.
M20	Yes/No	Since last review of manning documents (billets/access/skill set) for cyberspace operations (CO).
M21	Yes/No	Have resources based on doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis been allocated to conduct/support cyberspace operations (CO)?
M22	Yes/No	Is theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance synchronized/de-conflicted?
M23	Months	Since last review of theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) policy.
M24	Yes/No	Is a cyberspace operations (CO) coordination cell process established (i.e., boards, centers, cells, and working groups, etc.)?
M25	Yes/No	Do target nominations contain information to create desired effects via cyberspace operations (CO) actions to achieve objectives?
M26	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO)?
M27	Yes/No	Has a review of cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence requirements been

		accomplished?
M28	Yes/No	Is mission planning and analysis conducted?
M29	Yes/No	Is mission reporting in accordance with operational control (OPCON) governance conducted?
M30	Operations	Of simultaneous directly executed defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). (>= 2 operations)
M31	Hours	To receive and process orders. (<= 24 hours)

ST 5.5.7.1 Synchronize Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Synchronize and/or integrate cyberspace operations (CO) to obtain or retain freedom of maneuver in cyberspace, accomplish joint force commander (JFC) objectives, deny freedom of action to the threat, and/or enable other operational activities.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-09, JP 3-85, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series

Notes: All actions in cyberspace that are not cyberspace-enabled activities are taken as part of one of three cyberspace missions: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), or Department of Defense information network (DoDIN) operations. These three mission types comprehensively cover the activities of the cyberspace forces. The successful execution of cyberspace operations (CO) involves integration and synchronization of these missions. Centrally controlled cyberspace operations (CO) may be integrated and synchronized with the combatant commander's (CCDR) regional or local CO, across or between combatant commands (CCMD), conducted by forces assigned or attached to the CCDR, or in support of the CCDR. For these reasons, there may be times when command and control (C2) of forces executing simultaneous global CO and theater CO is conducted using supported/supporting command relationships under separate, but synchronized, chains of command. The Department of Defense (DoD) relies on protected DoDIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are guidance and procedures in place to provide situational awareness (SA) for cyberspace operations (CO)?
M2	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized throughout the range of military operations?
M3	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized with theater-wide operations?
M4	Yes/No	Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) coordinated with multinational partners in accordance with applicable guidance?
M5	Yes/No	Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency partners in accordance with applicable guidance?
M6	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?
M7	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to determine collateral cyberspace operations (CO) effects?
M8	Yes/No	Has cyberspace operations (CO) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan as required?
M9	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) exercises that include cyberspace operations (CO).
M10	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) experiments that include cyberspace operations (CO).
M11	Yes/No	Is adversary/neutral cyberspace operations (CO) considered in planning?
M12	Yes/No	Is a cyberspace operations (CO) guidance established within subordinate organizations?
M13	Yes/No	Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to

		affect the target?
M14	Yes/No	Is the cyber operations-integrated planning element (CO-IPE) able to provide planning, executing, and training requirement support to combatant command (CCMD) exercises?
M15	Yes/No	Is the cyber operations-integrated planning element (CO-IPE) able to provide support and integration to all required supporting plans, annexes, and appendixes for combatant command (CCMD) deliberate and crisis planning?
M16	Yes/No	Is the cyber operations-integrated planning element (CO-IPE) able to receive, process, and deliver request for support (RFS) between supporting and supported commands?

ST 5.5.7.2 Provide Cyberspace Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Provide cyberspace attack capabilities to create denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) in cyberspace or manipulation of information.

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-09

Notes: Cyberspace attack actions may be apparent (noticeable) to system operators or users, either immediately or eventually, since they remove some user functionality. Cyberspace attack actions are a form of fires, are taken as part of an offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) or defensive cyberspace operations-response actions (DCO-RA) mission, are coordinated with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and are carefully synchronized with planned fires in the physical domains. Consider commercial source equities, as the Department of Defense (DoD) relies on protected commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Days	From time of request until decision is made to conduct cyberspace attack.
M2	Hours	From time of approval to execution of cyberspace attack.
M3	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to select the appropriate cyberspace attack capability to create a desired effect against a specific target?
M4	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to develop cyberspace attack target sets?
M5	Percent	Of cyberspace attack target sets developed to an actionable state.
M6	Yes/No	Have theater-level cyberspace attack rules of engagement (ROE) been established?
M7	Yes/No	Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the success of cyberspace attack operations?
M8	Yes/No	Are all targets related to cyberspace attack actions available to an interagency-level targeting process?
M9	Yes/No	Are attribution requirements being complied with?
M10	Yes/No	Is cyberspace attack synchronized with other interagency planning efforts?
M11	Yes/No	Is command and control (C2) for cyberspace attack operations clearly delineated and integrated with C2 for other offensive operations?
M12	Yes/No	Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities to conduct cyberspace attack?
M13	Yes/No	Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to affect the target?
M14	Yes/No	Have cyberspace attack operations been integrated with defensive operations?
M15	Yes/No	Has a cyberspace attack risk assessment determining risk of reverse

		engineering, blowback, and attribution been performed?
M16	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M17	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.
M18	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.

ST 5.5.7.3 Direct Defensive Cyberspace Operations Internal Defensive Measures (DCO-IDM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Direct defensive cyberspace operations - internal defensive measure (DCO-IDM) authorized actions within the defended network or portion of cyberspace.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01 Series

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations - internal defensive measures (DCO-IDM) of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) are authorized by standing order and include cyberspace defense actions to dynamically reconfirm or reestablish the security of degraded, compromised, or otherwise threatened Department of Defense (DoD) cyberspace to ensure sufficient access to enable military missions. For compromised DODIN elements, specific tactics include rerouting, reconstituting, restoring, or isolation. DCO-IDM include pro-active and aggressive internal threat hunting for advanced and/or persistent threats, as well as active internal countermeasures and responses used to eliminate threats and mitigate their effects. DoD relies on protected DODIN and commercial network segments, including internet service providers and global supply chains, over which DoD has no direct authority.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary cyberspace capabilities?
M2	Weeks	Since last theater-wide information system vulnerability assessment

		performed.
M3	Yes/No	Have incident handling and reporting procedures been established, implemented, and exercised throughout the theater?
M4	Yes/No	Are risk assessments conducted on information systems?
M5	Yes/No	Are information systems monitored in order to isolate intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten theater operations?
M6	Yes/No	Are information systems monitored in order to react to intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten theater operations?
M7	Yes/No	Is a disaster recovery plan for communication systems and intelligence systems exercised semi-annually?
M8	Yes/No	Is a continuity of operations (COOP) plan for operational missions exercised semi-annually?
M9	Days	Average number of days the system is no longer providing its mission support due to malicious activity.
M10	Yes/No	Are processes in place to determine impact to supported missions due to network attack or exploitation?
M11	Yes/No	Has theater defense in depth architecture been established?
M12	Yes/No	Is defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) synchronized/de-conflicted with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of operations in the information environment (OIE)?
M13	Yes/No	Are resources allocated to conduct forensic analysis of significant probes, intrusions, and malicious activity?
M14	Yes/No	Are processes developed to conduct forensic analysis of significant probes,

		intrusions, and malicious activity?
M15	Yes/No	Has an architecture summarizing defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) data for transmission to the common operational picture (COP) been established?

ST 5.5.7.4 Direct Cyberspace Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Direct actions to enable operations and/or intelligence collection capabilities conducted using computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-85

Notes: Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in cyberspace focuses on gathering tactical and operational information and on mapping enemy and adversary networks to support military planning. Cyberspace ISR requires appropriate deconfliction and cyberspace forces that are trained and certified to a common standard with the Intelligence Community (IC).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do theater cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) follow governing Department of Defense (DoD) or intelligence community (IC) directives, as appropriate?
M2	Yes/No	Have intelligence resources been provided for cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)?
M3	Yes/No	Does targeting follow general guidelines found in Joint Publication (JP) 3-60?
M4	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance,

		and reconnaissance (ISR) integrated (access to and information about adversary systems) into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?
M5	Yes/No	Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with theater-wide operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is there a process to determine collateral effects of cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)?
M7	Yes/No	Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities to conduct cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)?

ST 5.5.8 Manage Operations Security (OPSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2016

Description: Protect critical information and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 1, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-61, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3211.01E, CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5120.02C, CJCSI 5714.01D, CJCSM 1630.01, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task includes coordinating operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect command critical information.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) critical information identified?
M2	Yes/No	Has a threat analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?
M3	Yes/No	Has the vulnerability analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?

M4	Yes/No	Has a risk assessment been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?
M5	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) actions been identified to and approved by the Commander?
M6	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) actions been applied?
M7	Instances	Of identified reaction to operations security (OPSEC) measures.
M8	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) actions?
M9	Yes/No	Is there a theater-level operations security (OPSEC) program established?
M10	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) included in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) / and joint operation planning process (JOPP) Joint Operation Planning Process?
M11	Months	Since last operations security (OPSEC) survey.
M12	Months	Since last operations security (OPSEC) assessment.
M13	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) officer or coordinator been designated?
M14	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) working group been established?
M15	Yes/No	Has theater operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been developed?
M16	Percent	Of operations security (OPSEC) program managers that have attended OPSEC training.
M17	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been defined?
M18	Instances	Of operations security (OPSEC) disclosures of critical information.
M19	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC)

		doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) issues been identified?
M20	Yes/No	Annual operations security (OPSEC) program review conducted?
M21	Yes/No	Is there an established feedback process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) measures?
M22	Yes/No	Have required operations security (OPSEC) measures been coordinated with other core capabilities of information operations (IO)?
M23	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) survey been conducted within the past three years?
M24	Yes/No	Is there a procedure in place to report issues based on the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol?

ST 5.5.8.1 Coordinate Operations Security (OPSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Oct-2017

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands, Services, and agencies in order to protect command critical information.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01C, CJCSI 5714.01C, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has annual operations security (OPSEC) report been submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
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M2	Percent	Of subordinate organizations that have submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) review.
M3	Yes/No	Has operations security (OPSEC) critical information list been disseminated to subordinate organizations?
M4	Yes/No	Have subordinate organizations identified organization specific critical information list?
M5	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been de-conflicted across other lines of operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M7	Yes/No	Is command directed operations security (OPSEC) support provided to subordinate organizations?
M8	Yes/No	Has theater operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been disseminated to subordinate units?
M9	Instances	Of request for external operations security (OPSEC) support.
M10	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been submitted?
M11	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been forwarded to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M12	Yes/No	Do the operations security (OPSEC) programs include contract review?
M13	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) programs annual reviews been sent to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I))?
M14	Percent	Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff / combatant command

		(command authority) (CJCS / COCOM) exercises with information operations (IO) training objectives.
M15	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) integrated into critical infrastructure protection plans, policies, and strategies?

ST 5.5.9 Conduct Military Deception (MILDEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Deliberately mislead adversary decision makers or commanders as to friendly dispositions, capabilities, vulnerabilities, intentions, and operations. Influence the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) which will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission.

References: JP 3-13.4, JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3, CJCSI 3211.01F (S)

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) attempts to influence adversary decision-making processes that oppose United States (US) theater interests and goals.

Measures:

M1	Days	To form the deception planning cell.
M2	Yes/No	Have existing theater plans been reviewed for deception applicability?
M3	Hours	To initiate the deception execution cycle.
M4	Yes/No	Has execution of military deception (MILDEC) plan been assessed?
M5	Yes/No	Is military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria being monitored?
M6	Yes/No	Has military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria been achieved?
M7	Hours	To provide deception support to crisis action planning (CAP).
M8	Yes/No	Have deception priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been developed?
M9	Yes/No	Have feedback requirements in conjunction with intelligence

		community (IC) been developed?
M10	Yes/No	Is military deception (MILDEC) plan security being continuously monitored?
M11	Yes/No	Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested?
M12	Percent	Of joint military deception (MILDEC) planner's billets filled.
M13	Percent	Of assigned joint military deception (MILDEC) planners that have attended joint MILDEC training course.

ST 5.5.9.1 Coordinate Military Deception (MILDEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Aug-2017

Description: Plan military deception (MILDEC). Support objectives detailed in global campaign plans (GCPs), concept plans (CONPLANs), operation plans (OPLANs), and operation orders (OPORDs) associated with approved military campaigns and operations.

References: JP 3-13.4, JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3, CJCSI 3211.01F (S)

Notes: This concept is incorporated in the see, think, do methodology that guides military deception (MILDEC) planning, execution, and assessment and follows the five step military deception planning process. MILDEC should be planned and executed as part of the overall concept of operations (CONOPS) from its inception.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has deception plan been integrated with theater plans?
M2	Yes/No	Has deception plan been synchronized with ongoing activities?
M3	Yes/No	Have supporting deception planning efforts been integrated?
M4	Yes/No	Are ongoing deception efforts coordinated vertically and horizontally?

M5	Yes/No	Is deception termination coordinated vertically and horizontally?
M6	Yes/No	Are security requirements being coordinated?
M7	Yes/No	Are authorized military deception (MILDEC) secure channels being used to coordinate the deception plan separately from the supported plan?

ST 5.6 Provide Public Affairs (PA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-May-2016

Description: Synchronize and integrate commanders' communication efforts up and down the chain of command; and prioritize communication assets and allocate resources based on concept of operations (CONOPS), and/or the operational environment (OE).

References: JP 3-61, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Public Affairs (PA) is accomplished in support of United States Government (USG) communication efforts. Integrated communication efforts are typically accomplished through detailed public affairs (PA) annexes and proposed public affairs guidance (PPAG), and coordinate and synchronize PA annexes and PPAG with the information-related capabilities (IRCs). (a) Plan priority in-theater air and ground transportation to move media representatives, military personnel supporting PA, and their equipment. (b) Plan to provide PA resources and establish priorities for PA asset movement. (c) Provide communications assets, including Internet access and satellite or mobile telephones to PA staff and the media, if no other means of communications exist. This development effort may include coordination of public affairs (PA) information operations (IO), defense support to public diplomacy (DSPD), civil affairs (CA), coalition, host nation (HN), and interagency communication efforts to synchronize themes, messages, images, and actions. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	Developed public affairs guidance
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		(PAG) for significant military events.
M2	Yes/No	Provide public affairs (PA) advice on proposed policy and operational planning.
M3	Days	Coordinated public affairs guidance (PAG) with the Joint Staff, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD(PA)), non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and other coalition forces as necessary.
M4	Yes/No	Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities.
M5	Yes/No	Operation order(s) contained requirements for subordinate units to facilitate external/internal media coverage of identified events/operations.
M6	Yes/No	Public affairs (PA) strategy is incorporated in all phases of plans.
M7	Minutes	Provided public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points after crisis or significant events.
M8	Days	Submitted, as appropriate, proposed public affairs guidance (PAG) to higher authority for approval.
M9	Yes/No	Advised the commander on the employment of public affairs (PA) assets in theater.
M10	Minutes	Disseminated factual information about emerging events of national/international interest.
M11	Yes/No	Subordinate units received approved public affairs guidance (PAG) in time to support planning.
M12	Minutes	Advised commander on public impact of emerging events.
M13	Minutes	Identified disinformation, misinformation, recommended counterpropaganda techniques, and deconflicted with military information support operations (MISO).

M14	Minutes	Disseminated accurate information to the media to correct misinformation/disinformation.
M15	Yes/No	Produced public affairs (PA) products that meet the geographic combatant commander (CCDR) needs.
M16	Yes/No	Information environment assessment used to shape future communications activities.
M17	Yes/No	The information environment was evaluated in time to support policy and planning development.
M18	Minutes	Produced current assessment of the significant changes in the information environment.
M19	Yes/No	Planning addressed local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media in theater.
M20	Yes/No	Procedures verified for obtaining Department of State (DOS) support for early entry of reporters into the area of responsibility (AOR).
M21	Yes/No	Press operational access rules and security procedures incorporated in plans.
M22	Hours	Information for public release coordinated with appropriate commands, staffs, and agencies.
M23	Yes/No	Assessment conducted on media coverage.
M24	Yes/No	Identified events/operations, planned for execution by subordinate units, that warrant external media coverage.
M25	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

ST 5.6.1 Execute Military Public Information Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-May-2016

Description: Plan and execute a program that facilitates media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives.

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 5714.01D, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: The program will include the necessary plans and logistics support to include transportation, product transmission, embeds, personal protective equipment, etc. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Consider the positive effects operational contract support (OCS) may have on local economy in messaging.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To support crisis communication.
M2	Percent	Of phases of plan, that have incorporated public affairs (PA) strategy.
M3	Yes/No	Are media accreditation programs conducted?
M4	Hours	To conduct media training to prepare senior leaders or subject matter experts for interviews.
M5	Percent	Of major military events where the command released information prior to the media reporting.
M6	Percent	Of media support requests answered.
M7	Yes/No	Is the media included in the air movement plan for intra-theater?
M8	Yes/No	Is the media included in the air movement plan for inter-theater?
M9	Yes/No	Is transmission capability provided to

		commercial media?
M10	Number	Of requests for media access to key senior officials, denied (rejected).
M11	Hours	Provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) media pool.
M12	Hours	To disseminate corrective information identified for response.
M13	Hours	Provide information to the media after an event.
M14	Hours	To establish Joint Information Bureau(s) and Command Coalition Press Information Center(s) as required.
M15	Hours	To establish media support facilities when required.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M17	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.6.2 Coordinate Command Information Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Address command information requirements.

References: JP 3-61

Notes: Command information is communication by a military organization for an internal audience. This is also called internal information. This task may coordinate all types of applicable media, to include print, broadcast, and electronic venues.

Measures:

M1	Days	To deploy an internal broadcast
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		capability.
M2	Days	To deploy and distribute an internal broadcast reception capability.
M3	Yes/No	Was internal broadcast capability deployed?
M4	Yes/No	Are all internal information products consistent with host nation (HN) sensitivities?
M5	Percent	Of deployed personnel with access to internal information sources.
M6	Yes/No	Are messages/information identified at the command level and provided to subordinate units for command information products?
M7	Hours	To release urgent information to internal audiences after receipt.
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to coordinate internal information programs?
M9	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate internal information programs.
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate internal information programs?
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to internal information programs.

ST 5.6.3 Conduct Community Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Coordinate actions that support the relationship between military and civilian communities.

References: JP 3-61, DODD 5410.18

Notes: This effort may require close coordination with civil military operations, United States Government (USG) interagency partners, the country team, and the host nation (HN) as applicable, as well as other public communication activities (information operations [IO], defense support to public diplomacy, etc.). The program may include unit participation in civic activities, speaking engagements, use of military equipment and units, ship visits, and inclusion of local leaders and populace in military-hosted events.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop a public opinion baseline.
M2	Days	To develop and distribute guidance for Service members regarding local customs (in advance of deployment).
M3	Hours	To provide staff answers to local media questions.
M4	Yes/No	Local customs, laws, and policies addressed in public affairs planning.
M5	Yes/No	Informal/remote communications venue established with local community (e.g., telephone).
M6	Percent	Of requests for information answered from organizations and private citizens.
M7	Percent	Of requests supported that contribute to commander's intent.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct a community engagement program.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct a community engagement program.
M10	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct a community engagement program.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the

		area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct a community engagement program.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct community relations program.
M14	Yes/No	Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct community relations program?
M13	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct community relations program.
M15	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relations program?
M16	Number	Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relations program.
M17	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to conduct community relations program.
M18	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct community relations program?

ST 5.6.4 DELETED Coordinate Multimedia Production

ST 5.7 Conduct Homeland Defense (HD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-May-2024

Description: Protect United States (US) sovereignty and territory against external threats and aggression or, as directed by the President.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-08, DoDD 3020.40, DoDD 3160.01

Notes: Department of Defense (DoD) is responsible for the homeland defense (HD) mission and therefore leads the HD response with support from international partners and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. This task may include protecting defense critical infrastructure (DCI) and non-defense infrastructure, as directed.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Operations center reviews and/or analyzes threats.
M2	Daily	Operations center reports ongoing and future actions to higher headquarters, subordinate headquarters, and/or headquarters staff
M3	Days/Hours	To issue homeland defense (HD) orders to subordinate commands.

ST 5.8 Conduct Global Force Management (GFM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Conduct force management actions facilitating directed readiness, assignment, allocation, apportionment, and/or assessment of forces responding to requirements.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), DoDI 8260.03, Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task typically is conducted to manage forces responding to combatant command (CCMD) requirements. Global force management (GFM) is a group of related processes that establish strategic command and control (C2) and strategic posture and provide insight to global military force availability based on military plans and operations to support the Department of Defense's (DoD) strategic direction. It integrates directed readiness, assignment, allocation, apportionment, and assessment processes for force management and planning constructs. GFM is founded in Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.). GFM incorporates the statutory C2 processes for the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to resource the CCMDs with forces to further the DoD's

strategic objectives. Directed readiness directs the DoD to have a supply of ready and available forces to execute the national defense strategy (NDS). Assignment and allocation are the SecDef's joint force C2 mechanisms. Assignment distributes joint forces to the CCMDs. Allocation temporarily adjusts the distribution through globally integrated, risk informed, and prioritized processes. Apportionment provides an estimate for planning. Assessments identify imbalances between types and capacities of forces in the joint force and the demands on the joint force. CCMDs participate in the GFM enterprise in accordance with established policies and procedures specified in Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the assignment of forces coordinated and requested in accordance with Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG) procedures?
M2	Days/Weeks/Months	Until requests for allocated forces are submitted to Joint Staff (JS) in stipulated timeframes and procedures.
M3	Percent	Of apportioned forces requested meet combatant commander (CCDR) operation plan (OPLAN)/concept plan (CONPLAN) requirements.
M4	Percent	Of Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-approved force provider actions to other combatant commands (CCMD) that are completed.
M5	Yes/No	Have force providers met the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef) prescribed level of readiness identified in the annual Directed Readiness Table (DRT)?

ST 5.9 Manage Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Manage military actions undertaken to exploit, attack, and/or protect the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE).

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) facilitate other military actions throughout the competition continuum to achieve desired objectives and attain end states. Electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) bands are increasingly congested by civil, commercial, adversary, and/or enemy use. During peacetime, JEMSO are conducted to sense the electromagnetic environment, provide access to the EMS, and may include deconflicting use of the EMS between users and coordinating with a host nation. As a crisis escalates toward armed conflict, JEMSO may shift from EMS access coordination to EMS superiority, with coordinated military actions executed to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the DoD Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually?
M2	Yes/No	Is joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into planning?
M3	Yes/No	Is joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into operations?
M4	Yes/No	Is joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into exercises?
M5	Yes/No	Are capability gaps identified/submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) as the joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO)/electromagnetic warfare (EW) advocate?

ST 5.9.1 Direct Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Direct the use of electromagnetic warfare (EW) capabilities to sense, protect, and/or control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Electromagnetic warfare (EW) is military action involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) and directed energy (DE) to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy. EW consists of three distinct divisions: electromagnetic attack (EA), electromagnetic protection (EP), and electromagnetic support (ES).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does a theater electromagnetic warfare (EW) policy exist?
M2	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW) integrated into current theater planning?
M3	Yes/No	Is a theater-level joint force commander's electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) staff established?

ST 5.9.1.1 Direct Electromagnetic Attack (EA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Direct electromagnetic attack (EA) (e.g., electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation) against personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3320.01 series (S)

Notes: Electromagnetic attack (EA) is considered a form of fires producing effects in the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). EA may be used to deny (i.e., disrupt, degrade, destroy) and/or deceive an enemy's military electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive electromagnetic attack (EA)?
M2	Days	To create a frequency deconfliction plan.

M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electromagnetic attack (EA)?
M4	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic attack (EA) synchronized with other fires?

ST 5.9.1.2 Direct Electromagnetic Support (ES)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Mar-2022

Description: Direct electromagnetic support (ES) actions to search for, intercept, identify, and/or locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy.

References: JP 3-85, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: Electromagnetic support (ES) produces the base for joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) and fills electronic intelligence (ELINT) databases in support of intelligence collections, immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations. JIPOE integrates Operational Contract Support and the associated analysis of aspects of the Electromagnetic Operational Environment (EMOE); planning and conduct of future ES actions, may include a dependency on commercial capabilities (e.g., systems contractors).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electromagnetic support (ES) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate electromagnetic support (ES)?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electromagnetic support (ES)?

ST 5.9.1.3 Direct Electromagnetic Protection (EP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Direct electromagnetic protection (EP) actions to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), as well as naturally occurring phenomena, that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) facilitate necessary electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) access by minimizing electromagnetic interference (EMI) from friendly, neutral, adversary, and/or enemy actions. Electromagnetic Protection (EP) is not force protection or self-protection. EP is an electromagnetic spectrum (EMS)-dependent system's use of electromagnetic energy and/or physical properties to preserve itself from friendly or adversary directed or environmental effects of electromagnetic warfare (EW), thereby allowing the system to continue operating.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electromagnetic attack (EA) capabilities?
M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities, and units vulnerable to adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW).
M3	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures developed to minimize or mitigate the effects of adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW) capabilities used against friendly systems and personnel?

ST 5.9.2 Provide Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Plan and/or provide all military actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Electromagnetic warfare (EW) is a key function of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) and critical to operations and success in the dynamic electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). EW may be conducted to secure and maintain freedom of action in the EMOE for friendly forces, to deny the same to the enemy, to control the electromagnetic spectrum, or to attack the enemy. Planning and coordination of EW provide synchronization with other information capabilities, military actions, methods, or systems.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-lethal and lethal operations?
M2	Yes/No	Has electromagnetic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include the joint restricted frequency list [JRFL])?
M3	Yes/No	Is theater-level electromagnetic warfare (EW) coordinated with multinational partners?

ST 5.9.3 Maintain a Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Develop spectrum management (SM) policies and/or procedures.

References: JP 3-85, JP 3-13, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: The Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) supports planning, coordination, and operational control of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) for assigned forces under the cognizance of the communications system directorate of a staff. It may coordinate a consolidated joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) plan.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) operations?
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M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) operations?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) operations?

ST 5.9.4 Develop a Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) Plan

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Consolidate, prioritize, integrate, and/or synchronize component electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) plans and attendant electromagnetic spectrum (EMS)-use requests to produce a consolidated joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) plan.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: This task includes coordinating with the components for frequency management, cross-component electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) support, unintentional electromagnetic interference (EMI) mitigation, defining/characterizing the electromagnetic spectrum operational environment (EMOE), and conducting electromagnetic attack (EA) targeting. This task produces input to the JEMSO Appendix for operation orders (OPORD) and Joint Restricted Frequency Lists (JRFL). Under certain circumstances, this task may apply within the United States (US) with limitations and required interagency coordination. Forces may manage electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) use; process frequency, satellite access use, and host-nation support (HNS) requests; and anticipate contingency frequency requirements. EMS bands are increasingly congested by civil, commercial, adversary, and/or enemy use, and joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) coordinate deconfliction of joint force communications.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do theater-level policies and procedures exist for managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS)?
M2	Yes/No	Do host country agreements and other appropriate support documentation

		identify and address electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) use by joint forces?
M3	Yes/No	Do theater-level policies and procedures exist for resolving electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) use conflicts?

ST 5.9.5 Assure Freedom of Maneuver in the Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Feb-2022

Description: Plan and/or operate in a contested and congested electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: This task may include directing actions to preserve friendly force spectrum-dependent system performance, directing actions to diminish the enemy's spectrum-dependent capabilities, and/or conducting force maneuver.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deployable personnel trained and/or qualified to operate in a contested/congested electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) environment.
M2	Percent	Of spectrum-dependent systems certified to operate in a contested/congested electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) environment.
M3	Number	Of training events or exercises with contested/congested electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) completed annually.
M4	Yes/No	Is there an electromagnetic (EM) opposing force (OPFOR) available for contested/congested spectrum training?
M5	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures developed for contested/denied electromagnetic

		spectrum (EMS) to enable support to planning and execution of operations or staff functions?
M6	Yes/No	Is a Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Cell (JEMSOC) or electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) element established?

ST 6 Coordinate Protection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Implement protective measures to mitigate hostile actions against United States Government (USG) personnel.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-11, JP 3-31

Notes: United States Government (USG) personnel include, but is not limited to, contractors, family members, resources, facilities, and /or critical information. Some activities associated with the protection, or survivability, of the force are included under other related theater strategic-level joint tasks. This task may include identifying strategic and operational centers of gravity (COGs) and protecting them, as well as joint and multinational theater air, space, land, and sea forces; bases; facilities; and lines of communications (LOCs) from enemy strategic maneuver, concentrated enemy attack, and from the effects of chemical and biological warfare. Theater protection extends to United States (US) citizens (e.g., vaccines, antidotes, and individual protection equipment, and self-protective equipment), property, and territory within the combatant commander's (CCDR's) theater. Additionally, this task focuses on both protecting against terror attacks and general force protection within the theater.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of attacks by enemy air successful.
M2	Percent	Of attacks by enemy on theater forces, successful.
M3	Percent	Of attacks by enemy on theater support forces, successful.
M4	Percent	Of theater forces casualties from enemy attacks.
M5	Casualties	Of United States (US) non-Department

		of Defense (DOD) citizens in theater.
M6	Percent	Of forces operate in areas under control of friendly ground forces (during execution).
M7	Percent	Of forces operate under air superiority umbrella (during execution).
M8	Percent	Of forces operate within maritime superiority area (during execution).
M9	Percent	Of terrorist attacks, successful.
M10	Percent	Of forces and United States (US) citizens who receive vaccines, antidotes, and protective equipment.
M11	Percent	Of forces and United States (US) citizens who receive individual chemical/biological warfare protective training.
M12	Yes/No	Is there an in-place theater-wide system for tracking status of United States (US) personnel vaccines, antidotes, and chemical/biological protective training?
M13	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 6.1 Provide Air Defense (AD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: This task pertains to defensive counterair (DCA) activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of attacks by enemy air successful.
M2	Percent	Of degradation in forces/material movements because of enemy attacks

		(e.g., affects warfighting operating tempo [OPTEMPO]).
M3	Percent	Of degradation in warfighting operating tempo (OPTEMPO) because of enemy aerospace attacks.
M4	Percent	Of theater forces casualties from enemy air and missile attacks.
M5	Percent	Of defended asset list (DAL) defensible against theater missile threat.
M6	Percent	Of detected ballistic missile elements that provide cueing for counterforce operations.
M7	Percent	Of enemy ballistic missiles launched after depletion of friendly defensive interceptor stocks.
M8	Percent	Of forces operating under air superiority umbrella.
M9	Percent	Of friendly command and control (C2) nodes with a theater missile early warning capability.
M10	Percent	Of launched ballistic missiles destroyed before impact.
M11	Percent	Of launched cruise missiles (of all types) destroyed before impact.
M12	Percent	Of protected defended asset list (DAL) locations successfully defended.
M13	Percent	Of selected command and control (C2) nodes that receive actual theater missile early warning.
M14	Percent	Of theater assets defensible against theater missile threat.
M15	Percent	Of ballistic missile elements destroyed after launch.
M16	Percent	Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed after launch.
M17	Minutes	From detection/identification of theater missile elements to ordnance release against validated theater missile target.
M18	Percent	Of approved early warning capabilities provided to regional partners.

M19	Percent	Of interceptor stocks meet the required operational posture level.
M20	Minutes	Of defended assets list (DAL) requirements having sourced air and missile defense capability.
M21	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 6.1.1 Process Air and Missile Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Conduct target nomination procedures of adversary air and/or missile capabilities.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: This task includes nominating targets within the joint targeting cycle. This task may include nomination of targets for attack to achieve desired effects. This process typically exploits predetermined target sets or pre-planned responses to targets of opportunity.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To pair an interceptor or missile with a target.
M2	Percent	Of attacks paired with defensive forces.
M3	Percent	Of days attacks, paired with interceptor aircraft or missiles sites already committed.
M4	Percent	Of enemy feints ignored.
M5	Percent	Of enemy offensive air threats to strategic environment identified.
M6	Percent	Of identified enemy offensive air threats, targeted prior to disrupting friendly operations.
M7	Percent	Of interceptor forces uncommitted when enemy targets present in system.
M8	Percent	Of main raids, paired with defensive forces.

M9	Percent	Of missile sites not committed because of conflict with interceptor aircraft.
M10	Percent	Of raids that penetrate to target and inflict damage which hinders military operations.
M11	Percent	Of targets not destroyed in first pairing, reattacked or re-paired.
M12	Seconds	To identify a new track through electronic or procedural means or to declare an unknown.

ST 6.1.2 DELETED Provide Airspace Control Measures

ST 6.1.3 Establish Space Support Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Establish and/or communicate combatant command (CCMD) requirements to initiate and/or sustain force enhancement operations from space systems.

References: JP 3-14, JP 4-10, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Space force enhancement operations are conducted to enable or support terrestrial forces. Requests for on-orbit system support may occur across the competition continuum based upon requirements for effective freedom of action. United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) would normally act as liaison to appropriate agencies to ensure supported command requirements are met. Additionally, space components are assigned to combatant commands (CCMD). USSPACECOM works with these components to facilitate mutual space support. USSPACECOM may require other CCMDs to support USSPACECOM with CCMD-assigned space capabilities. Organic forces may not be adequate to address all requirements; commands may consider commercial capabilities using operational contract support (OCS), if required.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To review space requirements as part of crisis response.
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M2	Months	Since space requirements reviewed (in peacetime).
M3	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) have on-orbit assets available for them.
M4	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) require emergency measures to fill.
M5	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) returned for lack of adequate information for processing and decision.
M6	Percent	Of space-borne force enhancement requirements coordinated with appropriate agencies and scheduled before execution.
M7	Percent	Of time a crisis results in significant degradation of peacetime coverage by on-orbit assets.

ST 6.1.4 Organize Air Defense (AD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Organize and/or coordinate the forces to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include organizing and coordinating the use of all available air defense (AD) capabilities of friendly forces. It includes the use of aircraft, surface-to-air missiles (SAM), antiaircraft artillery (AAA), cyberspace operations (CO), electromagnetic warfare (EW), multiple sensors, and other available weapons and capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of air defense (AD) assets moved into
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		theater in accordance with established timelines.
M2	Percent	Of enemy aircraft reach weapons release range before being engaged.
M3	Percent	Of interceptor aircraft integrated into theater air defense (AD) system.
M4	Percent	Of interceptor bases respond to tasking with aircraft on alert.
M5	Percent	Of multi-role aircraft integrated into air defense (AD) system for alert or airborne divert.
M6	Percent	Of paired targets survive until they deliver ordnance.
M7	Percent	Of surface-to-air missile (SAM) units can accept tasking because site on alert.
M8	Percent	Of surface-to-air missile (SAM) units unable to respond to tasking because they have not reloaded missiles.
M9	Percent	Of targets require reattack before being destroyed.
M10	Percent	Of unknown targets, successfully intercepted and identified.

ST 6.1.5 Organize Missile Defense (MD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Organize and/or coordinate forces to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include providing early warning of missile attacks, as well as distribution of this warning to joint, combined, and multinational forces. This task may also include activities to disrupt the enemy's missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive and active missile defense (MD); attack operations; and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence measures.

Measures:

M1	Days	To destroy all known fixed launch sites.
M2	Percent	Of daily decline in number of ballistic or cruise missiles launched from land-based mobile launchers.
M3	Percent	Of defended asset list (DAL) locations, defensible against theater missile threat.
M4	Yes/No	Were known fixed launch sites threatening United States (US) interests destroyed?
M5	Percent	Of launched ballistic missiles, destroyed before impact.
M6	Percent	Of launched cruise missiles, destroyed before impact.
M7	Percent	Of protected defended asset list (DAL) locations, successfully defended.
M8	Percent	Of theater missile defense assets, moved into theater in accordance with established timelines.
M9	Minutes	Of warning provided to targeted assets prior to threat arrival.
M10	Percent	Of ballistic missile elements destroyed before launch.
M11	Percent	Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed before launch.
M12	Percent	Of ballistic missile elements destroyed after launch.
M13	Percent	Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed after launch.
M14	Minutes	From detection/identification of theater missile elements to ordnance release against validated theater missile target.

ST 6.1.6 Coordinate Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Provide the connectivity and/or personnel to receive and send integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA).

References: JP 3-27, JP 2-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: This task covers integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) of a missile attack originating from or placing at risk targets within designated areas.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of anomalous reports.
M2	Minutes	After launch, combatant commander (CCDR) provided assured warning of ballistic missile (BM) launch.
M3	Minutes	For a theater to receive event data over data circuits.
M4	Minutes	From initial notification until establishment of a missile event conference.
M5	Percent	Of detected ballistic missile (BM) launches provided cueing for counterforce operations.
M6	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) specified areas of interest covered for ballistic missile (BM) warning.
M7	Number	Of instances of assets not available to maintain continuous stereo (2 satellites) for theater area of interest (AOI) coverage.

ST 6.1.7 Conduct Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Employ defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy ballistic missiles (BM), or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-27

Notes: Planning for ballistic missile defense (BMD) may include coordination for launch warnings, attack assessments, and/or other aspects of missile defense (MD), either through the supported combatant command (CCMD) or

directly with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), if authorized. Potential ballistic missile (BM) threats would be identified, located, and assessed for risk to the joint force.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of an Engagement Sequence Group (ESG) (ESG-sensors, weapons, and command and control [C2]) available to meet commander's intent to defend against attacking missiles of defended area.
M2	Percent	Of protected prioritized defended asset list (DAL) locations successfully defended.
M3	Percent	Of trained and certified available crews (OPG, COG, CCC, MDE, FDC) to support staff planning and operational employment of missile defense architecture in various boards and cells.
M4	Hours	To issue combatant commander's (CCDR) intent after receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order.
M5	Yes/No	Has appropriate alert or increased readiness of forces capable of conducting ballistic missile defense (BMD) ops (REDCON, OPSCAP, PROCAP) been achieved?
M6	Yes/No	Have appropriate planning options to put new missile threats at risk during deliberate planning and upon CJCS approval been coordinated?
M7	Percent	Of a combatant command's (CCMD) ballistic missile defense (BMD) operational forces trained to meet joint mission essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M8	Yes/No	Were command, control, battle management, and communications or comparable systems used?

M9	Percent	Of ballistic missile defense (BMD) units receiving orders in time to plan and execute.
M10	Yes/No	Were adequate command and control (C2) nodes and comms networks available for execution of mission?
M11	Yes/No	Was a timely weapons release authority (WRA) decision issued after launch of ballistic missile attacks on the United States (US)?
M12	Yes/No	Did key decision makers receive critical information from the command, control, battle management and communications or comparable system in a timely manner?
M13	Percent	Of launched ballistic missiles destroyed before impact.

ST 6.2 Coordinate Force Protection (FP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Dec-2024

Description: Identify and/or reduce friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. Protect forces, assets, and/or capabilities.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-11

Notes: This task may include the safeguarding of friendly strategic and operational centers of gravity (COG), critical capabilities, and force fighting potential by reducing or avoiding the effects of enemy or terrorist actions. Consider whether commercial capabilities could substitute for, or supplement, force structure and the feasibility (and associated risk) when relying on commercial capability. During conflict, this task may require a joint all-domain operations (JADO) concept of operations (CONOPS). Commanders consider a JADO CONOPS to drive, enable, and protect schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating intelligence, information, cyberspace, space, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), military deception, operations security, and protection capabilities. A JADO CONOPS integrates these diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to expand the maneuver space and outmaneuver enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay in schedule for operation, because of requirement to remove hazards (e.g., mines; unexploded ordnance; obstacles; and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear [CBRN] contamination).
M2	Hours	Before execution of mission, a fully implemented and coordinated security plan is in place and operational.
M3	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts) damaged.
M4	Percent	Of friendly aircraft damaged or destroyed on ground.
M5	Percent	Of friendly communications disrupted, delayed, or jammed by enemy actions.
M6	Percent	Of friendly ships damaged or destroyed in port or anchorage.
M7	Percent	Of operational forces committed to removal of operational hazards.
M8	Percent	Of port of debarkation/port of embarkation (POD/POE) facilities destroyed by enemy action.
M9	Percent	Of time lift activities at port of debarkation/port of embarkation (POD/POE) facilities interrupted.
M10	Number	Of friendly support installations attacked and damaged (less aircraft and ships).
M11	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 6.2.1 Coordinate the Preparation of Significant Defenses

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Coordinate protective construction and hardening for significant forces and/or critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR).

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, DoDD 3020.40

Notes: Survivability capabilities and activities enhance the protection of land combat forces, critical infrastructure, supplies, and equipment. In most cases, survivability support is designed to reduce vulnerability to enemy fires and is a means to enhance force protection. Survivability capabilities and activities may also reduce vulnerability to enemy detection. Key facilities include command and control (C2), logistics terminals and ports, airfields, etc. When commanders' mission analysis includes identification and prioritization of key terrain in cyberspace, C2 is enhanced.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts) damaged or destroyed in previous week.
M2	Percent	Of critical assets and facilities hardened.
M3	Percent	Of planned facility hardening completed at execution.
M4	Percent	Of unhardened theater assets damaged or destroyed.

ST 6.2.10 Synchronize Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate and/or synchronize with appropriate combatant commanders (CCDR), allies, coalition, partner nations (PN), defense agencies, services, and/or interagency partners to achieve desired effects and unity of effort for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities.

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-42, CJCSI 3520.02 Series

Notes: The design of the theater counter-improvised threat plan (including counter-improvised explosive device ([C-IED])) depends on the security agreements with host nations (HN) or partner nations (PN), capabilities of HN/PN forces, time-phasing of available United States (US) capabilities, and the quality of the intelligence products. The counter-improvised threat requirements are established by the joint force commander (JFC). For counter-improvised threat activities to be effective, they should be planned and

executed as part of the broader whole-of-government effort or the combatant command campaign plan (CCP) and integrated across all staff sections and functional areas. A successful counter-improvised threat plan is one that employs a mix of actions to deny the enemy access, freedom of movement, and action. Constant pressure on critical nodes in the enemy's infrastructure will degrade their overall effectiveness. It may also force the enemy to reveal increasing portions of the network as they attempt to reconstitute their activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) annex to the combatant command campaign plan (CCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with partner nations (PN)?
M3	Yes/No	Have multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training requirements been established?
M4	Yes/No	Have improvised explosive device (IED) activities been integrated into the campaign planning process?
M5	Yes/No	Have multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities been integrated into the campaign planning process?
M6	Yes/No	Has a theater multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) strategy been established?
M7	Percentage	Of multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) manning requirements resourced.
M8	Percentage	Of multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment requirements resourced.
M9	Yes/No	Is multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) considered in the standing joint force headquarters (JFHQ), if established?
M10	Yes/No	Are key leader engagements being conducted?

ST 6.2.11 Identify Threat Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Identify global, international, or transnational threats and/or networks.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-25, JP 3-42, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may include establishing a single, identical display of complete and accurate threat information relevant to commanders operating in mission-specific environments and conducting large-scale military operations. It considers the military and non-military factors that influence populations in areas of responsibility (AOR). This task may also account for the assets and infrastructure that are essential to maintaining security in operational environments (OE) controlled by cooperative host-country military forces and law enforcement agencies (LEA); combine sensory data with technical and forensic information to recognize and exploit enemy activity across air, land, and maritime domains and collaborate with combatant commands (CCMD) and strategic partners to deny the enemy funding, supplies, safe havens, and an information environment that is favorable for influencing public opinion. This task may involve coordinating with interagency partners, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), multinational forces (MNF), and/or multinational organizations to integrate required identification capabilities. Commands may also develop partnerships and/or utilize resources to collect relevant items of information. Finally, commands may gain situational awareness (SA) and/or conduct analysis to determine the critical functions of threat networks and their interrelated, targetable nodes.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intelligence information products that are disseminated to or searchable by end users or community of interest (COI).
M2	Percent	Of battle damage assessments (BDA) or collateral damage assessments that lead to identification of threats or threat network infrastructure.
M3	Yes/No	Is additional information on threats or

		threat networks produced from sources external to existing processes?
M4	Percent	Of nodes identified linked to a threat network center of gravity (COG).
M5	Percent	Of targets identified that are interrelated with one or more nodes critical to threat network survivability.
M6	Yes/No	Are new threats are identified and added to the joint effects list?
M7	Percent	Of captured or recovered materials or individuals linked to threat network infrastructure.
M8	Percent	Of fused intelligence information utilized to identify threats or threat networks.
M9	Percent	Of threats captured or killed as a result of identification activities.
M10	Hours/Days	Required to identify a threat or threat network node after an attack.

ST 6.2.2 DELETED Coordinate Removal of Hazards

ST 6.2.3 DELETED Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS)

ST 6.2.4 DELETED Ensure Acoustic Protection

ST 6.2.5 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Positive Identification Procedures for Friendly Forces in Theater

ST 6.2.6 Coordinate Security Procedures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Apr-2015

Description: Reduce the vulnerability of friendly joint forces to hostile acts, influence, or surprise.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may enhance freedom of action. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). The task should consider whether private security contractors are used and whether special provisions for their use are warranted. The task should also consider whether any vulnerability is posed by use of contracted support. This task may protect forces from surprise, hostile observation, detection, interference, espionage, and sabotage. May also protect and secure the flanks and protect and secure critical installations, facilities, command and control (C2) systems and air, land, and sea lines of communications (SLOCs).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to establish and coordinate security procedures.
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to establish and coordinate security procedures.
M3	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish and coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M4	Percent	Of ships rendered inoperable or destroyed while on berth or at anchor.
M5	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities, hardened or protected against hostile acts.
M6	Hours	Before assigned forces are available for level II response.
M7	Percent	Of individuals that are educated/trained in antiterrorism (AT)

		awareness/protection prior to arrival in theater.
M8	Incidents	Of unauthorized entry to United States (US) facilities.
M9	Percent	Of ability to deny terrorists the capability to strike.
M11	Days	To establish the appropriate force protection (FP) posture.
M10	Hours	To disseminate changes in terrorist threats through forward intelligence elements.
M13	Days	To establish and implement command force protection (FP) policies.
M12	Days	To evaluate terrorist threat.
M14	Incidents	Of criminal activity involving United States (US) personnel against local populace.
M15	Hours	Before assigned forces are available for level III response.
M17	Incidents	By terrorists against United States (US) forces in theater.
M16	Percent	Of seaport of debarkation (SPOD) and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action.
M18	Percent	Of aircraft, rendered inoperable or destroyed on ground.
M19	Percent	Of ships delayed from deploying because of enemy attack.
M20	Percent	Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) and aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action.
M21	Incidents	By terrorists against coalition forces in theater.
M22	Percent	Of force protection (FP) activities that are coordinated. Note - Involves deconfliction among Department of State (DOS), joint/component FP staffs, and coalition security forces (SFs) within the theater.
M23	Hours	For internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under

		attack.
M24	Incidents	Of noncombatants preventing friendly movement along designated main supply routes (MSRs).
M25	Days	Before enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) are evacuated to theater EPW camps (rear area).
M26	Percent	Of facilities that are under the reaction force umbrella.
M27	Percent	Of aircraft sorties, delayed on ground because of enemy attack.
M28	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., port of debarkation [POD], command posts), destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents or terrorist actions.
M29	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish and coordinate security procedures?
M30	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate security procedures?
M31	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate security procedures.
M32	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M33	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

ST 6.2.6.1 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Counter-Reconnaissance Theater-Wide

ST 6.2.6.2 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Protection of Theater Installations, Facilities, and Systems

ST 6.2.6.3 Establish Protection of Lines of Communications (LOCs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Execute actions (including offensive and defensive operations) to ensure freedom of action along lines of communications (LOCs).

References: JP 3-10, JP 4-01.5

Notes: This task may include not only the maintenance of existing lines of communications (LOCs), but also securing new LOCs, both for planned and for potential operations. When appropriate in a maritime theater, provide for convoys, circuitous routing, and zigzag plans.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For rapid reaction forces to reach point of a line of communications (LOC) attack.
M2	Hours	To restore line of communications (LOC) following interruption.
M3	Percent	Of traffic flow on lines of communications (LOCs) (air, land, and sea), interrupted by hostile action.
M4	Percent	Reduction in line of communications (LOC) capacity, because of enemy attack in the joint operations area (JOA).
M5	Percent	Of security forces (SFs) involved in maneuver and mobility support compared to enemy prisoner of war (EPW) operations or area security.

ST 6.2.6.4 Identify Counterintelligence (CI) Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Establish activities or actions to provide protection against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: In this task once counterintelligence (CI) requirements are identified then actions and procedures are established to provide the necessary counter measures.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEI) satisfied, collection asset retasked.
M2	Hours	To circulate new threat warnings and reports of evolving threats.
M3	Incidents	Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means.
M4	Incidents	Of espionage, sabotage, or assassination.
M5	Percent	Of allies with joint information security agreements.
M6	Percent	Of attempted adversary penetrations of friendly information systems (IS), successful.
M7	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) personnel have access to theater plans and orders.
M8	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements, covered by collection plan.
M9	Percent	Of critical movements (conducted after onset of crisis or operation), under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M10	Percent	Of friendly trusted sources (systems

		and personnel), under suspicion of enemy influence.
M11	Percent	Of joint force operations, delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified because of successful enemy intelligence collection efforts.
M12	Percent	Of planned activities to provide protection against espionage, sabotage, or assassinations, actually conducted.
M13	Percent	Of theater intelligence personnel, assigned to counterintelligence (CI).
M14	Percent	Of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems (IS), identified and targeted.

ST 6.2.7 Synchronize Personnel Recovery (PR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Synchronize military, diplomatic, and/or civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and/or reintegration of isolated personnel.

References: JP 3-50, CJCSI 3270.01 Series, DoDI 3002.03, DoDI 3002.04

Notes: This task may include coordination and promulgation of Personnel Recovery (PR) guidance and directives with other United States Government (USG) agencies and departments, multinational, partner and host nation governments in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) policy, doctrine, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), for synchronizing a comprehensive approach to PR. In addition, the task may include development of a theater-wide system in which the objectives are to return isolated personnel to duty to sustain morale, increase operational performance, and deny adversaries the opportunity to influence our military strategy and national will by exploiting the intelligence and propaganda value of isolated personnel.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of plans and orders that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) requirement developed.
M2	Yes/No	Are assigned personnel recovery (PR)

		staff adequately manned to conduct all tasks related to the PR System: preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation?
M3	Yes/No	Are assigned Personnel Recovery (PR) staff personnel adequately trained to conduct all tasks related to the PR System: preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation?
M4	Yes/No	Are assigned Personnel Recovery (PR) staff personnel adequately equipped to conduct all tasks related to the PR System: preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation?
M5	Yes/No	Does the Personnel Recovery (PR) plan conform to Adaptive Planning and Execution guidance?
M6	Percent	Of plans and orders, that have Personnel Recovery (PR) forces identified to fulfill the validated PR requirement.
M7	Percent	Of plans and orders, that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) course of action developed to effectively satisfy the validated PR requirement.
M8	Yes/No	Is Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant command (CCMD)-sponsored exercises?
M9	Yes/No	Is Personnel Recovery (PR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant command (CCMD)-sponsored exercises?
M10	Yes/No	Are Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) requirements identified?
M11	Yes/No	Are relationships developed through security cooperation to influence the Department of Defense's (DoD) ability to build Personnel Recovery (PR) capability with partner nations?

M12	Yes/No	Is equipment adequate to report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate isolated personnel?
M13	Yes/No	Are identified Personnel Recovery (PR) shortfalls/requirements identified and submitted to the Joint Staff?
M14	Percent	Of commanders and staff, recovery forces, and personnel at risk of isolation received pre-deployment training.
M15	Months	Since review of theater operations plans for Personnel Recovery (PR) planning factors.
M16	Months	Since Personnel Recovery (PR) related policy, doctrine, instructions, directives, and guidance were updated.
M17	Yes/No	Is Personnel Recovery (PR) included in the joint force commander's (JFC) strategic communication strategy?
M18	Yes/No	Is the Personnel Recovery (PR) network (human network) established?
M19	Yes/No	Are Personnel Recovery (PR) reintegration plans published?
M20	Months	Since Personnel Recovery (PR) plans updated.
M21	Yes/No	Is a reintegration site established?
M22	Percent	Of knowledge management policies and plans address the timely and appropriate reporting of Personnel Recovery (PR) information.
M23	Yes/No	Do mechanisms exist to disseminate information on hostage taking risks/trends within the operational environment (OE)?
M24	Yes/No	Are isolated personnel prevention considerations integrated with antiterrorism/Force Protection (FP) programs?
M25	Percent	Of Service personnel who received the required pre-deployment training.
M26	Percent	Of personnel identified as high risk

		trained in Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) Level C.
M27	Percent	Of contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) that are properly prepared.

ST 6.2.8 DELETED Establish NBC Defense in Theater

ST 6.2.9 DELETED Minimize Safety and Health Risks

ST 6.3 DELETED Secure Theater Systems and Capabilities

ST 6.3.2 DELETED Employ Theater Electronic Security

ST 6.3.3 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Manage protection communications security (COMSEC) measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value derived from the possession and/or study of communications.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-13.3

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and/or information.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between changes of unit/activity call signs and frequencies.
M2	Hours	Since inventory of communications security (COMSEC) equipment and/or documents.
M3	Days	To emergency issue new communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI) to United States (US) and allied units operating together.
M4	Hours	To emergency issue new communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI) to United States (US) joint forces.
M5	Percent	Of friendly communications, sent via secure means.
M6	Percent	Of total communications circuits, use secure equipment.
M7	Percent	Of United States (US) and allied units, operate from common communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI).
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) joint force units, operate from common communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI).

ST 6.3.4 Coordinate Concealment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Coordinate concealment of forces, facilities, and/or other critical assets from an adversary's various means of observation.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4

Notes: Task may apply to forces and facilities in a theater or the homeland.

Measures:

M1	Days	Of buildup, conducted covertly.
M2	Percent	Of command and control (C2) posts and critical facilities, protected from enemy observation.
M3	Days	Of covert buildup, sustained.
M4	Percent	Of critical sites within the joint security area (JSA) facilities, protected from enemy observation.
M5	Percent	Of force buildup, conducted covertly.
M6	Percent	Of friendly communications, sent via secure means.
M7	Percent	Of units equipped with anti-surveillance sensor and sensor jamming devices.

ST 6.3.5 Protect Information Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Coordinate activities to protect and/or defend information and information systems.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-85

Notes: This task may include integrating and synchronizing indigenous and/or joint force capabilities for defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), ranging from technical security measures (such as information security) to procedural measures (such as counterintelligence [CI], physical security, and hardening of communications nodes). Cybersecurity includes producing the policies and/or procedures designed to ensure availability, integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation of information. Information system defense includes defensive measures, detection and reporting of attacks or intrusions, and the initiation of restoral and response processes.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems perform risk assessments of potential threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks that meet the appropriate
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		criteria?
M2	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) or defensive memorandums of understanding (MOU) with commercial communications providers who support information systems?
M3	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems use "Red Teams" to identify vulnerabilities in those systems?
M4	Percent	Of strategic command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software and other appropriate defensive measures.
M5	Percent	Of information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail or are corrupted.
M6	Instances	Of information systems being disabled, corrupted or compromised through identified adversary actions or criminal mischief.
M7	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect information systems.
M8	Hours	For appropriate computer emergency response teams to respond, identify and correct information system failures attributed to adversary action or criminal mischief.
M9	Percent	Of licensed system administrators for critical command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems.
M10	Hours	To restore primary local area network (LAN) in command center.

M11	Percent	Of allies with which joint information security agreements exist.
M12	Percent	Of information systems within high security area.
M13	Percent	Of system administrators with full operations security (OPSEC) training.
M14	Percent	Of system administrators with full information system security training.
M15	Percent	Of adversary trusted source (systems and/or personnel) under friendly control.
M16	Percent	Of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems are identified and targeted.
M17	Percent	Of personnel familiar with command policies on information security.
M18	Time	For computer emergency response team to respond and report attack from notification of attack.
M19	Time	For computer emergency response teams to implement cyberspace protection condition (CPCON) updates, and disseminate information to the command and subordinate forces, from determination of CPCON.
M20	Time	For forces to implement cyberspace protection condition (CPCON) change and report completion status.

ST 6.4.1 DELETED Protect Strategy and Plans

ST 6.5 Coordinate Countermeasures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Plan and/or coordinate employment of countermeasure devices and/or techniques to impair the operational effectiveness of enemy activity.

References: JP 3-85, JP 3-13, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Countermeasures may be included in the force protection (FP) plan. Task may include using countermeasures against threat intelligence collection sensors and threat precision engagement weapon systems and employing electro-optical/infrared, radio frequency (RF), millimeter wave, Global Positioning System (GPS), and/or acoustic technologies resulting in target signature alteration, decoys/deception, target obscuration, and sensor/signal processing jamming/disruption.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?

ST 6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Defensive Countermeasures Against Adversary Intelligence Collection Sensor Capabilities

ST 6.5.2 DELETED Coordinate Defensive Countermeasures Against Threat Precision Engagement Capabilities

ST 6.6 Perform Mission Assurance (MA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Ensure the protection, continued function, and/or rapid reconstitution of critical assets which enable mission-essential functions in any operational environment (OE) or condition.

References: JP 3-27, DoDD 3020.40, DoDI 3020.45

Notes: This task concentrates on fully integrating mission-focused process to understand and protect physical and/or information capabilities critical to performance of assigned functions and missions. It links risk management program activities and/or security related functions, such as force protection (FP); antiterrorism (AT); critical infrastructure protection (CIP); information assurance (IA); continuity of operations (COOP); chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) defense; readiness; and installation preparedness. This creates the synergistic effect required for the Department of Defense (DoD) to mobilize, deploy, support, and sustain military operations throughout the continuum of operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are functions essential to providing direction to forces identified?
M2	Yes/No	Are nested continuity of operations (COOP) plans developed to address potential disruption to all functions critical to providing direction to forces?
M3	Percent	Of continuity of operations (COOP) exercised within past 24 months.
M4	Yes/No	Are vulnerabilities identified for mission/task-critical assets which could impact ability to perform functions essential to providing direction to forces addressed in approved risk management plans?

ST 6.6.1 Identify Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Jul-2021

Description: Determine what Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD-owned critical assets and infrastructure are essential to the execution of combatant command (CCMD) missions.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-07.2, DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task may include comparing combatant command (CCMD)-generated list of critical assets supporting infrastructure critical asset lists (CALs) to ensure all assets are accounted.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has a defense critical infrastructure (DCI) program been established and is it adequately funded?
M2	Yes/No	Do service component commands provide sector specific lists of candidate critical infrastructure assets and nodes?
M3	Yes/No	Do defense critical infrastructure (DCI) program defense sector lead agents provide sector-specific lists of DCI assets and nodes?
M4	Percent	Critical assets characterized to include location/installation, system, mission impact, and latitude/longitude.
M5	Yes/No	Are Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure assets and nodes provided in defense critical asset and supporting infrastructure critical asset candidate lists linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs)?
M6	Yes/No	Are all non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) analyzed against authoritative criticality criteria?
M7	Percent	Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs).
M8	Percent	Of identified non-Department of

		Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs).
M9	Percent	Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations missions validated by the individual Services and/or commands (CCMDs).
M10	Percent	Of identified non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs).
M11	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations.
M12	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations.
M13	Percent	Of command joint mission-essential task lists (JMETLs) or mission-essential tasks (METs) fully analyzed to identify Department of Defense (DOD)-owned task critical assets and supporting assets.
M14	Percent	Of command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) for which critical non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned infrastructure and networked assets have been identified.
M15	Percent	Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure

		and networked assets associated with specific operation plan/operation plan in concept format (OPLAN/CONPLAN) missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs).
M16	Percent	Of identified non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plan/operation plan in concept format (OPLAN/CONPLAN) missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs).
M17	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plans/operation plans in concept format (OPLANs/CONPLANs).
M18	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plans/operation plans in concept format (OPLANs/CONPLANs).

ST 6.6.2 Manage Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Vulnerability Assessment Program

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Manage and/or monitor actions performed in support of Department of Defense DoD defense critical infrastructure (DCI) vulnerability assessments.

References: **JP 3-27**, DoDD 3020.40

Notes: Commands may have to coordinate with various Department of Defense (DoD) organizations to perform analysis and complete vulnerability assessments. This may include serving as the command-level focal point for

defense critical infrastructure (DCI) readiness reporting and/or integrating known vulnerabilities to combatant commander (CCDR) mission-critical elements of strategic systems-of-systems, which could significantly degrade mission-essential task (MET) performance, degrade the ability of command elements to perform mission-essential functions, or cause mission failure.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has a process been established to identify and rank terminal control areas and supporting infrastructures?
M2	Yes/No	Are assessment requirement forecasts sent to Joint Staff in accordance with Joint Staff scheduling requirements?
M3	Yes/No	Are sufficient subject matter experts (SME) allocated to coordinate programmed critical infrastructure assessments?
M4	Percent	Of critical infrastructure assessments completed on time and with actionable vulnerabilities identified using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD]-approved benchmarks and standards).
M5	Percent	Of critical infrastructure assessments that identify vulnerabilities using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD]-approved benchmarks and standards, Service directives, agency directives, etc.).
M6	Percent	Of terminal control areas for which a criticality assessment has been accomplished by subject matter experts (SME) utilizing approved Department of Defense (DoD) benchmarks and standards.
M7	Yes/No	Are asset owners provided critical asset and infrastructure vulnerability reduction/mitigation information to combatant commander (CCDR)?

ST 6.6.3 Manage Mission Risk Resulting From Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Vulnerabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Manage actions at combatant command (CCMD) level to mitigate known vulnerabilities of defense critical assets, infrastructure, or functional capability.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27, DODD 3020.40

Notes: Asset owners may be responsible for remediation and mitigation decisions which should take into account the asset criticality, vulnerability, and the associated threat, whether natural or man-made. Infrastructure investment decisions will consider the effect of resource allocation on strategic national and strategic theater mission requirements (i.e., determine the consequences of capability degradation or loss on mission accomplishment). This task may include reporting the status of resource allocation decisions against known asset vulnerabilities in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Submit integrated priority lists (IPLs) as part of the Department of Defense (DOD) budgetary process to advocate the combatant commands (CCMDs) priorities in addressing known defense critical asset vulnerabilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the asset owner coordinate critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) vulnerability remediation/mitigation investment decisions with affected combatant commander (CCDR)/combat support agency (CSA) director?
M2	Yes/No	Are vulnerabilities impacting strategic national capabilities highlighted to appropriate defense sector lead agent?
M3	Percent	Of identified vulnerabilities which received an accept risk decision.
M4	Yes/No	Is funding for mitigation measures prioritized to the most critical infrastructure/assets?

ST 6.6.4 Prevent or Mitigate the Loss or Degradation of Critical Assets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Allocate resources to reduce or offset asset vulnerabilities from hazards, both natural and man-made.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-13.3

Notes: Critical assets are defined by commanders, and they may be officially defined and managed lists for some areas of operation.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEI) satisfied, collection asset re-tasked.
M2	Percent	Of change in sabotage incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day), or national emergency.
M3	Percent	Of change in terrorism incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M4	Total	Facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed.
M5	Hours	For a reaction force to reach an installation or facility under attack.
M6	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements covered by intelligence collection plan.
M7	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS)-based aircraft and ships that are damaged or destroyed on the ground/in port prior to declaration of war or C-Day.
M8	Percent	Of critical continental United States (CONUS) facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed or damaged.
M9	Percent	Of critical movements (e.g., nuclear

		weapons transfers) conducted under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M10	Percent	Of critical movements conducted after declaration of war, C-Day, or national emergency under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M11	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) personnel assigned to counterintelligence (CI).
M12	Instances	Of first strategic movements attacked by enemy lethal or nonlethal forces.
M13	Percent	Of personnel who receive level one antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) training prior to deployment or travel overseas.
M14	Instances	Of sabotage or terrorism after declaration of war, C-Day, or national emergency.
M15	Instances	Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means.
M16	Instances	Of terrorism, per month, in continental United States (CONUS) after declaration of war, C-Day, or national emergency.
M17	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M18	Percent	Of personnel who receive annual security awareness training.
M19	Percent	Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement actions have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment.
M20	Percent	Of missions or voyages into medium terrorist threat level or higher threat locations have an operational risk assessment conducted prior to mission start.
M21	Percent	Of strategic forces able to execute

		mission operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M22	Yes/No	Is the antiterrorism (AT)/security plan coordinated, approved, and executable?
M23	Yes/No	Is there a fully implemented and coordinated security plan in place and operational?
M24	Yes/No	Are command policies, actions, and/or training in compliance with Department of Defense (DoD) antiterrorism (AT) standards?
M25	Yes/No	Does the joint mission operations center (JMOC) or designated operations center have available services such as power, water, cooling, or plumbing to accomplish required tasks, to include backup power?
M26	Minutes	Of backup power supply for critical operational infrastructure. (>= 60 minutes)
M27	Months	Since emergency action plan was reviewed. (<= 12 months)
M28	Months	Since physical security plan was reviewed. (<= 12 months)

ST 6.6.5 Execute Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Execute actions required to sustain command and control (C2) functions, tasks, and/or duties after an incident has occurred, which disrupts a portion of, or all existing command, control, communications, and/or computer systems and/or intelligence capabilities.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3209.01 Series, DoDD 3020.26, DoDD 3020.40

Notes: This may include the functions and duties of the commander, as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by the staff and/or others acting under the authority and direction of the commander. An enduring command structure with survivable systems is required and fundamental to continuity of operations (COOP) to enable the integrity of decision making and force execution under any condition. COOP, disaster recovery, and distributed control may minimize the impacts of isolated disruptions within a network. This may involve continuity of services and support from the host, base, or facility infrastructure.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have the command mission-essential functions critical to supporting the National Military Command System (NMCS) been identified in the command continuity of operations (COOP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the command developed a continuity of operations (COOP), which assures survivability, reliability, and availability of command and control (C2) systems that support the National Military Command System (NMCS) at relocation sites and across the spectrum of contingency situations?
M3	Yes/No	Has command continuity of operations (COOP) outlined a decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing continuity plans and procedures with or without warning, during duty and non-duty hours, and addresses the stand-down of continuity operations and transition back to normal operations?
M4	Yes/No	Has the command employed or successfully exercised key elements of the continuity of operations (COOP) plan within the past 24 months?
M5	Yes/No	Are continuity of operations (COOP) facilities available and operational?
M6	Yes/No	Are continuity of operations (COOP) facilities interoperable and tested

		within a periodicity defined by higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) governance?
M7	Yes/No	Is there a mission transfer plan?
M8	Hours	Required for continuity of operations (COOP) facilities to be able to support current and ongoing operations upon activation. (<= 24 hours)
M9	Days	Since last test of interoperability between datacenters, system, and first mile circuit failover. (<= 90 days)

ST 6.6.6 Counter Threat Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate activities (direct and/or indirect) to prevent threat networks from directing or supporting operations against the United States (US) homeland, US military operations, allies and partners, or other US interests.

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-05, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-12, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-26, JP 3-30, JP 3-57, JP 3-60, JP 4-0, DoDD 3000.07

Notes: This task focuses on specific enabling functions that are essential to all joint operations (e.g., intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR]; logistics; legal; operations in the information environment [OIE]; and strategic themes, messages, and actions), but require special emphasis for irregular warfare (IW). Commanders use a variety of means to discover, influence, prevent, deter, disrupt, and defeat criminal, insurgent, terrorist and other adversarial groups and entities. Further, there are national-level assets that, while not under the control of a combatant commander (CCDR), can be coordinated to support theater efforts and objectives. This task does not apply to computer or virtual information networks, but may be applied in conjunction with friendly tasks to attack and exploit information, information networks, and information systems in support of the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives and enduring outcomes.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of key nodes identified with assistance
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		from national-level assets.
M2	Number	Of links between key nodes identified with assistance from national-level assets.
M3	Number	Of national-level and interagency assets coordinated for by the commander to gain a full understanding of social dynamics (e.g., tribal politics, social networks, religious influences, and cultural mores) that could support threat networks.
M4	Yes/No	Has the commander identified elements within the region that support threat networks?
M5	Yes/No	Do the commander's targeting priorities match appropriate national-level and interagency responses to irregular threats?
M6	Yes/No	Does the commander have a comprehensive detention program for captured insurgents?
M7	Yes/No	Has the commander developed strategic theme, message, and action responses to potential/actual collateral damage caused by engaging threat networks?
M8	Months	Since the commander's detainee plan underwent appropriate legal review.
M9	Number	Of national-level, host nation (HN), and interagency assets employed to assess the second and third order effects on the political and social situation by attacking a targeted network.
M10	Yes/No	Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network resources?
M11	Yes/No	Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network vulnerabilities?
M12	Percent	Of targets engaged that contribute to

		the desired effect on the network in accordance with established strategic objectives.
M13	Percent	Of identified network key nodes, an option exists for the commander to engage.
M14	Number	Of national-level intelligence and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets coordinated for to support threat surveillance and targeting.
M15	Percent	Of threat nodes identified with assistance from national-level assets.
M16	Percent	Of threat nodes confirmed with assistance from national-level assets.
M17	Yes/No	Has the commander coordinated attack means with host nation (HN) and/or groups?
M18	Yes/No	Does the joint commander address irregular threats in the targeting process?
M19	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) located.
M20	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVT) located.
M21	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 7 Establish Force Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Identify the resources required to execute approved theater strategies for achieving assigned missions and end states.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-08

Notes: This task may pertain to resources for the theater, alliances, coalitions, or other groups and support to other combatant commanders (CCDR). This task may apply across the range of theater activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint, combined, or multinational doctrine changes that originate in theater.
M2	Percent	Of theater force goals, supported by theater country teams.
M3	Percent	Of theater force apportionment requests, met in Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).
M4	Weeks	To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference).

ST 7.1 Recommend Requirements and Test Concepts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Recommend and/or test concepts for mobilizing, deploying, employing, sustaining, and/or redeploying the force.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 5-0

Notes: Requirements may include the structure of the force needed to achieve national military objectives in the theater through execution of the approved theater strategy and campaign plans. Where necessary, proposed adjustments to theater boundaries and restrictions and constraints should be recommended. The task may also include requirements for supporting other combatant commanders (CCDR). This task may include recommending and prioritizing the theaters peacetime and wartime needs in light of guidance, threat estimates, technology, projected capabilities, resource constraints, and resulting strategy or employment concepts. This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference).
M2	Percent	Of mission needs statement accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) or Services.

M3	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) files need changes (at refinement conference).
M4	Weeks	To identify theater needs and submit to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) as part of the combatant command (CCMD) integrated priority list (IPL).

ST 7.1.1 Provide Operation Plans (OPLAN)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Provide developed operation plans (OPLAN).

References: JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 series, CJCSM 3130.01 series, CJCSM 3500.03 series

Notes: This provides the basis for national mobilization, deployment, sustainment, and/or redeployment planning in support of theater operation plans (OPLAN).

Measures:

M1	Requests	For additional information received after provision of operation plans (OPLAN).
M2	Months	From request for operation plan (OPLAN) until transmitted.
M3	Percent	Of units sourced in operation plan (OPLAN), dual apportioned.
M4	Months	In advance of effective date operation plan (OPLAN) provided.

ST 7.1.1.1 Mobilize Reserve Component (RC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Coordinate Reserve Component(s) (RC) support for force integration.

References: JP 4-05, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: The supporting commanders and Service Components may source the fill requirements. This task may support the joint force commander (JFC) at the request of a supported combatant commander (CCDR). This task may involve identifying pre-deployment requirements such as training, clothing and equipping and medical processing.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To augment joint force commander (JFC) headquarters (HQ) staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order).
M2	Days	To train and in process reserve component personnel.
M3	Days	To deploy Reserve Component (RC) personnel into joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Days	To track rotation dates of individuals assigned to joint force commander (JFC) staff.
M5	Days	To re-deploy per combatant commander (CCDR) guidance Reserve Component (RC) personnel to outside the continental United States (OCONUS) or continental United States (CONUS) locations.

ST 7.1.2 Determine Deployment Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Determine resources required to move forces from their current locations to another location.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01

Notes: Deployment planning should be consistent with theater strategy, operation plans (OPLAN) or combatant command campaign plans (CCP), sequence of joint operations, and the operational commander's subordinate concept of operations (CONOPS). Task may include the need for strategic movement of joint and/or multinational forces and contractors.

Measures:

M1	Days	In advance of deployment when requirements submitted to United States Transportation Command.
M2	Percent	Of deployment requests have fatal errors.
M3	Percent	Of deployment requirements adjusted within thirty days of sea movement.
M4	Percent	Difference between planned deployment requirements and actual requirements.
M5	Days	To develop deployment requirements.
M6	Percent	Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven days of air movement.

ST 7.1.3 Tailor Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Determine the right mix and sequence of units in deploying forces.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.05 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: This task may include determining the right mix and sequence of units in deploying joint forces (to include contractors and contracted support) to a theater in force projection operations. This may include Services and supporting combatant commanders (CCDR) ensuring unit operation plans (OPLAN)/concept plans (CONPLAN) are prepared, forces are tailored and echeloned, personnel and equipment movement plans are complete and accurate, command relationships and integration requirements are established and identified, mission-essential tasks are rehearsed, mission-specific training is conducted, force protection is planned and resourced, and sustainment requirements are identified. Combatant commands (CCMD) use the annual Directed Readiness Table (DRT) and the quarterly Apportionment Tables to assess force availability based upon the force providers' (FP) reported and projected readiness of their forces. The Services' pre-deployment planning and coordination with the supporting CCDR should ensure pre-deployment standards specified by the supported CCDR are achieved, supporting personnel

and forces arrive in the supported theater fully prepared to perform their mission, and deployment delays caused by duplication of pre-deployment efforts are eliminated. Careful and detailed planning ensures that only required personnel, equipment, and materiel deploy; unit training is exacting; missions are fully understood; deployment changes are minimized during execution; and the flow of personnel, equipment, and movement of materiel into theater aligns with the concept of operation (CONOPS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) forces re-phased (at execution).
M2	Days	Of required wartime logistic support deploy with flexible deterrent options.
M3	Percent	Of required logistic support for deploying combat units deploy.
M4	Hours	To tailor allocated joint force.
M5	Days	To tailor apportioned joint force.
M6	Percent	Of joint force staff directorates and agencies submit time-phase force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements by time specified by joint planning group (JPG).
M7	Hours	For components to source time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M8	Hours	For supported combatant commander to accept supporting combatant commanders time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M9	Hours	To identify theater needs and submit requests to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M10	Hours	To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M11	Hours	To validate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).

ST 7.1.4 Validate Force and Cargo Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Identify unit personnel, equipment, personnel replacements, accompanying contractors (if applicable), and/or other required cargo.

References: JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This task may involve combatant commanders (CCDR) determining force requirements in support of operations and campaign plans that enable Secretary of Defense decisions to allocate additional forces to CCDRs. Force and cargo requirements include specification of origin, aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs)/sea ports of embarkation (SPOE) and aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/sea ports of debarkation (SPODs) or ocean area. This task may include examining requirements to retrograde personnel and equipment from theater (for example, evacuate medical casualties). This task may be accomplished by the supported and supporting CCDRs and their Service component commanders that produces a validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). Furthermore, this task may include contractor support requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of movement requirements rejected for missing information.
M2	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) earliest arrival dates (EADs) (at port of debarkation)/latest arrival dates (LADs) at port of debarkation match campaign plan.
M3	Hours	To generate revised time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (during crisis planning).
M4	Months	To generate revised time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (during deliberate planning).
M5	Months	To update theater force structure requirements (on receipt of mission change in peacetime).
M6	Days	To update theater force structure requirements (on receipt of mission change, during crisis or in wartime).
M7	Percent	Of deployment requests with no fatal errors.
M8	Percent	Of deployment requirements, unchanged within seven days of air

		movement.
M9	Percent	Of deployment requirements, unchanged within thirty days of sea movement.
M10	Days	To identify theater needs and submit requests to supported combatant commander.
M11	Hours	To validate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) to United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM).
M12	Hours	To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) upon change to mission requirements.
M13	Hours	To source time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M14	Hours	Until United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) issues deployment order or deployment pre-order to transportation component commands (TCCs) (from receipt of supported combatant commander's deployment orders).
M15	Incidents	Of fatal errors when transportation support forces entered into supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (by required date).
M16	Percent	Of short ton requirements, priorities, and adequate pallet positions for geospatial information and services stocks identified in time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) for initial deployment.
M17	Days	To adjust time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) to meet geospatial information and services stock movement for initial deployment.
M18	Yes/No	Were theater force structure requirements updated in time to execute supported combatant

		commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)?
M19	Percent	Of transportation requirements filled with dual operation plan (OPLAN) apportionment.
M20	Requests	Or less for additional information after operation plan (OPLAN) is provided to units.
M21	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) milestones completed in a timely manner.
M22	Percent	Maximum difference between operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) and forces that flow at execution.
M23	Hours	Required to transmit levy flows after receipt of validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
M24	Hours	Required to notify wing commander after receipt of replacement shortfalls from Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC)/supported combatant commander.

ST 7.1.5 Determine Warfighting Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 25-Oct-2023

Description: Analyze requirements for improved doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF), and/or make recommendations for solutions.

References: **JP 1 Vol 1**, CJCSI 3100.01 Series, DoDD 7045.14, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: This task may include, and is based upon development of warfighting and other concepts. Integration of United States Government (USG) agencies into the determination of theater needs, solutions and concepts could be accomplished. This task may further involve reporting requirements and recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational authorities for force development. This task may include exercise and evaluation of proposed

solutions and concepts. To build enduring advantage, the joint force provides the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with solutions to drive the rapid acquisition of innovative capabilities to field forces that can close critical capability gaps and posture the joint force to maintain competitive and war-time advantage. Joint force development and design is the iterative and continuous process of improving the effectiveness of the current and future joint force through concept development, assessment, capability development, and joint force proficiency.

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To develop and provide concepts, requirements, or recommendations to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M2	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services.
M3	Weeks	To identify theater needs and submit to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for integration with other research and development (R&D) requirements.
M4	Weeks	To develop and submit mission needs statement.
M5	Days	To develop and submit mission needs statement for quick reaction response.
M6	Percent	Of mission needs statements accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) substantially as submitted.
M7	Percent	Of personnel constraints/shortfalls that have alternatives.
M8	Percent	Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate in theater.
M9	Percent	Of changes to organization developed in theater.
M10	Months	For combatant command (CCMD) to develop and provide mission needs statement to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (after

		identification of requirement).
M11	Months	For combatant command (CCMD) update to theater list of needs and solutions.
M12	Percent	Of new concepts tested in theater by exercises.
M13	Semi-Annually	Participate in Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) process.
M14	Semi-Annually	Participate in Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment to improve warfighting effectiveness with an emphasis on assuring interoperability.
M15	As Required	Prepare integrated priority list (IPL).
M16	As Required	Participate in all phases of Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) to ensure theater requirements are addressed.
M17	Weeks	To produce functional systems perspective of the operational environment (OE).
M18	Weeks	To identify nodes within each political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) system.
M19	Weeks	To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) analysis with systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) node-to-node relationships.
M20	Days	To develop potential effects for military operations in the operational environment (OE).
M21	Weeks	To provide political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander.

ST 7.1.6 Determine Force Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2024

Description: Analyze approved objectives based upon strategy, and/or determine force size and/or structure requirements.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-35, CJCSM 3130.06 Series (S), Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

Notes: Theater forces may include conventional combat formations, special operations forces (SOF), mobility forces, cyberspace operations forces (COF), space forces, and necessary support forces, to include contractors and contracted support. This information may be provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for both apportionment of the force and, as required, developing the force and establishing resource priorities.

Measures:

M1	Options	For force mix examined.
M2	Percent	Of force manpower is combatants (tooth to tail).
M3	Percent	Of apportioned combat forces lack apportioned doctrinal support forces.
M4	Percent	Of requested forces apportioned for planning.
M5	Weeks	To submit force requirement against proposed mission.
M6	Hours	To submit force requirement (after warning order).
M7	Percent	Of apportioned combat forces that lack doctrinal support forces have them requested.

ST 7.1.7 Develop a Joint Mission-Essential Task List (JMETL)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Analyze applicable tasks derived through mission analysis of joint operation plans and external directives and select for training only those tasks that are essential to accomplish the organization's mission.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-59, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, CJCSI 3500.02 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: Task may include development of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). This task may also include establishing supporting conditions and standards for each task.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) evaluated.
M2	Weeks	To develop operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (MET) (from OPLAN approval).
M3	Percent	Of Service supporting plans have mission-essential tasks (MET).
M4	Months	Since joint mission-essential tasks (JMETL) updated.
M5	Months	Since operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (MET) reviewed.
M6	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) with associated mission-essential tasks (MET).
M7	Percent	Of missions with associated mission-essential tasks (MET).
M8	Percent	Of theater joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) common with and included in joint force provider (JFP) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).

ST 7.2 Maintain Force Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Maintain force readiness of theater forces and/or theater deployable forces, units, weapons systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed in executing strategy and/or campaigns.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-35, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.02 Series, CJCSM 3500.04 Series, DoDD 7730.65, DoDI 7730.66

Notes: This task includes the ability of a supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to provide forces to a supported CCDR.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of military authorizations filled.
M2	Percent	Of civilian authorizations filled.
M3	Percent	Of combatant command's (CCMD) force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M4	Percent	Of combatant command's (CCMD) missions have a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M5	Percent	Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks assessed as Q or Y.
M6	Days	Joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) assessment updated in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

ST 7.2.1 Report Force Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Report readiness to execute assigned missions.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 3-35, DoDD 7730.65

Notes: This activity includes reporting force status in the areas of personnel, equipment on hand, equipment readiness, and training (with respect to accomplishing the command's joint mission-essential task list [JMETL]). This activity includes sustainment reporting.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To conduct initial assessment of recently constituted joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff.
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M2	Hours	To submit first crisis action status reports (after unit notification).
M3	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN) that address shortfalls resulting from comparison of requirements and assets estimated to be available during Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) period.
M4	Days	To conduct full assessment of joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M5	Percent	Of training data current at execution.
M6	Months	For potential joint force headquarters (JFHQ) (e.g., Service component headquarters [HQ] to brief combatant commander [CCDR] on assessment of JFHQ mission-essential task list [METL] task capabilities and plan for addressing training deficiencies.
M7	Percent	Of assigned combat units that participate in joint exercises.
M8	Percent	Of assigned support units that participate in operation plan (OPLAN) exercises (annually).
M9	Percent	Of missions on which current readiness data is available.
M10	Percent	Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) on which current (within 180 days) training data exists.
M11	Percent	Of units/organizations on which current readiness data is available.
M12	Days	For deployed commander to establish 100 percent accountability of deployed forces.
M13	Hours	To report change in C-rating.
M14	Minutes	To fill nonscheduled requests for status.
M15	Hours	To produce the first status report on deploying forces.
M16	Hours	For deployed commander to transmit required casualty report to Service headquarters to allow for timely

		notification of next of kin (NOK).
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ST 7.2.2 Conduct a Force Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Sep-2023

Description: Assess the composite military capabilities and/or limitations of forces.

References: JP 1 Vol 1, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3500.01 Series

Notes: Strategic assessments measure the joint force's current ability to meet security challenges with the forecasted requirements. This may involve the Joint Staff's annual Joint Assessment when combatant commanders (CCDR) and Services provide input into the Chairman's risk assessment with their perspectives on the strategic environment, threats, challenges, opportunities, and risks. It may involve joint exercises and assessments simulating warfighting at all levels, identifying gaps or weaknesses, testing potential materiel and non-materiel solutions, and seeking to increase interoperability. Campaign plan assessments provide a continual feedback loop that inform policy and strategy. In this task, the assessments may be either formal or informal. It may involve assessing readiness and/or training. This task may include an assessment of Operational Contract Support (OCS) capabilities to support the plan or operation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint exercises having a formal evaluation program.
M2	Percent	Of deficiencies (noted by external inspector), corrected or rebutted.
M3	Days	To conduct a full assessment of the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) in peacetime.
M4	Months	Since comparison of combatant commander (CCDR) situation report (SITREP), CCDR integrated priority list (IPL), and CCDR critical items list (CIL).
M5	Percent	Of assessments provided to Joint Staff by reporting date.
M6	Percent	Of assigned combat units participate

		in joint exercises.
M7	Months	For designated joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to exercise as JFHQ.
M8	Months	For potential joint force headquarters (JFHQ) (e.g., a Service component headquarters [HQ]) to brief combatant commander (CCDR) on assessment of JFHQ mission-essential task list (METL) task capabilities and plan for addressing training deficiencies.
M9	Hours	To conduct a full assessment of the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) while generated.
M10	Percent	Of assigned support units participate in joint exercises annually.
M11	Percent	Of the alert forces available after comparing alert requirements and assets available in accordance with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Force Commit.
M12	Percent	Of committed forces available within the prescribed generation time in the operation plan (OPLAN).

ST 7.2.3 Conduct After Action Report (AAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Provide after action reports (AAR) to include a summary of lessons learned.

References: **JP 1 Vol 2**, DoDI 3025.20, DoDI 6055.17

Notes: After action reviews/reports (AAR) feed the Joint Lessons Learned Program (JLLP). Joint lessons learned entails collecting observations, and analyzing them, and taking the necessary steps to turn them into learned lessons. It is crucially important to observe keenly the conduct of joint operations, as well as the execution of each part of the joint force development process, in order to continuously identify and assess the strengths and weaknesses of joint doctrine, joint education, and joint training, as well as strategy, policy, materiel, and supporting military systems. Properly assessed,

these positive and negative observations help senior leaders identify and fix problems, reinforce success, and inside the joint force development perspective, adjust the azimuth and interaction of the various lines of effort.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint exercises have hot wash-ups attended by combatant commander (CCDR), deputy CCDR, or chief of staff (COS).
M2	Percent	Of deficiencies reported in after action report (AAR) noted in visit to same or other unit 180 days after submission of AAR.
M3	Hours	To submit immediate after action report (AAR) (at end of operation or exercise).
M4	Days	To submit after action report (AAR) (at end of operation or exercise).
M5	Percent	Completion of after action report (AAR) (at submission date).

ST 7.2.4 Assess Training

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Conduct an evaluation of training and measure the demonstrated performance against specified education and training standards.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This task may measure performance of combatant commanders (CCDRs), components, individuals, leaders, and units. This task, conducted by the CCDRs, includes after action reviews (AARs), feedback, and organizational assessments, and provides feedback for altering policy. Training assessments of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) for all active plans and named operations are recorded in the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) on a quarterly basis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat force structure trained to meet
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		joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M2	Percent	Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat support force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M3	Percent	Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat force structure trained to meet Service mission-essential task list (METL) requirements.
M4	Percent	Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat support force structure trained to meet Service mission-essential task list (METL) requirements.
M5	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) personnel educated in professional military education (PME) and joint professional military education (JPME) for their assigned billet.

ST 7.2.5 Develop Regional Expertise

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Develop regional expertise in the assigned area of responsibility (AOR).

References: JP 1-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Regional expertise in the area of responsibility (AOR) includes, but is not limited to, knowledge of regional cultures (the shared attitudes, products, and practices that characterize groups), sociopolitical issues, economics, and history. Language, regional expertise, and cultural (LREC) skills are vital enablers of joint operations. This is particularly true when military activities include performing intelligence missions and immediate and persistent contact with foreign nationals, members of foreign armed forces, and their governments. Language and regional expertise skills can save lives and ensure mission accomplishment throughout the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Time	To resource United States (US) unit to
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		begin training foreign security forces (FSF).
M2	Time	To deploy United States (US) unit to begin training foreign security forces (FSF).
M3	Percent	Of established host nation (HN) training standards on which foreign security forces (FSF) personnel/unit is proficient.
M4	Months	Since foreign security forces (FSF) training standards list was last updated.
M5	Percent	Of foreign security forces (FSF) personnel trained in basic maritime skills.
M6	Percent	Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime units trained in intermediate operations.
M7	Percent	Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime units trained in advanced operations.
M8	Percent	Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime personnel trained on sustainment operations (i.e., maintenance, logistics, transportation, medical, etc.).
M9	Percent	Of foreign security forces (FSF) marine/naval infantry units trained to support maritime operations.
M10	Time	Until training package in place and ready to train.
M11	Number	Of training exercises conducted.

ST 7.2.6 Preserve the Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Maintain force fitness.

References: JP 1-0, CJCSI 3405.01 Series

Notes: The fitness of the force requires leaders to understand and provide for the unit's physical fitness, environmental fitness, health and dental fitness, nutritional fitness, spiritual fitness, psychological fitness, behavioral fitness, and social fitness. There is also a need for awareness of influence attempts by competitors and adversaries, and the need to 'harden the wetware'/defend the force against adversarial influence attempts. This total fitness extends beyond the Service member to their families and the community. This task is typically performed by special operations forces (SOF).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of significant symptoms of mental health disorders endorsed.
M2	Number	Of special operations force (SOF) personnel engaged in mental health treatment.
M3	Days	Between referral and accessing services.
M4	Days	From musculoskeletal injury to recovery.
M5	Number	Of special operations force (SOF) personnel unable to deploy due to musculoskeletal injuries.
M6	Number	Of special operations force (SOF) personnel having complete physical readiness assessments.
M7	Yes/No	Are facilities adequate to conduct performance enhancing activities?
M8	Yes/No	Is number of staff sufficient to provide services within 48 hours of referral?
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8 Perform Military Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Perform the routine and/or contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and their interorganizational partners.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-27, JP 3-57

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; international organizations; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGO); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Military engagement may include developing and maintaining partnerships in a theater, and tasks related to security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), foreign assistance stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism (CbT), counterdrug (CD) operations, humanitarian demining activities, peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), and homeland defense (HD) within the United States (US). This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Of substantive contact between combatant command leadership and partner nation leadership.
M2	Percent	Of formal agreements between United States (US) and partner nation (PN) that encompass interorganizational partners.
M3	Percent	Of relevant groups, populations, and countries that have a regular United States (US) presence.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?
M5	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to integrate and support operations with other nations or other mission partners as directed by higher headquarters (HHQ)?

M6	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint force headquarters-cyberspace (JFHQ-C) able to share relevant mission data and intelligence with mission partners in accordance with disclosure guidelines?
M7	Yes/No	Is there sufficient staff capacity to deliver liaison presence as required to support forward operations?

ST 8.1 Coordinate Regional Relations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Build partnerships and/or set the conditions for interaction with non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners.

References: **JP 3-08**, JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This coordination may include working with United States (US) mission partner nation (PN) governments and institutions, non-state political groups, other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, international organizations nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), regional organizations, and the private sector develop regional policies, strategies, and plans.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of United States (US) senior officers and civilian government officials visits to theater nation.
M2	Instances	Of initiating community action projects.
M3	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M4	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances,

		regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M5	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR)-sponsored joint exercises include allied forces.
M6	Yes/No	Has the combatant commander (CCDR) met with the in-theater ambassador and his staff?
M7	Percent	Of United States (US) vital interests in-theater threatened by regional nations.
M8	Weeks	Since official visit to theater nation.
M9	Yes/No	Are status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) (and other diplomatic arrangements and legal protocols) in effect?
M10	Yes/No	Are the right personnel participating in interagency working groups (IWGs)?
M11	Days	To establish interagency working group (IWG).
M12	Days	To resolve identified regional military issues with interagency coordination.
M13	Days/Months	To conduct staff review of United States (US) national, political, and military security objectives for theater.
M14	Number	Of United States (US) Defense Attache and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel available to work military engagement activities for a given country.
M15	Days/Months/Years	To develop and coordinate military contacts and nation assistance (NA) programs.
M16	Number	Of exchange programs.
M17	Number	Of combined exercises, port visits, or bilateral activities.
M18	Hours/Days	To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from security cooperation organizations (SCOs).
M19	Days/Weeks	To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) with equipment in country.

M20	Instances	Of liaison with indigenous religious leaders that promotes regional stability.
M21	Days	To address identified regional religious issues with interagency coordination.
M22	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M23	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities?
M24	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M25	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities?
M26	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M29	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.1.1 Enhance Political-Military (POLMIL) Relations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Aug-2017

Description: Strengthen alliances, coalitions, and/or cooperative security through support of regional relationships.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1, JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06

Notes: This task typically includes political-military POLMIL activities to advise and assist the combatant commander (CCDR) enhancement of regional partnerships. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of country team (CT)-sponsored bilateral events.
M2	Instances	Of general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) visits to theater nation.
M3	Instances	Of initiating military civic action (MCA) projects executed within the geographic combatant command security cooperation plan.
M4	Days	Of liberty/pass allowed by host nation (HN).
M5	Time	For combatant command (CCMD) staff to respond to country team (CT) message.
M6	Percent	Of regional locations have United States (US) forces and status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) in place.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

M8	Incidents	Of liberty restricted or modified in response to host nation (HN) religious or national event.
M9	Time	For combatant commander (CCDR) to respond to cable from United States (US) ambassador.
M10	Time	Since last official general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) visit to theater nation.
M11	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M12	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M13	Incidents	Per month involving United States (US) Service personnel.

ST 8.1.10.1 DELETED Organize Counterterrorism (CT) Framework

ST 8.1.2 Promote Regional Security

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jul-2024

Description: Cooperate with regional partners.

References: **JP 3-20**, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDI 2205.02

Notes: This task may include the recognition of regional religious customs, establishing multinational command relationships and authority, developing agreement on the threat, assessing operational capability deficiencies, establishing multinational interoperability arrangements, determining international logistic arrangements, defining and disseminating multinational rules of engagement (ROE), and conducting multinational training, all while developing favorable relationships with regional partners. This task may

improve the security interests of both the United States (US) and the countries in which the activities are to be carried out.

Measures:

M1	Days	To determine supportability of allied support request.
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations?
M3	Percent	Of national forces and agencies operating with United States (US) theater forces have intelligence sharing arrangement.
M4	Percent	Of joint force operations modified by failure to share intelligence.
M5	Percent	Of joint force operations break down over sharing of intelligence.
M6	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations.
M7	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations.
M8	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to promote regional security and interoperability?
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to promote regional security and interoperability?
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability.
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability.

M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to promote regional security and interoperability.
M13	Instances	Of chaplain liaison with partner nation (PN) chaplaincies or equivalents.
M14	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) theater sub-regions have an exercise conducted for the purpose of regional engagement during a two-year training cycle.
M15	Annually	Combatant commanders (CCDR) staff conducts a major staff training exercise that involves coalition training.
M16	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) friendly theater countries have an exercise conducted in the country during a 2-year training cycle.
M17	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMD) theater sub-regions have an exercise conducted in the sub-region during a 2-year training cycle.
M18	Percent	Of military armaments force module subsystem (FMS).
M19	Instances	Of combined exercises or bilateral activities.
M20	Days	To determine supportability of non-Department of Defense (DoD) United States (US) agency support request.
M21	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.
M22	Percent	Of allied nations update their cooperative logistics agreement within 5 years.
M23	Percent	Of allies have information sharing memorandum of agreement (MOA) or letter of agreement (LOA) with combatant commanders (CCDR).
M24	Percent	Of theater operation plans (OPLAN) and contingency plans supported by

		access and support arrangements with designated host nations (HN).
M25	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SF), and civilian agencies in native language.
M27	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M28	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.1.2.1 Coordinate Religious Liaison

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate relationships with appropriate religious leaders.

References: JP 3-83, JP 3-33

Notes: In many situations, clergy-to-clergy communication is preferred by the religious leader. These relationships are intended to ameliorate suffering, and to promote peace and the benevolent expression of religion. Military chaplains with the requisite knowledge, experience, and training/education have religious legitimacy which may directly contribute positively to the mission.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that ameliorate suffering.
M2	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote peace.
M3	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote the benevolent expression of religion.
M4	Yes/No	Are religious leader liaison activities

		specifically supporting command approved objectives?
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ST 8.1.2.2 Provide Religious Advisement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Dec-2023

Description: Advise the commander and/or staff on matters pertaining to religion's influence on plans, policies, operations and/or strategies.

References: JP 3-83, JP 3-33

Notes: Chaplains may provide religious advisement consistent with their noncombatant status. This task may include but is not limited to: worship, rituals, customs, and practices of United States (US) military personnel, international forces, and the indigenous population. Religious support teams (RST)/religious ministry teams (RMT) create and use religious estimates to advise commanders and staffs on the possible impacts religion and religious practice may have on planned operations.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of religious advisement issues provided to the commander by the staff.
M2	Yes/No	Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M3	Yes/No	Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M4	Yes/No	Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with multinational forces?
M5	Yes/No	Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with interagency organizations?

ST 8.1.2.3 DELETED Foster Government Legitimacy

ST 8.1.2.4 DELETED Address Core Grievances

ST 8.1.20 Perform Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide support to international partner military transformation and/or capacity building efforts through a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program.

References: JP 3-20, DoDI 5000.68

Notes: This may include Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) support to foreign military sales (FMS). The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) administers the FMS program for the Department of Defense (DoD).

Measures:

M1	Full/Partial/No	Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs are in place to enable sharing of Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) to support coalition partners.
M2	Percent	Percent of FMS cases that support United States military Services.
M3	Percent	Percent of FMS cases that support National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) provision of Safety of Navigation.
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.1.3 DELETED Develop Coalition Organizations

ST 8.2 Coordinate Foreign Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate military contribution to United States Government (USG) assistance to foreign nations and/or groups, including international organizations.

References: **JP 3-20**, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01 Series, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This support may also include working with the country's security cooperation organization (SCO) and the service components to identify the resources that will support the combatant commander's (CCDR) country-specific security cooperation section's (CSCS) country plan. The CSCSs nest within the combatant command campaign plan (CCP) and complement the ambassador or chief of mission's (COM) integrated country strategy (ICS).

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of insufficient personnel support provided to nations, groups, or agencies.
M2	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) maintaining liaison with commander.
M3	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to provide support to allies, regional governments, international organizations or groups.
M4	Instances	Of personnel provided to support other nations, groups, or agencies.
M5	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) receiving United States (US) military support.
M6	Instances	Of theater nations declining military assistance (MA).
M7	Percent	Of allied nations update cooperative logistics agreement with United States Government (USG) within 2 years.
M8	Percent	Of funds provided for humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), security assistance (SA), and military civic action (MCA) operations accounted for.

M9	Percent	Of approved projects completed.
M10	Percent	Of cooperative agreements with allied nations updated within 2 years.
M11	Percent	Of security cooperation organization (SCO)/country teams (CT) requests for military goods/services filled.
M12	Percent	Of designated foreign military students provided training.
M13	Percent	Of designated foreign military students trained.
M14	Percent	Of nations have political-military (PM) agreements with the US.
M15	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander.
M16	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) receive United States (US) military support.
M17	Percent	Of regional nations have signed nonproliferation (NP) treaty.
M18	Percent	Of supported nation movement requirements translated to meet required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M19	Tons per day	Of supplies and materiel provided in assistance.
M20	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander.
M21	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) receive US military support.
M22	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) maintaining liaison with commander.
M23	Instances	Of insufficient logistical support provided to nations, groups, or agencies.
M24	Hours	To establish liaison with security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT), host nation

		(HN), other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, and coalition forces.
M25	Hours	For US security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT) and combatant command (CCMD) to coordinate response to natural disaster.
M26	Days	To respond to security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA).
M27	Days	To deploy joint force headquarters (JFHQ) disaster relief elements.
M28	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in operational area (OA) receiving US military support.
M29	Percent	Of requests by allies for civil-military support, met within required timeframe.
M30	Percent	Of requests by allies for communications support, met within required timeframe.
M31	Percent	Of requests by allies for logistics support, met within required timeframe.
M32	Percent	Of requests by allies for security assistance (SA) support, met within required timeframe.
M33	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.2.1 Coordinate Security Assistance (SA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate the provision of defense articles, military training, advisory assistance, and/or other defense related services to partner nation (PN) military and/or security forces.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-20, JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01 series, DoDD 5132.03, DoDI 5000.68, DSCA Manual 5105-38-M

Notes: The Department of State (DOS) manages foreign assistance which includes development assistance, security assistance (SA) and humanitarian assistance. SA is administered by the Department of Defense (DOD) through in-country SA organizations. SA activities normally require coordination through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). DOD-administered SA includes, but is not limited to, foreign military sales (FMS), foreign military financing (FMF), international military education and training (IMET), peace operations (PO), and excess defense articles (EDA). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Weeks	To respond to request for assistance (RFA).
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities?
M3	Percent	Of weapons common with United States (US) systems.
M4	Percent	Of military goods/services/training purchased from the United States (US).
M5	Percent	Of designated foreign military students trained.
M6	Percent	Of designated foreign military personnel trained.
M7	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities.
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities.
M9	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate security

		assistance (SA) activities?
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities?
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities.
M13	Weeks	To respond to request for assistance with equipment in country during a security assistance (SA) surge.
M14	Percent	Of country teams (CTs) annual security assistance proposals Fleet Marine Force/international military education and training (FMF/IMET) funded.
M15	Percent	Of coalition and peacekeeping forces with theater military participation have major weapons systems common with United States (US) systems.
M16	Percent	Of country teams (CTs) requests for military goods/services supported.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities.
M18	Number	Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language.
M19	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M21	Number	Of personnel who understand

		capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M22	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.2.10 Coordinate Multinational Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate multinational operations with allies, coalition partners, and appropriate intergovernmental organizations.

References: JP 3-16, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Unified action during multinational operations involves the synergistic application of all instruments of national power as provided by each participating nation; it includes the actions of nonmilitary organizations as well as military forces. This construct is applicable at all levels of command. In a multinational environment, unified action synchronizes, coordinates, and/or integrates multinational operations with the operations of other host nation (HN) and national government agencies, international organizations (e.g., UN [United Nations]), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to achieve unity of effort in the operational area (OA). When working with North American Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, it can also be referred to as a comprehensive approach. US military forces achieve effective coordination when all parties understand and agree to the desired end state, concept of operations (CONOPS), intent, objectives, priorities, rules of engagement, and support requirements. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	For combatant command (CCMD) staff to prepare response to coalition
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		proposals during negotiations.
M2	Percent	Of allies and coalition partners who actively participate on joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff.
M3	Number	Of allies and coalition partners who agree on common approach.
M4	Number	Of allies and coalition partners who agree on common end state.
M5	Percent	Of allies and coalition partners who operate from common intelligence base.
M6	Percent	Of allies and coalition partners who operate from common logistics infrastructure.
M7	Percent	Of allies and coalition partners read-on to overall operation plan (OPLAN).
M8	Percent	Of demands of existing coalition partners anticipated by combatant command (CCMD) staff.
M9	Percent	Of demands of potential coalition partners anticipated by combatant command (CCMD) staff.
M10	Percent	Of nations whose forces operate under common and agreed command structure.
M11	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.2.11 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Nov-2016

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-0, JP 3-08

Notes: This task typically includes developing the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation of US military forces and the field activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This task may include ensuring NGOs or their interests are represented at every level of the chain of command within the theater. This task may also include ensuring military forces are aware of the capabilities and limitations of NGOs. In cooperating with NGOs, it is important to keep in mind they maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (UN) and thus are of a different character from private organizations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before joint force personnel and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) meet (during a crisis).
M2	Hours	To contact in-theater nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
M3	Hours	To respond to nongovernmental organization (NGO) requests under existing agreement.
M4	Percent	Difference between promised aid during planning and support of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in execution.
M5	Percent	Of humanitarian effort in which military effort is duplicative of nongovernmental organization (NGO) effort.
M6	Percent	Of joint force headquarters have nongovernmental organization (NGO) representation.
M7	Percent	Of joint force initiated programs sustainable by nongovernmental organization (NGO) organizations upon military departure.
M8	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have relationship with combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime.

M9	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have reciprocal agreements with combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime.
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ST 8.2.12 Cooperate with Private Sector

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jun-2017

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nonpublic or commercial individuals and/ or businesses, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and/or other private sector entities.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include ensuring nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or their interests are represented at every level of the chain of command within the limitations of military forces and that military forces are aware of the capabilities and limitations of NGOs.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before joint force personnel and private volunteer organizations meet (during a crisis).
M2	Hours	To contact in-theater private volunteer organizations.
M3	Hours	To respond to private volunteer organization requests under existing agreement.
M4	Percent	Difference between promised aid during planning and support to private volunteer organizations in execution.
M5	Percent	Of humanitarian effort in which military effort duplicative of private volunteer organization effort.
M6	Percent	Of joint force headquarters has private volunteer organization representation.
M7	Percent	Of joint force initiated programs sustainable by private volunteer organizations upon military departure.
M8	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations

		(NGOs) have relationship with the combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime.
M9	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have reciprocal agreements with the combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime.
M10	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with interoperable communications systems, both voice and data.

ST 8.2.13 Coordinate Humanitarian Demining Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Nov-2019

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military humanitarian demining assistance with the host nation (HN/ partner nation (PN), other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and other international organizations.

References: **JP 3-29**, JP 3-05, JP 3-15

Notes: The purpose of humanitarian demining assistance is help host nations (HNs)/partner nations (PNs) develop sustainable, indigenous demining capacity; and mine risk education and/or mine victims programs. It may include education, training, and/or technical assistance on the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Task may include coordination in the theater with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), HNs/ PNs, and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. Activities may focus on reducing or eliminating the threat to noncombatants and friendly military forces posed by mines, booby traps, and/or other explosive devices by training host-nation forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as program management. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermining operations.
M2	Weeks	To coordinate with the Department of State (DOS) to conduct countermining operations.
M3	Days	To contact in-theater nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
M4	Percent	Of humanitarian effort in which military effort is duplicative of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
M5	Days	To begin delivering countermining operations supplies and equipment.
M6	Days	To establish lines of communications (LOCs) in country.
M7	Weeks	To organize countermining efforts in country.
M8	Hours	To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), partner nation (PN), other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)/intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and coalition forces.
M9	Percent	Of United States (US) civil affairs (CA)/military information support operations (MISO) forces involved.

ST 8.2.14 Support Human Rights

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Nov-2016

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military activities to support interagency and multinational efforts to promote US-recognized international human rights standards.

References: JP 3-57, JP-1, JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, 22 USC 2304, 22 USC 2347, DODD 5111.1

Notes: This task may support military exchange programs, military training to host nation (HN) forces, and/or interagency programs aimed at eliminating and preventing human rights abuse. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of reportable events involving possible violation of human rights.
M2	Percent	Of suspected human rights incidents that were reported to the chain of command.
M3	Percent	Of host nation (HN) military personnel trained in respect for human rights.
M4	Frequency	Of recurring military exchange and/or interagency engagements promoting human rights reforms, procedures, doctrine, or policies.

ST 8.2.15 Coordinate Identity Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jan-2017

Description: Coordinate the guidance and/or planning of sharing agreements with foreign partner forces and the products and/or services they provide supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), interagency, and/or subordinate joint forces.

References: JP 3-24, JP 2-0, JP 3-05, DODD 8521-01E, DODI 8110-01

Notes: This task may provide guidance on planning and producing the identity intelligence operations products and/or services provided to combatant commander, interagencies, and the subordinate joint forces commander (JFC).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of foreign partner engagements.
M2	Number	Of Memorandums of Commitments that allow partner nations to submit

		data against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS).
M3	Years	Submissions by foreign partners.
M4	Month	Submissions by foreign partners.
M5	Daily	Submissions by foreign partners.
M6	Yes/No	Are whole of government processes established to coordinate sharing of Identity Intelligence Operations information?
M7	Yes/No	Are processes established to ensure compatibility of host country collection equipment?
M8	Number	Of files/documents reviewed by Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO).
M9	Percent	Of COCOM partner nations with Identity Intelligence Operations inclusion in Theater Campaign Plans, Posture Plans and Security Cooperation Plans?
M10	Number	Of Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements in place with partner and coalition nations.
M11	Yes/No	Are coalition/partner Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements established at the appropriate level of authority (DoD/DoS/mil to mil) to ensure duration adequate for support of COCOM plans and operations?
M12	Yes/No	Are coalition/partner Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements reflected in command combined exercise plans and execution?

ST 8.2.16 Coordinate Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2017

Description: Coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the relationship between military forces, civil authorities, and local population.

References: JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: CAO are actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs (CA) personnel and forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. This task may occur in localities where military forces are present; and require CA functional specialty skills to coordinate with interorganizational partners. This task may include transitional military governance and military support to civil governance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of interorganizational partners that participate in CA planning.
M2	Number	Of CA projects identified, vetted, prioritized, and funded in a given region.
M3	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

ST 8.2.2 Coordinate Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task typically includes coordination of actions by military commanders to facilitate military operations by interacting with civil authorities and the civilian populace. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Days	To determine supportability of allied support request.
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations?
M3	Percent	Of national forces and agencies operating with United States (US) theater forces have intelligence sharing arrangement.
M4	Percent	Of joint force operations modified by failure to share intelligence.
M5	Percent	Of joint force operations break down over sharing of intelligence.
M6	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations.
M7	Number	Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations.
M8	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to promote regional security and interoperability?
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards,

		bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to promote regional security and interoperability?
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability.
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to promote regional security and interoperability.
M13	Instances	Of chaplain liaison with partner nation (PN) chaplaincies or equivalents.
M14	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted for the purpose of regional engagement during a two-year training cycle.
M15	Annually	Combatant commanders (CCDRs) staff conducts a major staff training exercise that involves coalition training.
M16	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) friendly theater countries have an exercise conducted in the country during a 2-year training cycle.
M17	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted in the subregion during a 2-year training cycle.
M18	Percent	Of military armaments force module subsystem (FMS).
M19	Instances	Of combined exercises or bilateral activities.
M20	Days	To determine supportability of non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agency support request.
M21	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.

M22	Percent	Of allied nations update their cooperative logistics agreement within 5 years.
M23	Percent	Of allies have information sharing memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letter of agreement (LOAs) with combatant commanders (CCDRs).
M24	Percent	Of theater operation plans (OPLANs) and contingency plans supported by access and support arrangements with designated host nations (HNs).
M25	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M27	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M28	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.2.3 Coordinate Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Jul-2021

Description: Anticipate and respond to requests for foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).

References: JP 3-29, JP 3-08, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5100.46, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: This task may involve arrangement and coordination of United States (US) military operations and activities to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, and/or privation. Additional activities include surveying the disaster area, prioritizing needs, conducting health assessments, and providing

health services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, firefighting, mass care, urban search and rescue (SAR), hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, and energy distribution. This task is typically a Department of Defense (DOD) activity, in support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS), conducted outside the United States (OCONUS). Other events may include natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions that occur OCONUS and its territories and possessions. The US military also conducts FHA activities as part of a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) security cooperation (SC) program and/or to achieve specific combatant command campaign plan (CCP) objectives. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). When conducting an FHA mission, generating goodwill for the services rendered and departing with a favorable impression of US activities becomes a supporting and sometimes decisive objective. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

Measures:

M1	Days	To deploy civil-military engineering units and begin engineering tasks.
M2	Days	To organize relief effort in country.
M3	Days	To reestablish communications in country.
M4	Hours	To assess situation and define assistance needed.
M5	Hours	To begin delivering disaster relief supplies into host country.
M6	Hours	To deliver critical material/supplies in crisis.
M7	Hours	To distribute supplies and services where needed.
M8	Yes/No	To insert humanitarian assistance survey team (HAST).
M9	Number	Of natural disasters in allied theater

		nations.
M10	Days	To reestablish lines of communications (LOCs) in country.
M11	Numbers	Of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) missions supported.
M12	Instances	Of natural disasters successfully supported.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area (OA) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).
M17	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)?
M18	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)?
M19	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).
M20	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate with foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA).

M21	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)?
M22	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.

ST 8.2.4 Coordinate Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide assistance to the local populace with United States (US) forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-08, JP 3-29, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 2205.02, DODI 3000.05, DODI 8202.02

Notes: Those activities identified specifically as humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) are specific programs authorized in legislation and controlled in accordance with 10 United States Code (USC) Section 401. Assistance provided under these provisions must promote the security interests of both the United States (US) and the host nation (HN), and the specific operational readiness skills of the members of the armed forces who participate in the activities. Assistance is limited to: 1) Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are under served by medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary professionals, respectively, including education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided. 2) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems. 3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities. 4) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration,

interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of United States (US) forces available and properly equipped to perform humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) mission training.
M2	Number	Of humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) deployments in support of combatant commanders (CCDRs) regional objectives.
M3	Number	Of projects rendered by United States (US) military personnel in conjunction with military operations and exercises.
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M7	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M8	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs?
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities

		integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs?
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs?
M11	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M12	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs.
M13	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M15	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.2.5 DELETED Coordinate Nation Assistance (NA)

ST 8.2.6 Coordinate Military Civic Action (MCA) Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Aug-2016

Description: Coordinate the use of predominantly indigenous military personnel to conduct construction projects, support missions, and services useful to the local population.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-22

Notes: Military civic action (MCA) activities may involve United States (US) supervision and advice, but will normally be conducted by the local military. MCA is an essential part of military support to foreign internal defense (FID) to assist the local government in developing capabilities to provide for the security and well-being of its own population. MCA programs offer the joint force commander (JFC) a civil-military operations (CMO) opportunity to improve the host nation (HN) infrastructure and the living conditions of the local populace, while enhancing the legitimacy of the HN government. These programs use predominantly indigenous military forces at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and other areas that contribute to the economic and social development of the nation. These programs can have excellent long-term benefits for the HN by developing needed skills and by enhancing the legitimacy of the host government by showing the people that their government is capable of meeting the populations basic needs. MCA programs can also be helpful in gaining public acceptance of the military, which is especially important in situations requiring a clear, credible demonstration of improvement in host-military treatment of human rights. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Days	To process and answer Department of State (DOS).
M2	Days	To process and answer country team (CT) requests.
M3	Percent	Of each project allocated to host nation (HN) personnel.
M4	Percent	Of host nation (HN) and United States (US) military civic action (MCA) assistance mission objectives accomplished.

M5	Percent	Of military civic action (MCA) projects performed by units without primary training mission.
M6	Percent	Of projects deemed long-term investments (e.g., continue to pay off five years after completion).
M7	Percent	Of projects or deployments with materials supplied by the host nation (HN).
M8	Percent	Of required trained forces available to perform civic action missions.
M9	Percent	Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for government objectives.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance.
M13	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance?
M14	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance?
M15	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance.
M16	Number	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are

		integrated to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance.
M17	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance?
M18	Percent	Of properly equipped forces available to perform civic action missions.
M19	Percent	Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for host military (from local population).

ST 8.2.7 DELETED Restore Order

ST 8.2.7.1 DELETED Establish Interim Criminal Justice System

ST 8.2.8 Coordinate Peace Operations (PO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Coordinate crisis response, limited contingency operations, or military missions to contain conflict; redress the peace; build, keep, enforce, or shape the environment for peacemaking conditions to exist to support reconciliation and rebuilding; and/or facilitate transition to legitimate governance.

References: **JP 3-23**, JP 3-07, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Peace operations (PO) include peacekeeping operations (PKO), peace enforcement operations (PEO), peacemaking, peace building (PB), and conflict prevention efforts. The United States (US) may conduct peace operations either independently or as part of an international or multinational effort. This task can include coordination with other interagency members, international organizations, and regional groupings. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces,

international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of civil unrest incidents handled by host nation (HN) forces.
M2	Percent	Of contributing states with representation on staff proportional to troop contribution.
M3	Percent	Of nations operating under United Nations (UN) command and control (C2).
M4	Percent	Of nations operating under United States (US) command and control (C2).
M5	Percent	Of refugees receiving minimum nutrition.
M6	Percent	Of refugees sheltered.
M7	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SF), and civilian agencies in native language.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M9	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

ST 8.2.8.1 DELETED Support Multilateral Peace Operations

ST 8.2.8.3 DELETED Coordinate Peace Enforcement

ST 8.2.9 Coordinate Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate United States (US) Armed Forces participation in any of the United States Government (USG) supporting action programs taken by another government, or other designated organization, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-20, JP 3-24, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) plan and execute military operations in support of foreign internal defense (FID) within their area of responsibility (AOR). Other combatant commanders (CCDRs) play a supporting role by providing resources to conduct operations as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense (SecDef). The GCC coordinates and monitors all the military activities in the AOR in support of FID. This task may include coordination of counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. COIN operations may support a government or designated organizations, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational and information environments.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities?
M2	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities?
M3	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign internal defense

		(FID) activities.
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities.
M5	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities?
M6	Number	of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M7	Number	of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M8	Instances	Of exchange of information on host nation (HN) between United States Defense Attache Offices (USDAOs) and combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff.
M9	Instances	Of meetings of the combatant commander's (CCDR's) foreign internal defense (FID) advisory committee in last year.
M10	Months	Since update of foreign internal defense (FID) programs in combatant commander's (CCDR's) vision and strategy.
M11	Percent	Accuracy in accounting for funds used in foreign internal defense (FID).
M12	Percent	Of agreement between special operations area annual integrated assessment of security assistance (AIASA) equipment requests and combatant command (CCMD) position on equipment to threatened nation.
M13	Percent	Of foreign internal defense (FID) funding later found to not be authorized in law.

M14	Percent	Of foreign internal defense (FID) security assistance (SA) efforts in theater supported by planned and executed military activities.
M15	Percent	Of ongoing foreign internal defense (FID) efforts in line with current United States (US) national security policy and strategy.
M16	Percent	Of outstanding issues resolved at annual combatant command (CCMD) hosted Joint Service Program Management Review.
M17	Percent	Of political advisor (POLAD)-chaired combatant commander (CCDR) foreign internal defense (FID) advisory committee meetings.
M18	Percent	Of theater foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nation.
M19	Percent	Of theater foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nations in theater.
M20	Percent	Of theater nations in theater included in annual combatant commander's (CCDR's) joint and combined exercises.
M21	Weeks	Since combatant commander (CCDR) contact with special operations area.
M22	Number	Of nation assistance (NA) projects conducted in support of foreign internal defense (FID).
M23	Number	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the operational area (OA) to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities.
M24	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities.
M25	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities.

M26	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?
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ST 8.3 Obtain Support for Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2016

Description: Make agreements to support forces.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1-04

Notes: This support may include status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs), sustainment, contract support integration planning and execution, intelligence, operations, command and control (C2), overflight and landing rights, lines of communications (LOCs), facilities, space, labor, and skilled manpower. Support may be from, or in coordination with, governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), or private entities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of violation of host nation (HN) flight rules, per 10,000 flights.
M2	Percent	Of peacetime support provided by allied host nation (HN).
M3	Percent	Of overflight requests approved in last 12 months.
M4	Percent	Of portcall delays of military vessels.
M5	Percent	Of stationing costs borne by allied host nation (HN).
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) dependents living in substandard housing.

ST 8.3.1 Arrange Stationing for Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Aug-2017

Description: Obtain approval to position forces in a partner nation (PN) or host nation (HN) to support security cooperation (SC), and/or deterrence.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Joint forces conduct this task within the bounds of partner nation (PN) limitations and political constraints. It may include negotiation of status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs). Operational contract support (OCS) maybe required for logistical support of United States forces on base operated by a group and not by a partner nation. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of United States (US) personnel injured/killed by terrorists.
M2	Incidents	Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorist incidents.
M3	Kilometers	To travel in country for United States Army (USA) brigades to reach their General Defense Plan (GDP) positions.
M4	Percent	Of host nation (HN) criminal cases involving United States (US) forces or dependents.
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) air forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training.
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) forces living in substandard barracks in peacetime.
M7	Percent	Of United States (US) ground forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training.
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) land based wartime fighter sorties aerial refuel to range their targets.
M9	Percent	Of United States (US) units deploy outside host nation (HN) for their primary wartime mission.
M10	Weeks	To find permanent quarters in host nation (HN) for United States (US) dependents.

ST 8.3.2 Establish Bilateral or Multilateral Arrangements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Establish bilateral or multilateral arrangements; mutually agreed procedures; and command structures with partners, friends, and allies outside an alliance command structure, and other actors with joint interests.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-07.3, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include harmonization of the approaches of the respective national forces, including actions to preclude or minimize fratricide. Standardization agreements like allied joint publications (AJPs), multinational publications (MPs), and standardization agreements (STANAGs), provide a baseline for cooperation within a coalition. In many parts of the world, these multilateral and other bilateral agreements for standardization between potential coalition members may be in place prior to the formation of the coalition. This task may also include taking into account differences in language, customs, organization, military capability, level of training, and political constraints. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) have provided exercise commanders at some level of chain of command.
M2	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) have extradition treaties with United States (US), covering terrorism offenses.
M3	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) have extradition treaties with United States (US), covering narcotics offenses.
M4	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) have agreements with United States (US) on mutual disaster relief.
M5	Hours	To obtain authorization to release sensitive/classified information to allied forces.

M6	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) have conducted exercises with United States (US) within the last year.
M7	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) with which United States (US) has communications agreements.
M8	Months	To formalize memorandum of agreement (MOA) or other agreement.
M9	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) with whom United States (US) has cross-serving agreements.
M10	Percent	Of partner nations (PNs) weapons can use United States (US) ammunition.
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M12	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility AOR).
M14	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M15	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.3.3 Arrange Sustainment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Obtain logistics and/or personnel services support from other than United States Government (USG) sources.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include host-nation support (HNS), the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), third-country support, and captured

materiel. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of United States (US) personnel injured/killed by terrorists.
M2	Incidents	Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorist incidents.
M3	Kilometers	To travel in country for United States Army (USA) brigades to reach their General Defense Plan (GDP) positions.
M4	Percent	Of host nation (HN) criminal cases involving United States (US) forces or dependents.
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) air forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training.
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) forces living in substandard barracks in peacetime.
M7	Percent	Of United States (US) ground forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training.
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) land based wartime fighter sorties aerial refuel to range their targets.
M9	Percent	Of United States (US) units deploy outside host nation (HN) for their primary wartime mission.
M10	Weeks	To find permanent quarters in host nation (HN) for United States (US) dependents.

ST 8.3.4 Obtain Multinational Protection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Obtain support of allies and partner nations (PNs) for protection of personnel and facilities against threats.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-05, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-10, JP 3-26, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may provide protection to civilian and military personnel and to key facilities in the theater. Threats of this nature may come from illegal drug trafficking and terrorism. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of nations share police data with United States (US) military law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
M2	Incidents	Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorists.
M3	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M5	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M6	Incidents	Of United States (US) personnel injured or killed by terrorists.
M7	Days/Weeks	To coordinate emergency response plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States [OCONUS]).
M8	Days/Weeks	In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) emergency response operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied partner nation (PN) authorities.
M9	Frequency (e.g.	Of recurring theater-wide exercise of

	Months)	Department of Defense (DOD) support operations to other United States Government (USG) and allied partner nation (PN) agencies.
M10	Number	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M13	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M14	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M18	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M19	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution

		achieve the desired level of performance?
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ST 8.4 Coordinate Operational Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-May-2017

Description: Coordinate provision of specified operational assistance to combatant commands (CCMDs), subordinate joint force commands, Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and /or other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: This task typically requires interorganizational coordination and may often require some form of civil-military operations (CMO). Operational assistance may include intelligence sharing, communication systems support, force protection, sustainment, counterdrug operations (CDOPS), counterterrorism (CT) operations, noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), law enforcement, detainee operations, civil affairs operations (CAO). This task may include defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). Assistance could be to USG departments and agencies assisting United States (US) or foreign citizens, on US territory, in foreign states, or in international waters in accordance with US law. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to United States (US) agency request for all forms of intelligence support.
M2	Hours	To respond to United States (US) agency request for logistics support.
M3	Instances	Of United States (US) agencies receiving communications systems support from combatant command (CCMD).
M4	Instances	Of United States (US) agencies receiving logistics support from combatant command (CCMD).

M5	Minutes	For staff members working chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) considerations to provide hazard prediction.
M6	Minutes	From notification of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident to preparation and output of environmental hazard report to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS) and NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers.
M7	Minutes	To output nuclear detonation (NUDET) information from Range Operations Control Centers (ROCCs)/Sector Operations Control Center (SOCC) (North American Aerospace Defense Command [NORAD]) and forward to NORAD Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS), Nuclear Damage Information Summary (NUDIS), NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers.
M8	Minutes	To output nuclear detonation (NUDET) information from sensors to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS), Nuclear Damage Information Summary (NUDIS), NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers.
M9	Months	Since review of support requirements to other agencies.
M10	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS) Airborne Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment (CARDA)/residual capabilities assessment (RECA) requests processed.

M11	Percent	Of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)/tactical (aircraft in distress) assistance requests filled with an interceptor.
M12	Percent	Of hand-off of potential drug smuggling aircraft effected.
M13	Percent	Of incidents (e.g., terrorist, natural disaster) had coordination procedures with civil agencies to assist or conduct operations in place.
M14	Percent	Of requests by United States (US) agencies supported with command and control (C2) provided by combatant command (CCMD).
M15	Percent	Of requests by United States (US) agencies supported with logistics support.
M16	Percent	Of steaming hours dedicated to agency support operations.
M17	Percent	Of theater flying hours dedicated to agency support operations.
M18	Percent	Of theater forces conducted agency support operations.
M19	Percent	Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence sharing agreements with combatant command (CCMD) for narcotics or terrorism offenses.
M20	Percent	Of time reliable, uninterrupted air picture provided to other agencies.
M21	Percent	Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence support provided by combatant command (CCMD).
M22	Months	To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bio-agents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis.
M23	Hours	Of intelligence, to include medical intelligence is assessed, transmitted, and fused with other key sources of intelligence.
M24	Hours	Till medical intelligence is assessed,

		transmitted, and fused with other key sources of intelligence.
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ST 8.4.1 Coordinate Counterdrug (CD) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DOD) counterdrug (CD) operations in support of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or partner nation (PN) forces.

References: JP 3-07.4, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include close coordination and direct liaison between the theater and law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and partner nations (PNs). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Days	To process off-cycle country team (CT) requests by combatant command (CCMD) headquarters.
M2	Percent	Reduction of drug traffic into the United States (US) from combatant command (CCMD) theater each year.
M3	Percent	Of effort provided under operation plan (OPLAN) vice operations and maintenance (OM) or other funding.
M4	Hours	Of warning provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of arrival in United States (US) of maritime drug shipments.
M5	Instances	Of host nation (HN) personnel training with the United States (US).
M6	Percent	Of country team (CT) requests handled outside normal planning cycle.

M7	Percent	Of United States (US) detection and monitoring capability transitioned to host nation (HN).
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) operation and maintenance (OM) capability transitioned to host nation (HN) in last 12 months.
M9	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M11	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

ST 8.4.2 Coordinate Counterterrorism (CT) Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) counterterrorism activities to disrupt, neutralize defeat, or destroy extremist organizations, rendering them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments and/or societies.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-05, JP 3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS GDE 5260, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: This task may include protecting the American people, homeland, and American interests, along with those of our allies and partners. This task may include preventing terrorist development, acquisition, and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This task may include eliminating terrorist safe havens; building enduring counterterrorism (CT) partnerships and capabilities. This task may include degrading links between terrorist organizations, networks, and their affiliates and adherents countering violent extremist ideology; and depriving terrorists of their enabling resources. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge

to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of nations share police data with United States (US) military law enforcement agencies (LEA).
M2	Incidents	Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorists.
M3	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M5	Number	Of operations orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M6	Incidents	Of United States (US) personnel injured or killed by terrorists.
M7	Days/Weeks	To coordinate emergency response plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States [OCONUS]).
M8	Days/Weeks	In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) emergency response operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied host nation (HN) authorities.
M9	Frequency (e.g. Months)	Of recurring theater-wide exercise of Department of Defense (DOD) support operations to other United States

		Government (USG) and allied host nation (HN) agencies.
M10	Number	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M12	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
M13	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M14	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats?
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M18	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M19	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.4.3 Coordinate a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct liaison and/or assist with the coordination of a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO).

References: JP 3-68, JP 3-05, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.02 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, DoDD 3025.14

Notes: Conducted in support of the Department of State (DOS), this task may include evacuation of United States (US) citizens and nationals, lawful permanent residents, DOD civilian personnel, and/or designated persons (e.g., host nation [HN] and third-country nationals [TCN]) to temporary safe havens and/or intermediate staging bases or support the repatriation of appropriate personnel to the US. Often requiring unified action, theater organizations at various echelons may provide support (for example, medical, transportation, and security) to noncombatants. If necessary, coordinate the use of commercial, HN, and third-country resources to conduct this type of operation. Multinational evacuations may involve multiple nation diplomatic initiatives with coalition/combined forces conducting a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) in a supporting role. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations, as well as to understand the operational environment. As appropriate, this task should reconcile noncombatant evacuation plans, including NEO transition and termination criteria with existing directives, authorities, and priorities.

Measures:

M1	Days	To organize and deploy fully operational joint task force (JTF).
M2	Hours	To evacuate noncombatants (once combatant commander directed to conduct evacuation).
M3	Hours	To evaluate situation and present recommendations to decision maker(s).
M4	Percent	Of United States (US) citizens and designated foreign nationals accounted

		for by name during evacuation.
M5	Percent	Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals accounted for.
M6	Percent	Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals evacuated.
M7	Percent	Of US citizens desiring departure, evacuated.
M8	Yes/No	Do noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) plans include actions in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident?
M9	Percent	Of evacuees available and desiring evacuation, moved in accordance with operation plan (OPLAN) timelines.
M10	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in their native language.
M11	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 8.4.4 DELETED Counter-Weapon and Technology Proliferation

ST 8.4.5 Coordinate Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance (RFA) from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and/or other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events.

References: **JP 3-28**, JP 3-08, JP 3-31, JP 3-41, DoDD 3025.18

Notes: Task includes support provided by United States (US) federal military forces, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD component assets, and National Guard (NG) forces (when the Secretary of Defense [SecDef], in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code [USC] status, or when federalized). US military forces coordinate, integrate, and synchronize their support with other government and nongovernment agencies and organizations. Other governmental agencies may include such organizations as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and state and local divisions of emergency services. Task may be employed for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. DoD provides defense support to cybersecurity incidents under defense support of civil authorities (DSCA).

Measures:

M1	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to a request from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance.
M2	Hours	To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the National Guard (NG).
M3	Days/Weeks	Before federal troops are present and responding to disaster or disturbance.
M4	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to a state request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances.
M5	Percent	Of restoration of production when federal troops are used to restore production after federal work stoppage.

ST 8.4.6 Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Logistics Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Coordinate and/or execute logistics assistance to defense support of civil authorities (DSCA).

References: JP 3-28, JP 3-08, JP 4-0, DoDD 3025.18

Notes: The authorities and responsibilities for logistics operations for defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) are largely the same as logistics operations for any other Department of Defense (DoD) mission set. Logistics support may include establishing and maintaining an effective distribution network for all classes of supplies and services necessary to support civil authorities and civilian populations. Logistics support may also include, but is not limited to, coordinating maintenance and salvage; planning and coordinating transportation requirements for military; and, if necessary, federal and state agencies, plus civilian personnel; supporting operational contracts; coordinating base support requirements; and the search, recovery, identification, care, and evacuation or disposition of deceased personnel. Other governmental agencies may include such organizations as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and state and local divisions of emergency services. Requests for assistance (RFA) may come from other United States Government (USG) and state agencies, and tribal governments in the event of civil emergencies such as natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances, and federal work stoppages.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to a request from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance.
M2	Hours	To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the National Guard (NG).
M3	Days/Weeks	Before federal troops are present and responding to disaster or disturbance.
M4	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to a state request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances.
M5	Percent	Of restoration of production when federal troops are used to restore production after federal work stoppage.

ST 8.5 Synchronize Military Efforts with Activities of Other United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2017

Description: Synchronize and integrate United States (US) military planning and operations with the planning and activities of other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies.

References: **JP 3-08**, JP 3-0, JP 3-57, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may focus and optimize each unique contribution to accomplish the desired end state. May identify participating agencies during deliberate or crisis action planning (CAP) process to accomplish specified agency objectives. There are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may include the synchronization of commercial capabilities between interagency and partners.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA).
M2	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.
M3	Percent	Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR).
M4	Percent	Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff.
M5	Percent	Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQ), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN)

		governments.
M6	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR).
M7	Percent	Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent.
M8	Percent	Of coordination with Department of State (DOS) established interagency management system (IMS) (i.e., provincial reconstruction teams [PRTs]).
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities?
M10	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities.
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities.
M12	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integration multinational forces (MNFs).

ST 8.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Policy for the Conduct of Operations

ST 8.5.2 Facilitate Information Exchange

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Facilitate and/or ensure the free flow of information within the United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and/or with non-USG interorganizational partners.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, DoDI 8110.01

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; international organizations; foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGO); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Security considerations may restrain the free exchange of information with interorganizational partners. This task may include sharing information with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and private sector entities without creating the impression, internally or externally, the USG is using any NGO or private sector entity as an intelligence source.

Measures:

M1	Months	Since combatant command (CCMD)-hosted conference for theater ambassadors or their representatives.
M2	Percent	Of nations in which combatant commander (CCDR) has military intelligence activities link with other United States Government (USG) agencies, directly or through the country team (CT).
M3	Percent	Of country teams (CT) that have formal and frequent contacts from the combatant command (CCMD) political advisor (POLAD).
M4	Percent	Of joint force commander (JFC) commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) answered by nongovernmental organizations (NGO).
M5	Percent	Of nations and agencies have full access to information when involved in foreign internal defense (FID) program.

M6	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) that have established contact point for information exchange with combatant commander (CCDR).
M7	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in an operational area (OA) that have established contact point for information exchange with combatant commander (CCDR).
M8	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in an operational area (OA) that have terminated associate relationship because of appearance of being combatant command (CCMD) intelligence source.

ST 8.5.3 Conduct Interagency Liaison and Cooperation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2016

Description: Establish and develop liaison with, and participate in, the internal processes of other US Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. This task can include coordination, preparation and implementation of interagency activities. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To define coordinating relationships and lines of authority after humanitarian assistance survey team
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		(HAST) arrives in country.
M2	Hours	To establish initial combatant commander (CCDR) liaison structure, after appointment of special representative of the President for an area within the joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Hours	To initiate liaison after arrival of both humanitarian assistance survey team (HAST) and disaster assistance response team (DART).
M4	Percent	Of country teams (CTs) in theater that have participation with combatant commander (CCDR) (or subordinate CCDR).
M5	Percent	Of host nation (HN) internal defense and development (IDAD) programs in theater that have major security assistance (SA) or civil-military operations (CMO) levels with a special management program.
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) departments and agencies, including Department of Defense (DOD) agencies in designated joint operations area (JOA) have established liaison and coordinating mechanisms with combatant commander (CCDR).
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish an interagency cooperation structure?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish an interagency cooperation structure.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish an interagency cooperation structure.

ST 8.5.3.1 Establish Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2016

Description: Establish and operate a joint interagency coordination group (JIACG).

References: JP 3-08, JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: This task facilitates interagency activities through planning, coordinating, and assisting the unified commander in execution of joint interagency operations. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA).
M2	Percent	Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR).
M3	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.
M4	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR).
M5	Percent	Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments.
M6	Percent	Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff.
M7	Percent	Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's)

		intent.
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG)?
M9	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG)?
M10	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG).
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG).

ST 8.5.3.2 Conduct Interagency Liaison

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2016

Description: Conduct direct liaison with United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners for coordination, preparation, and implementation of regional interagency activities.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Interagency activities vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge or problem set; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and

conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA).
M2	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.
M3	Percent	Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR).
M4	Percent	Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff.
M5	Percent	Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments.
M6	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR).
M7	Percent	Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent.

ST 8.5.3.3 Assess Military Participation During Interagency Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2016

Description: Plan, coordinate, and implement assessment methodology to determine effectiveness of military participation during interagency activities.

References: JP 3-08

Notes: This task may include the assessment to determine the progress of implementing the combatant commander's (CCDR's) regional strategy, theater campaign plan, and country plans. The assessment period for steady-state activities could extend for decades. Assessment may lead to enhanced interagency cooperation; refined education and training requirements; recommendations for changes; in doctrine, organization training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF); and joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) changes. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of United States (US) senior officers and civilian government officials visits to theater nation.
M2	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR)-sponsored joint exercises include allied forces.
M3	Instances	Of initiating community action projects.
M4	Yes/No	Has the combatant commander (CCDR) met with the in-theater ambassador and his staff?
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) vital interests in-theater threatened by regional nations.
M6	Weeks	Since official visit to theater nation.
M7	Yes/No	Are status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) (and other diplomatic arrangements and legal protocols) in effect?
M8	Yes/No	Are the right personnel participating in interagency working groups (IWGs)?
M9	Days	To establish interagency working group (IWG).
M10	Days	To resolve identified regional military issues with interagency coordination.
M11	Days/Months	To conduct staff review of United States (US) national, political, and military security objectives for theater.
M12	Number	Of United States (US) Defense Attache

		and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel available to work military engagement activities for a given country.
M13	Days/Months/Years	To develop and coordinate military contacts and nation assistance (NA) programs.
M14	Number	Of exchange programs.
M15	Hours/Days	To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from security cooperation organizations (SCOs).
M16	Number	Of combined exercises, port visits, or bilateral activities.
M17	Days/Weeks	To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) with equipment in country.
M18	Instances	Of liaison with indigenous religious leaders that promotes regional stability.
M19	Days	To address identified regional religious issues with interagency coordination.
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M21	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities?
M22	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M23	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities?

M24	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.
M25	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities.

ST 8.5.3.4 Integrate Interagency Partners into Military Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Integrate US Government (USG) departments and agencies, and, as appropriate, other interorganizational partners into military planning and operations.

References: JP 3-08, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.03 Series

Notes: The essence of this task is the integration, interoperability, and interdependence of US military planning and operations with the activities of interorganizational partners to achieve unified action. Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Interagency activities vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge or problem set; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may focus/optimize each organizations unique contributions to accomplishing the desired end state. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To respond to country team (CT)
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		request for assistance (RFA).
M2	Percent	Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR).
M3	Months	Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation.
M4	Percent	Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff.
M5	Percent	Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments.
M6	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR).
M7	Percent	Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commanders (CCDRs) intent.
M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate planning for interagency activities?
M9	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate planning for interagency activities?
M10	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate planning for interagency activities.
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate planning for interagency activities.

ST 8.5.4 DELETED Coordinate Theater Consequence Management (CM)

ST 8.5.5 Synchronize Search and Rescue (SAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Plan, provide, and/or arrange for full-spectrum search and rescue (SAR) services. Coordinate SAR operations and/or associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress.

References: JP 3-50, JP 3-28, JP 3-34, DoDD 3025.18, DoDI 3003.01

Notes: This task includes support to Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) in response to a national disaster consistent with the National Response Framework as the Department of Defense (DoD) lead for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 (Search and Rescue). This task should be accomplished according to applicable national directives, plans, guidelines, agreements and in accordance with the provisions of the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP) of the United States and the National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS) to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the Combatant Commander (CCDR) incorporate Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the area of responsibility in support of the Combatant Command Campaign Plan (CCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) established an architecture within the headquarters and throughout subordinate commands and components to provide or arrange for Search and Rescue services for persons in potential or actual distress?
M3	Yes/No	Is the Combatant Commander (CCDR)

		prepared to fulfill requirements as the Department of Defense (DoD) lead for matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 (Search and Rescue)?
M4	Yes/No	Has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National Search and Rescue Committee?
M5	Yes/No	As the Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the Aeronautical Search and Rescue Regions (SRR) corresponding to the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) adequately established, staffed, equipped, and managed (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) the federal SAR systems in the responsible SRR?
M6	Yes/No	As the designated Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCC) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSC)?
M7	Yes/No	Does the Combatant Commander (CCDR) incorporate Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy?
M8	Yes/No	Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to prepare, plan, and deploy in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and emergency support function (ESF) #9 (Search and Rescue)?

M9	Percent	Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is trained and able to perform assigned mission.
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ST 8.6 Coordinate Stabilization Effort

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Oct-2022

Description: Coordinate stabilization activities. Maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and/or provide humanitarian relief.

References: JP 3-07, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3210.06 Series, DoDD 3000.05, DoDD 3000.07

Notes: This task is typically performed in a foreign country. Stability activities include establishing conditions that facilitate the efforts of the other instruments of national power to provide the requisite security and control to stabilize an operational area destabilized by armed conflict or natural disaster. Stabilization actions are conducted across the conflict continuum from peace to war and can be conducted by military forces before, during and after conflict. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations as well as to understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of applicable theater plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).
M2	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional force mission-specific activities to conduct stability

		operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)?
M3	Percent	Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR).

ST 8.6.1 Identify Instability Sources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Apr-2022

Description: Develop sources of root causes and/or immediate drivers of instability.

References: JP 3-07, JP 3-0, DoDD 3000.05

Notes: The sources of instability of a nation may be in the political, security, rule of law, economic, and social spheres. This task may address requirements from the United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DoD), intergovernmental agencies, private sector, and partner nations (PN) supporting stability operations for execution in uncertain or hostile security environments across the range of military operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are current processes, to include integrated priority list, joint manning document, request for forces, and Reserve Component (RC) support, assessed for the ability to deliver adequate stability operations requirements and products on time?
M2	Yes/No	Do current plans include stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) requirements?
M3	Yes/No	Is the current stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) list assembled from identified processes?
M4	Number	Of required conventional forces

		cultural experts assigned to identify stability operations support requirements.
M5	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to identify stability operations support requirements.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to identify stability operations support requirements?
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to identify stability operations support requirements?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to identify stability operations support requirements.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to identify stability operations support requirements.
M10	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to identify stability operations support requirements?

ST 8.6.2 DELETED Integrate Stability

ST 8.6.6 Conduct Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Conduct and/or assist disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR).

References: JP 3-24, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-07, CJCSI 3210.06, DODI 3000.05

Notes: An effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program aids in establishing peace and can provide incentives for combatants to dissolve belligerent force structures and reconcile politically. Military tasks in support of DDR may include: collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light-heavy weapons of combatants and the civilian population; information gathering and reporting; information distribution; program monitoring and reporting; specialized weapons and ammunition expertise; logistic support and security. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has host nation (HN) and/or the international community established a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program?
M2	Yes/No	Does disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) plan conform to the security sector reform program?
M3	Yes/No	Has the host nation (HN), international community, and/or United States (US) forces established a structured identification program?
M4	Number	Of former combatants requests for return to civilian life.
M5	Number	Of major armed groups identified.
M6	Number	Of major armed groups disarmed.
M7	Yes/No	Are there adequate facilities and forces to secure and safeguard weapons turned in by belligerents?

ST 9 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities to prevent acquisition, contain and reduce threats, and/or respond to crisis from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use or the threat of use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: Activities may include all actions taken by combatant commanders (CCDR) to develop regional countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) strategies, policies, campaign and contingency plans for their areas of responsibility (AOR); determine CWMD mission shortfalls; identify CWMD mission resourcing requirements; and incorporate CWMD activities into their operational plans. CWMD activities may be integrated with the activities of other United States Government (USG) departments/agencies, allies, and partners. CWMD is a global mission with immense potential consequences which cross AOR boundaries, requires an integrated and synchronized effort, and requires numerous interagency and multinational partners for effective mission accomplishment. CCDRs with homeland defense (HD) equities will often be acting in support of another lead federal agency (LFA) or even supporting a multinational effort. Organizations may plan, coordinate, employ, and integrate forces to CWMD through regional operations, actions, and activities. Activities may strengthen alliances, establish partnerships, increase situational awareness (SA), build partner capacity/interoperability, synchronize with the interagency (IA), and integrate operations and command and control (C2). They may accomplish the following objectives: 1) reduce incentives for others to pursue and possess weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 2) increase barriers to the acquisition and proliferation of WMD, 3) manage WMD risks emanating from hostile or fragile states, and 4) deny the effects of WMD through integrated and layered defenses. Activities may include: 1) assisting with development and execution of CWMD strategy, policy and doctrine; 2) conducting CWMD readiness assessments, identifying gaps and developing requirements; 3) conducting theater level CWMD planning and support to operations; 4) coordinating and conducting CWMD security cooperation activities, key leader engagement, training, foreign military sales (FMS), and exercises with theater partners; and 5) developing and coordinating a theater framework through which components and combat support agencies (CSA) can maintain and expand CWMD technical expertise; cooperate with and support regional partners; conduct specialized activities to understand the CWMD environment, threats, and vulnerabilities; control WMD threats and risks; and safeguard the force and manage consequences of WMD incidents.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of nations in theater educated on counterproliferation (CP).
M2	Number	Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have chemical attack capabilities.
M3	Number	Of nations in the theater that have a program for a ballistic missile with a range over 500 nautical miles (NM).
M4	Number	Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have nuclear attack capabilities.
M5	Yes/No	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) offensive operations integrated in theater.
M6	Number	Of nations in the theater providing assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology.
M7	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon attacks reached target in theater.
M8	Number	Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have biological attack capabilities.
M9	Percent	Of detected chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted in theater.
M10	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems in theater that proves to be accurate.
M11	Yes/No	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat reduction cooperation programs integrated in theater.
M12	Hours	To coordinate with the Joint Staff through Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures.
M13	Number	Of theater plans without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear

		(CBRN) considerations when, in fact, a valid CBRN threat existed.
M14	Number	Of nations in the theater that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles.
M15	Yes/No	Coordinated with allies and partners to improve mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) mission areas?
M16	Yes/No	Is Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable?
M17	Yes/No	Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans, programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support?
M18	Yes/No	Are theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth?
M19	Number	Of nations in the theater that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development.
M20	Yes/No	Are weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations integrated in theater?
M21	Yes/No	Is weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction integrated in theater?
M22	Number	Of nonstate actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in

		the theater.
M23	Yes/No	Are weapons of mass destruction (WMD) active defense measures integrated in theater?
M24	Yes/No	Are weapons of mass destruction (WMD) passive defense measures integrated in theater?
M25	Yes/No	Is chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CBRN) integrated in theater?
M26	Yes/No	Are weapons of mass destruction (WMD) security cooperation and partner activities integrated in theater?
M27	Yes/No	Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans, programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2)?
M28	Instances	Of United States (US) agencies receiving command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support from combatant commands (CCMD).
M29	Time/days	From the time of identification of a terrorist organization in theater to the time to assess if they possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M30	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of theater counterproliferation (CP) programs (i.e., active and passive defenses, offensive operations, elimination, interdiction, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM)).
M31	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities

		integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities?
M32	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities?
M33	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities.
M34	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities.
M35	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities?
M36	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 9.1 DELETED Develop Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Programs in Theater

ST 9.2 Support Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program activities with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, global partners, and/or partner governments to enhance physical security, and to

reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-20

Notes: This task may include integrating theater support and assistance to host nation (HN) authorities to enhance their physical security; emplace detection equipment; and reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, stockpiles, and capabilities. Although not primarily a combatant commander (CCDR) responsibility, combatant commands (CCMD) may maintain visibility into these efforts to ensure Combatant Command Campaign Plans (CCPs) and security measures are consistent with threat reduction initiatives. This task also includes maintaining visibility of all threat reduction activities. CCMD programs may be considered the actionable focal points for integrating security cooperation and partner activities. This task may also include programs in theater planning, situational awareness (SA), and operations. The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program is conducted with appropriate military organizations, other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and global partners to work cooperatively with partner governments to reduce the threat to the United States (US) and its allies from WMD, and related materials, technologies, and expertise, including associated delivery systems and infrastructure. The objectives of the CTR Program are: dismantle and destroy stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, equipment, or means of delivery that partner countries own, possess, or that is in their control; account for, safeguard, and secure nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, equipment, or expertise which, if vulnerable to theft or diversion, could result in WMD threats; and prevent and detect acquisition, proliferation, and use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, weapons-usable and related materials, equipment, or means of delivery and knowledge.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of nations en route and in theater that have political-military (POLMIL) agreements with the United States (US) that support overflight, transit, and logistics of forces.
M2	Number	Of nations in the theater that have chemical attack capabilities.
M3	Percent	Treaty limited items destroyed or eliminated.
M4	Days	To identify terrorist organizations in theater acting alone or with state

		sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M5	Number	Of nations in the theater that have nuclear attack capabilities.
M6	Number	Of nations in the theater that have biological attack capabilities.
M7	Percent	Of cooperative agreements, updated within the last two years (nations with United States [US] treaty commitment).
M8	Hours	From noncompliance discovery to noncompliance report made.
M9	Percent	Of theater nations that have military agreements with the United States (US).
M10	Yes/No	Do the combatant commands (CCMD) annually assess and recommend improvements for the strategic enablers of intelligence/detection capabilities, partnership capacity, and strategic communication (SC) support?
M11	Percent	Of improvement each year in theater allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) capabilities.
M12	Number	Of nations in the theater that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation.
M13	Number	Of annual visits with allies and friends to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas.
M14	Percent	Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capable theater actors in the past year.
M15	Yes/No	Are combatant command (CCMD)

		countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) efforts integrated with other organizations and nations that possess capabilities, resources, or information that can contribute to the mission?
M16	Yes/No	Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support?
M17	Number	Of border, aerial port of debarkation (APOD), seaport of debarkation (SPOD), aerial port of embarkation (APOE), and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) inspections conducted to track, intercept, search, divert, seize, or stop trafficking to/from state and/or non-state actors (including redirection) of international shipments of unauthorized weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related material, or WMD development information sources.
M18	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs?
M19	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs.
M20	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction

		(CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs.
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ST 9.3 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Security Cooperation (SC) and Partner Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct activities to improve or promote defense relationships and capacity of allied and partner nations (PN) to execute or support the other military mission areas to enable countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD).

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 3-08, JP 3-20

Notes: These integration activities may require a coordinated international military response to support nonproliferation efforts assigned by treaties, agreements, sanctions, and export control regimes and frameworks, and national, international, and host nation (HN) programs. United States (US) Armed Forces undertake security cooperative (SC) activities with regional military partners that promote improved partner and allied capacity to countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) through military-to-military contact, burden sharing arrangements, combined military activities, and support to international activities. This task promotes improved partnership capacity to counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to HNs. This task may create self-sufficient coalition partners and expands CWMD capabilities and capacities. Combatant command (CCMD) programs, such as United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) Cooperative Defense Program (CDP), are considered the actionable focal points for integrating security cooperation and partner activities in theater. These activities should foster common threat awareness, coalition building, and interoperability. SC and partner activities contribute to achieve objectives that contribute materially to the achievement of the combatant commander's (CCDR) designated specified end state.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Change in number of nuclear powers in the theater in the last year.
M2	Number	Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of theater counterproliferation (CP) programs (i.e., layered integrated defenses; defeat, disable, dispose; and consequence management [CM]), as applicable to security cooperation (SC) and partner assistance.
M3	Yes/No	Do combatant command (CCMD) campaign plans include security cooperation (SC) activities?
M4	Number	Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs.
M5	Number	Of theater synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M6	Yes/No	Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support?
M7	Number	Of annual visits with theater allies and friends to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas.
M8	Number	Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs.
M9	Number	Of nations in the theater that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology

		proliferation.
M10	Number	Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs.
M11	Number	Of nations in the theater that have a ballistic missile (BM) program.
M12	Number	Of nations in the theater that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range over 500 kilometers (KM).
M13	Number	Of nations in the theater that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM).
M14	Number	Of nations in the theater that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development.
M15	Number	Of nations in the theater that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology.
M16	Days	Of theater synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M17	Number	Of theater coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M18	Percent	Of lead federal agency (LFA) - or country team (CT)-identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution.

M19	Yes/No	Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth?
M20	Yes/No	Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2)?
M21	Percent	Of improvement each year in theater allies and friends countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) capabilities.
M22	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities?
M23	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M24	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M25	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities?
M26	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g.,

		nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities in theater?
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ST 9.4 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Plan countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities, to include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM).

References: JP 3-40, JP 2-01, JP 3-03, CJCSI 3520.02 series

Notes: Task may include conducting the planning, exercising, and execution of interdiction operations in theater to intercept, identify, safely secure, and dispose or render safe any materials suspected as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials, associated delivery systems, dual-use technologies, and expertise between states of concern and to state or non-state enemies in permissive and non-permissive environments. Diversion may result from activities such as a focused cyberspace attack, maritime interception operations (visit, board, search, and seizure), or formal diplomatic actions (demarche). Intercept operations will likely involve interagency or multinational partners. This task may involve a combination of activities such as port inspections and checkpoints that would allow for United States Government (USG) or international partner inspections. Isolation operations may require the coordination of conventional forces, and interagency and international partners, to include law enforcement and specialized technical capabilities. Seizing differs from securing because it requires offensive action to obtain control of the designated area or objective. Once a force seizes a weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related objective, it secures the objective and prepares it for potential follow-on actions, such as exploitation and destruction. And, secure task may allow characterization and exploitation operations to begin. The requirement to secure sites is a crucial mission analysis consideration due to the potentially large force requirements and the balance of competing joint force commander (JFC) priorities. WMD master site lists prioritize WMD-related sites that must be deconflicted and integrated with

other objectives. Task may include conducting the planning, exercising, and execution of interdiction operations in theater to intercept, identify, safely secure, and dispose or render safe any materials suspected as CBRN materials, associated delivery systems, dual-use technologies, and expertise between states of concern and to state or non-state enemies in permissive and non-permissive environments. This task is particularly dependent on timely, credible, and actionable intelligence. Some plans may coordinate, employ and integrate forces to isolate, interdict, search, divert, seize, secure, and prevent use of WMD and related capabilities. These control activities may require the ability to isolate, intercept, divert, seize, and secure WMD and related capabilities. These activities frequently occur in the steady-state, as well as within combat operations. They routinely rely on capabilities that are not traditionally considered part of the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) portfolio but are nonetheless essential for the successful response to WMD threats.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of detected weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related shipments interdicted in theater.
M2	Number	Of false alarms in theater. False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of a transport as carrying weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related material or expertise.
M3	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M4	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in theater.
M5	Percent	Of critical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction zones in theater under an air superiority umbrella.
M6	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs in theater.

M7	Number	Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises in furtherance of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M8	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans arrange actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations?
M9	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans prohibit the transfer of enemy WMD tactical and operational infrastructure?
M10	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF)?
M11	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and execution, and decentralized execution?
M12	Yes/No	Is the theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable?
M13	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support?
M14	Yes/No	Do theater weapons of mass

		destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2)?
M15	Yes/No	Are theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth?
M16	Days	To achieve air superiority.
M17	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into theater plans and actions?
M18	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into theater operation plans (OPLAN) and actions?
M19	Percent	Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities.
M20	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials diverted, captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed in theater before effective use against friendly forces.
M21	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems in theater that proves to be accurate.
M22	Number	Of nations where agreements exist that would permit United States (US) aircraft to over fly/transit in support of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operations in a third regional nation.
M23	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

ST 9.5 Provide Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Provide protocols, standards, and/or coordination mechanisms and means to minimize the vulnerability or negate the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons employed against United States (US) and partner/allied armed forces.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-11

Notes:

Measures:

M1	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in theater that are detected and identified.
M2	Percent	Of theater intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate.
M3	Minutes	To provide unambiguous theater attack warning.
M4	Minutes	To provide accurate theater attack assessment.
M5	Percent	Of theater command and control (C2); communications systems; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) nodes expected to survive a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M6	Percent	Of successful chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks by enemy air compared to the total number of enemy CBRN air attacks.

M7	Minutes	To access and display theater databases in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon situation.
M8	Number	Of instances in theater where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide.
M9	Percent	Of the time theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is down.
M10	Yes/No	Is theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) established with necessary non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations?
M11	Yes/No	Is theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) established with all joint/coalition forces?
M12	Yes/No	Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2) as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises?
M13	Hours	To conduct medical surveillance to identify use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents and/or endemic disease outbreaks.
M14	Yes/No	Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operations plan, programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises?
M15	Hours	To develop and coordinate the theater

		defended asset list (DAL).
M16	Hours	To allocate assets in support of the theater defended asset list (DAL).
M17	Percent	Of critical United States (US) facilities destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) use, release, and/or contamination in theater.
M18	Percent	Of operational forces in theater collectively trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M19	Percent	Of operational forces in theater equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M20	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with theater communications and alert and warning systems?
M21	Minutes	To scramble fighters and/or alert appropriate attack systems.
M22	Percent	Of hostile aircraft and missiles engaged and destroyed compared to the total number of hostile aircraft and missiles detected.
M23	Percent	Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella.
M24	Percent	Of friendly command and control (C2) nodes with a theater missile early warning capability.
M25	Percent	Of selected command and control (C2) nodes receive actual theater missile early warning.
M26	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon attacks reached target.
M27	Percent	Of detected chemical, biological,

		radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted.
M28	Number	Of United States (US) casualties both combatant and noncombatant by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons (including toxic industrial material [TIM] incidents).
M29	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) to issue threat warning.
M30	Number	Of false alarms. False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of delivery systems as being armed with weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M31	Percent	Of successful chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks (other than air) compared to the total number of enemy CBRN attacks (other than air) against friendly forces.
M32	Yes/No	Is active defense readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements?
M33	Yes/No	Is consequence management (CM) readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements?
M34	Yes/No	Is passive defense readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements?

ST 9.6 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Disposition Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct systematic actions to dispose of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 2-01, JP 3-11, CJCSI 3125.01 series, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Task may include planning, exercising, executing, and sustaining weapons of mass destruction (WMD) dispose activities to systematically locate, characterize, secure, redirect, monitor, dismantle, reduce, disable, and/or destroy a state or non-state actor's WMD programs and related capabilities. Task also may include transferring dispose operations to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, intergovernmental organizations (IGO), or host nations (HN) to continue destruction of WMD programs, and to redirect and monitor dual-use industry facilities and expertise capable of regenerating WMD capability. Combatant commands (CCMD) and/or joint task forces (JTF) must be prepared to conduct layered integrated defense with dispose operations. This task is particularly dependent on actionable intelligence to plan, execute, coordinate, and integrate WMD elimination in theater security cooperation (SC) plans and to destroy the enemy's entire WMD capability.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish a theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system.
M2	Percent	Of strategic forces and means in theater trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M3	Percent	Of theater medical treatment facilities with casualty decontamination capability.
M4	Yes/No	Are theater active defense measures operational?
M5	Hours	To provide joint technical augmentation cell on site.
M6	Yes/No	Are theater passive defense measures operational?
M7	Hours	To acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-related targets in theater to be secured for elimination operations.
M8	Yes/No	Are systems available that are designed to deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon program-related targets?
M9	Yes/No	Has the combatant command (CCMD) integrated elimination operations into theater campaign plan and contingency plans?
M10	Yes/No	Has the combatant command's (CCMD) elimination operations planning incorporated the

		tasks of dispose, reduce, dismantle, redirect, and monitor?
M11	Yes/No	Has the combatant command's (CCMD) dispose planning included the use of security forces (SFs) to secure identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) sites where elimination operations are to be conducted?
M12	Yes/No	Has the combatant command (CCMD) coordinated with the intelligence community (IC), and developed a theater target list?
M13	Yes/No	Has the combatant command (CCMD) integrated dispose operations into theater exercises and training?
M14	Hours	To provide joint force commander (JFC) with consequence management (CM) technical expertise relating to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) matters after warning order [WARNORD] for deployment was issued.
M15	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with theater communications and alert and warning systems?
M16	Time/days	To identify government and commercial facilities in theater (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).
M17	Percent	Of military operations in theater that have overt/covert United States (US) assistance.
M18	Percent	Of theater nations that have military agreements with the United States (US) to jointly conduct weapons of mass destruction (WMD) dispose activities.
M19	Hours	To respond to United States (US) agency request for all forms of intelligence support.
M20	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities that are detected and identified.
M21	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological,

		radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate.
M22	Yes/No	Has the combatant command (CCMD) integrated political-military (POLMIL) agreements/arrangements with host nations (HNs) for overflight/transit of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) forces into joint operation plan development?
M23	Yes/No	Is active defense readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements?
M24	Yes/No	Is passive defense readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements?
M25	Yes/No	Is consequence management (CM) readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements?

ST 9.7 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Disablement Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct actions (lethal or nonlethal) to exploit, degrade, or destroy critical and/or at-risk components of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program.

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-11, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-41

Notes: Disablement includes efforts to exploit and degrade or destroy critical and at-risk components of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. Critical components are those that are necessary for a weapon to be used and employed; at-risk components are those components of a WMD program that are at risk of loss or proliferation. Disable tasks seek to ensure these items are not used, lost, or proliferated. They also seek to reduce the risk of those capabilities being proliferated, lost, or stolen. If follow-on activities to complete WMD program dismantlement are required, WMD disablement may transition to another department or agency for final disposition. Before conducting WMD disablement tasks, the joint force commander (JFC) establishes control of the specified WMD weapon or component. WMD exploitation tasks seek to maximize the value of intelligence gained from personnel, data, information, and materials obtained during countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operations. The JFC may need to accept degradation is the best

course of action (COA) given the circumstance. Degradation should ensure the actor of concern is not able to threaten friendly forces for a period of time.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To coordinate through the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures.
M2	Yes/No	Is there agreement between combatant command (CCMD) and interested country teams (CT) on end state and exit criteria?
M3	Number	Of lead federal agency (LFA) or country team (CT) identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution.
M4	Number	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) concerns regarding end state, exit criteria, and transition plan formally addressed.
M5	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M6	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M7	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M8	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).

M9	Hours	To provide joint force commander (JFC)/combatant command (CCMD) with consequence management (CM) technical expertise relating to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) matters, after the CCMD receives warning order (WARNORD) for deployment.
M10	Percent	Of operational forces in theater collectively trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M11	Percent	Of in-theater operational forces equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M12	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with theater communications and alert and warning systems?
M13	Number	Of instances where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide.
M14	Yes/No	Are weapon systems available that are designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects?
M15	Yes/No	Has the combatant command (CCMD) integrated political-military (POLMIL) agreements/arrangements with host nations (HN) for overflight/transit to deploy and employ countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) forces weapon systems?

ST 9.8 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Passive Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jan-2024

Description: Minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attacks causing a high order of destruction or mass casualties.

References: JP 3-41, JP 3-11, JP 3-40, CJCSM 3122.01 Series

Notes: This task involves planning for and implementing force protection (FP) measures. FP considerations are a top priority during any chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident response and may include providing proper protective equipment to personnel, planning for site safety, security, individual awareness of hazards and dangers, protection from contamination through proper marking and avoidance of contaminated areas, air monitoring, and health services. FP efforts also include consideration of secondary incidents/devices that may target first responders or be designed to intentionally spread contamination. Task may include integrating medical surveillance; networking detectors; providing positive identification and characterization of weapons; warning; and reporting of CBRN incident hazards including toxic industrial materials (TIM). TIMs include toxic chemical, biological, or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form, that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. This task also includes conducting training of CBRN threat countermeasures and use and issue of disease and CBRN countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures to theater and deploying personnel. Services play the key role in preparing the deploying forces to meet the combatant commands' (CCMD) minimum requirements for conducting operations in a weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-threatened environment. This mission area focuses on maintaining the joint forces ability to continue military operations in CBRN environments. This task may also integrate effective protective measures to negate the vulnerability and effects of CBRN weapons use against the military forces, interests, installations, and critical infrastructure of the United States (US) and its coalition partners and allies. The Department of Defense (DoD) remains prepared to support civil authorities with CBRN incident response capabilities to mitigate the consequences of CBRN events domestically and abroad. This task may include support to technical forensics determining attribution of WMD attacks and enable strategic decision making.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent operational in theater?
M2	Percent	Of forces protected against all known and/or suspected threats by vaccines and pre-treatments in theater.
M3	Percent	Of strategic forces and means collectively trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment in theater.
M4	Percent	Of units in theater that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMET) in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident environment (see also CBRN conditions).
M5	Number	Of instances where strategic forces and facilities in theater were affected by an off-target attack without warning.
M6	Percent	Of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualties compared to the total number of casualties of strategic forces and facilities in theater.
M7	Instances	Of false alarms in theater.
M8	Instances	Of theater medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties compared to the total number of theater medical facilities.
M9	Percent	Of deployed forces meeting combatant commander (CCDR) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) force protection (FP) requirements in terms of training, equipping, and manning.
M10	Number	Of instances when theater decontamination capability was insufficient for the situation.
M11	Percent	Of theater chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) passive

		defense requirements achieved for critical assets.
M12	Percent	Of theater chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) mitigation capability to meet mission requirements.
M13	Yes/No	Is there an established chain of custody and sample evacuation plan to evacuate chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) samples to continental United States (CONUS)/theater lab within treaty protocols?
M14	Yes/No	Is liaison established direct coordination with American Embassy and host nation (HN)?
M15	Hours	To provide a theater Joint Terrorism Analysis Center on site.
M16	Yes/No	Has a preventive medicine policy and countermeasures for identified medical threats in theater been established?
M17	Yes/No	Is there published and enforced theater pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment for all forces in theater?
M18	Percent	Of in-theater forces that completed deployment medical training and preparation.
M19	Percent	Of in-theater forces that completed pre-deployment screening.
M20	Minutes	To detect presence of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents in theater.
M21	Percent	Of in-theater force completed post-deployment screening.
M22	Hours	To identify chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents released in theater.
M23	Percent	Of aeromedical evacuation (AE) platforms unavailable due to contamination in theater.

M24	Yes/No	Is there an in-place theater-wide system for tracking status of United States (US) personnel vaccines, antidotes, chemical-biological (CB) protective equipment, and CB protective training?
M25	Percent	Degrade of the combatant commander's (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander's (JFC) theater operational warfighting capability as a result of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons attack (e.g., percent sortie degrade, percent degrade in ground maneuver capabilities, and percent degrade in command and control [C2] capabilities).
M26	Days	To provide in theater chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M27	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures in theater.
M28	Yes/No	Does a predetermined theater aeromedical evacuation plan with appropriate assets and procedures exist?
M29	Yes/No	Does a completed food, water, and vector vulnerability assessment in theater?
M30	Hours	To provide medical estimate on the effects resulting from a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident in theater.
M31	Hours	To establish patient decontamination sites in theater.
M32	Hours	To deploy passive defense assets/materials to theater (i.e.,

		decontamination assets).
M33	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate.
M34	Minutes	To provide unambiguous attack warning.
M35	Number	Of instances in theater where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and/or fratricide.
M36	Yes/No	Is a threat warning issued immediately after launch of ballistic missile (BM)?
M37	Percent	Of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in theater that are detected and identified.
M38	Months	To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis.
M39	Percent	Of selected command and control (C2) nodes receive actual theater missile early warning.
M40	Number	Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M41	Number	Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DoD)-wide guidance across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum.

ST 9.9 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Response

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jan-2024

Description: Conduct actions to prepare, respond to crises, and recover from the effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident, domestically or internationally.

References: **JP 3-41**, JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3125.01 Series, CJCSI 3214.01 Series, DoD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

Notes: Task may require a thorough understanding of national, state, local, and in an international response, the host nation (HN) response plans, to include memorandums of understanding/memorandums of agreement (MOU/MOA), to determine the required or authorized extent of Department of Defense (DoD) involvement. Task may require planning to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare, respond, and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attacks. Task includes establishing liaison with necessary government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, and military commands that contribute resources and support international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) operations. Task also includes determining CBRN consequence management response requirements prior to and during military operations to protect civilian populations. Domestic CBRN response support operations fall under defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) and are conducted in concert with the National Response Framework (NRF) with United States (US) military in support to the lead federal agency (LFA). Lead for most ICBRN-R operations will be the Department of State (DOS) unless otherwise directed by the President. This task may also include the planning, execution, coordination, and/or integration of CBRN responses to lessen the effects of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack or CBRN incident (including toxic industrial materials [TIM]) used against the military forces, interests, installations, and critical infrastructures of the US and its partners and allies, and to restore essential operations and/or services at home and abroad. Planning may include coordinating military response with US interagency and partner nation (PN) forces; establishing a protective posture while continually monitoring the force; recovering casualties, decontaminating personnel and equipment, providing medical support, assisting reestablishment of critical services; and/or supporting timely technical forensics to enable strategic decision-making. Where civil authorities are not present or where it is requested or assigned by national authority, the DoD may have to be prepared to lead CBRN incident response until civil authorities are capable.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To coordinate through the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff (JS) with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures.
M2	Yes/No	Are there agreements between combatant command (CCMD) and interested country teams (CT) on end state and exit criteria?
M3	Number	Of lead federal agencies (LFA) or country teams (CT) identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution.
M4	Number	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) concerns regarding end state, exit criteria, and transition plan formally addressed.
M5	Number	Of consequence management courses of action (COA) developed and presented to combatant commands (CCMD) executing consequence management mission.
M6	Hours	To deploy theater reaction/response teams.
M7	Hours	To assess consequences.
M8	Hours	To conduct theater-wide medical surveillance to identify covert chemical or biological warfare agent use and/or endemic disease outbreaks.
M9	Hours	To provide theater-level chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management expertise to joint force commander (JFC) (once command and control [C2] has been established).
M10	Hours	To formulate detailed/credible theater common operational picture (COP) reflecting critical, urgent needs, and requirements.
M11	Hours	To publish theater operation orders (OPORD) after incident.

M12	Hours	Of theater medical planning, integrating, and synchronizing mass field triage are required.
M13	Hours	Of theater planning, integrating, and synchronizing civil support activities are required.
M14	Yes/No	Are theater operation and crisis action plans established for each approved planning scenario?
M15	Yes/No	Are chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management planning requirements satisfied through existing theater resources?
M16	Yes/No	Are chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management planning capabilities not available within existing theater resources provided through agreements with non-Department of Defense (DoD) agencies?
M17	Yes/No	Do theater planning support from other agencies or organizations meet requirements?
M18	Yes/No	Do theater means exist to collaborate and integrate the planning process with other chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management participants?
M19	Yes/No	Are theater planning procedures consistent with National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and appropriate state, local, and tribal procedures for domestic incidents and host nation (HN) procedures for foreign consequence management incidents?
M20	Yes/No	Do theater planning and response staffs meet National Incident Management System (NIMS) incident

		command structure requirements to perform core functions (e.g., coordination; planning; communications; resource dispatch and tracking; and information collection, analysis, and dissemination)?
M21	Yes/No	Do theater procedures exist to update national and international chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management plans?
M22	Yes/No	Is theater planning staff capable of planning and coordinating foreign consequence management?
M23	Yes/No	Is theater hazard information available for development of required response/mitigation activities?
M24	Yes/No	Are theater operational staffs capable of planning and coordinating consequence management efforts and anticipating future resource and operational requirements?
M25	Yes/No	Do theater planning address the availability and provision of protective measures?
M26	Yes/No	Do theater incident hazard assessments support identification of required response/mitigation activities?
M27	Yes/No	Do theater response planning integrate non-Department of Defense (DoD) resources and capabilities?
M28	Yes/No	Do theater planning address areas of non-interoperability between Department of Defense (DoD) and non-DoD entities?
M29	Yes/No	Do theater planning encompass transition from response to recovery?
M30	Yes/No	Do theater plans address decontamination of humans and

		animals in theater?
M31	Yes/No	Do theater operation plans (OPLAN) include reconstitution provisions?
M32	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to request from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or Department of State (DOS) for assistance.
M33	Hours	To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the National Guard (NG).
M34	Hours	For Department of Defense (DoD) to respond to a Department of State (DOS) request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances.
M35	Hours	Before federal troops are present and responding to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) event.
M36	Hours	To establish procedures to track and follow-up on chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) contaminated personnel.
M37	Instances	Of theater medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties.
M38	Number	Of instances when decontamination capability was insufficient for the situation.
M39	Percent	Of in-theater forces immunized for biological threats.
M40	Hours	To establish coordination with the American Embassy and host nation (HN).
M41	Percent	Of deployed forces meeting combatant command (CCMD) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) force protection (FP) requirements in terms of training, equipping, and manning.
M42	Hours	To facilitate recovery (return to civilian control).
M43	Number	Of consequence management -focused

		exercises synchronized with other joint and/or combined exercise programs.
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OP 1 Conduct Operational Maneuver

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Place and/or dispose assigned and allocated forces. Deploy and/or concentrate forces to secure positional advantage before battle is joined or exploit tactical success.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-06, JP 3-09, JP 3-32

Notes: This activity includes moving or deploying forces for operational advantage and conducting maneuver to operational depths. It also includes enhancing the mobility of friendly forces and controlling operational environment (OE). Operational formations are actually composed of tactical forces moving to achieve operational or strategic objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of transportation provided, compared to planned.
M2	Percent	Of allocated forces in place at campaign or major operation execution.

OP 1.1 Conduct Operational Movement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jul-2019

Description: Conduct actions to deploy, shift, regroup, or move joint or multinational operational formations within joint operations area (JOA) from less to more promising locations relative to enemy locations.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0, JP 4-01

Notes: Such movements can take place by any means (e.g., joint, multinational, host nation [HN], or third-country) or mode (i.e., air, land, or sea).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Delay in opening aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD) (due to late arrival of port personnel).
M2	Percent	Of airborne tanker requirements and utilization optimized.
M3	Percent	Of planned cargo delivered.
M4	Percent	Of forces close into positions on operation plan (OPLAN)/operation order (OPORD) time lines.
M5	Percent	Of movement requirements rejected.
M6	Percent	Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven day time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) projection window.
M7	Percent	Of units closed on or before commander, joint task force's (CJTF's) required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M8	Knots	Rate of movement.
M9	Percent	Of fuel capable of delivery to operational units in time to meet requirements.

OP 1.1.1 Formulate Deployment Request

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Prepare a request for the movement of joint and/or multinational operational forces.

References: JP 3-35, CJCSM 3122.05 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The request should be consistent with the joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS), sequencing of operations, and time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). Although the request for forces during the transition from peacetime, to conflict, to war may be the combatant commander's responsibility, there may be times when a subordinate JFC requests additional forces. Such forces may be required to counter a threat to the commander's own center of gravity or to take advantage of a tactical

success beyond his current capability. This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of accurate deployment orders and notification requirements disseminated within reporting criteria.
M2	Percent	Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven days of movement by air.
M3	Percent	Of deployment requirements adjusted within thirty days of movement by sea.
M4	Percent	Of time airborne tanker requirements and utilization optimized.
M5	Percent	Of total unit type capabilities required in first request.
M6	Hours	For task forces (TFs) or components to source time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD).
M7	Percent	Of units close by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M8	Hours	To review request, with decision by joint force commander (JFC) (prior to dispatch).
M9	Hours	To prepare transportation request.
M10	Hours	To validate time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) to combatant commander.
M11	Hours	To modify time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) from time of change to mission requirements.
M12	Percent	Of unit line number (ULNs) close by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).

OP 1.1.2 Conduct Intratheater Movement of Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Nov-2019

Description: Relocate or move personnel within a theater.

References: JP 4-01, JP 3-35, JP 4-09

Notes: This task is normally conducted within the joint operations area (JOA). This task includes generating and dispersing forces consisting of military, civilians, contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and other supporting supplies and equipment to support an operational requirement. The movement of forces is accomplished by whatever means of transportation available.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of cargo requested delivered.
M2	Percent	Of casualties en route.
M3	Percent	Of forces closed at planned completion time.
M4	Percent	Of guides indigenous.
M5	Percent	Of movement orders requiring revision.
M6	Percent	Of transport force utilized.
M7	Percent	Of units closed on or before required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M8	Hours	To deploy transportation and security forces.
M9	Hours	To estimate lift and security requirements.
M10	Minutes	To pass command authority of in-transit forces.
M11	Hours	To prepare movement orders.
M12	Hours	To select routes, assembly and dispersal points.
M13	Hours	To close joint force into joint force designated assembly area.
M14	Minutes	Delay in passing of command authority of in-transit forces.
M15	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) personnel requirements sourced prior to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day).
M16	Percent	Of unit and non-unit personnel who moved as scheduled ports of embarkation (POEs).

M17	Percent	Of unit/personnel requirements provided at unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence (D-Day).
M18	Percent	Of units arrive at port of debarkation (POD) later than required delivery date (RDD).
M19	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to understand transportation infrastructure capabilities and limitations.

OP 1.1.2.1 Conduct Airlift

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Move personnel, cargo and/or equipment by air resources in support of strategic, operational, and/or tactical objectives. This typically supports a joint force commander (JFC) campaign or operation.

References: JP 3-36, JP 3-02.1, JP 3-18

Notes: Intertheater airlift provides the critical link between theaters. Intratheater airlift provides air movement of resources, personnel, and material within a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR). This task is accomplished across the competition continuum from military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence, to crisis response and limited contingency operations and ultimately large-scale combat operations including forcible entry by airborne assault.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To process validated airlift requests from the Joint Movement Center.
M2	Hours	To produce Airlift Movement Schedule and incorporate into air tasking order (ATO).
M3	Hours	To assign aeromedical evacuation (AE) missions to appropriate units.

M4	Instances	Aircrews not informed of air tasking order (ATO)/airspace control order (ACO)/special instructions (SPINS) changes.
M5	Percent	Of required personnel airlifted to designated locations.
M6	Percent	Of required cargo airlifted to designated locations.

OP 1.1.2.2 Conduct Air Refueling (AR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Provide air refueling (AR) with available joint and/or multinational tanker assets.

References: JP 3-36

Notes: This task is typically conducted in support of a joint force commander (JFC) campaign or major operations. Air refueling (AR) forces conduct both intertheater and intratheater AR operations. Intertheater AR supports the long-range movement of combat and combat support aircraft between theaters. Intertheater AR operations also support global strike missions and airlift assets in an air bridge. AR enables deploying aircraft to fly nonstop to their destination, reducing closure time. Intratheater AR supports operations within a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR) by extending the range, payload, and endurance of combat and combat support assets. Both theater-assigned and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)-assigned AR aircraft can perform these operations. When USTRANSCOM-assigned AR forces participate in these operations, they are typically attached to the GCC who exercises operational control (OPCON) over these forces through the commander, Air Force forces (COMAFFOR). Although the primary purpose is to refuel combat air forces (CAF) operating within the theater, consideration should be given to the best utilization of the tanker aircraft fleet to meet the strategic objectives of the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of fragged tanker sorties flown.
M2	Percent	Of planned tanker offload delivered.
M3	Percent	Of missions affected by lack of fragged

		refueling assets.
M4	Instances	Of incompatible tankers/receivers fragged together on air tasking order (ATO).
M5	Minutes	To source tankers for short notice (combat search and rescue (CSAR), time-sensitive target (TST), emergency refueling, etc.) requirements.

OP 1.1.3 Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2023

Description: Conduct reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) of units, personnel, equipment, and/or materiel.

References: JP 4-18, JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 4-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Task includes offloading aircraft, railcars, and ships; discharging pier side and in the stream; and processing and moving personnel and/or items to the point where they are transferred to the responsible tactical commander, making them part of operational forces. This task includes clearing air and sea port of debarkation (POD), moving unit personnel and equipment from PODs to staging areas, joining unit personnel (normally deployed by air) with their equipment (normally shipped by sea or pre-positioned in storage sites or vessels), providing supplies and support necessary to achieve readiness for onward movement, and accomplishing integration of forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) to discharge cargo from ship.
M2	Hours	Necessary to clear aerial port of debarkation (APOD) of chalks cargo.
M3	Hours	Necessary to clear aerial port of debarkation (APOD) of chalks personnel.
M4	Hours	Necessary to clear seaport of debarkation (SPOD) of personnel

		landing administratively.
M5	Hours	Necessary to clear seaport of debarkation (SPOD) of ships cargo.
M6	Percent	Of time airfield is in the maximum on ground category.
M7	Percent	Of unit personnel and equipment assembled when transferred to tactical commander.
M8	Total	Personnel per day moved by host nation (HN) support to marshaling areas.
M9	Days	Ship remains in vicinity of port awaiting discharge of cargo.
M10	Hours	To clear frustrated cargo from aerial port of debarkation (APOD).
M11	Hours	To clear frustrated cargo from seaport of debarkation (SPOD).
M12	Hours	To match personnel arriving by air with equipment arriving by sea.
M13	Hours	To match personnel arriving by air with equipment pre-positioned.
M14	Days	To begin unloading of ships upon arrival in theater.
M15	Percent	Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/ seaport of debarkation (SPOD) available for possible evacuation operations.
M16	Percent	Of transportation assets available for onward movement to staging area or destination.
M17	Percent	Of throughput actually achieved.
M18	Days	To accomplish link-up of personnel and equipment.
M19	Days	Forces en route to final destination from staging area or port of debarkation (POD).
M20	Days	To accomplish with the joint force.
M21	Percent	Of units closed not later than (NLT) required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M22	Percent	Of unit line numbers (ULN) closed not

		later than (NLT) required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M23	Yes/No	Joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) plans include reacting to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack(s).

OP 1.1.3.1 Operate Joint Personnel Processing Center (JPPC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or operate a joint personnel processing center (JPPC).

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDR) establish joint personnel processing centers (JPPC) in the operational area. Their purpose is to facilitate the reception, accountability, visibility, and processing of military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and individual augmentees upon their arrival in the operational area. JPPCs out-process individual augmentees upon departing the operational area and, if appropriate, process back through the replacement center in conjunction with the joint personnel training and tracking activity (JPTTA) upon return to the United States (US) or a foreign location. CAAF process through the JPPC, unless waived. CCDRs should tailor their processing operations to provide efficiency and economy as well as eliminating duplication of limited resources among the Services. The decision by the joint force commander (JFC) to establish a JPPC maximizes use of scarce resources. Efficient resource management of limited transportation assets and personnel processing facilities assists in optimizing processing throughput.

Measures:

M1	Number	Maximum handling capacity of personnel reception areas.
M2	Days	To in-process and train military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contractors.
M3	Days	To out-process military, Department of

		Defense (DoD) civilians, and contracting personnel departing an operational area (OA).
M4	Days	To re-deploy military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contracting personnel to continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations.

OP 1.2 Conduct Maneuver and Force Positioning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Feb-2022

Description: Maneuver forces to and from battle formations and extend the force in depth.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-32

Notes: Maneuver forces to achieve a position of advantage over the enemy for accomplishing operational or strategic objectives. Forces may include any or all of the members of the total force--active duty, reserve component, government civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of maneuver force attacked prior to transition to battle formation.
M2	Percent	Of maneuver force concentrated at decisive point prior to detection.
M3	Percent	Of supporting force concentrated at desired point prior to detection.
M4	KPH	Rate of movement.
M5	Knots	Rate of movement.

OP 1.2.1 Coordinate the Transition of Forces to and from Tactical Battle Formations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Jul-2023

Description: Coordinate the extension or withdrawal of forces in width and/or depth to increase tactical readiness for battle.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-32, JP 3-33

Notes: These actions may conform with the joint force commander's (JFC) campaign or major operation plan and facilitate the tactical commander's plan and intent. This may involve applying operational art to determine when, where, and for what purpose major forces are employed and should influence threat disposition. It governs the deployment of those forces; their commitment to, or withdrawal from, battle; and the arrangement of battles and major operations to achieve operational and strategic objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For joint force to transition to or from operational battle formation.
M2	Hours	From planned execution time force transitions to or from operational battle formation.
M3	Hours	To move operational joint forces into locations to facilitate tactical commander's plan for implementing subordinate campaign plans.
M4	Percent	Of operational force moved into position to facilitate tactical commander's plans.
M5	Percent	Required logistics in place on-schedule.

OP 1.2.2 Deploy Formations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Feb-2022

Description: Deploy forces into operational formations.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-0

Notes: Operational-level formations support the commander's concept and provide for the effective use of all elements of the force. These formations retain a capability for maneuvering and increasing the strength of forces and means during the operation. The formations need agility to rapidly transform from one type of operation to another without the loss of momentum or effectiveness,

continuity of operations (COOP), and protection of the force. Operational formations may consist of several echelons of joint and combined arms organizations, for example, armor, mechanized, artillery, helicopter and air forces, grouping of air and missile defense forces, naval battle groups (to include amphibious forces), special operating forces, engineers, reserves of various types, and support forces. A commander can use posturing to deceive the enemy of true intentions. This task may include coordinating contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) as they are integral to units and provide support and services for combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), weapons maintenance, intelligence-interpreters, and communication/information technology technicians, to name a few.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To assign multinational forces (MNF) to operational formations (after acceptance into joint force).
M2	Hours	To assign forces to components (after receipt of warning or activation order).
M3	Yes/No	Is the joint force prepared to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment?
M4	Percent	Of joint force sequenced physically to execute campaign plans operational maneuver.
M5	Percent	Units close on or before specified date and time.
M6	Hours	Until component units are prepared to send and receive data and do parallel planning (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M7	Number	Of personnel that understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).

OP 1.2.3 Position Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Feb-2022

Description: Position forces where they are best arranged in time and space.

References: JP 3-31, JP 3-30, JP 3-32, JP 4-01

Notes: The designated forces are best disposed in time and place to initiate the operational commander's campaign plan and achieve operational and even strategic advantage. This task may include coordinating contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) as they are integral to units and provide support and services for combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), weapons maintenance, intelligence-interpreters, and communication/information technology technicians.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required logistics stockpiled/positioned (prior to campaign or major operation unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence [D-day]).
M2	Hours	To complete joint force movement to assembly area (from which to maneuver).
M3	Hours	To mass joint force forces at decisive points, intact and combat effective (after transition to battle formation).
M4	Percent	Of designated forces mass in designated assembly area according to planned times.

OP 1.2.3.1 Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) Civilian/Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Provide and/or coordinate personnel services support for Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and/or contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

References: JP 1-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include: pay and compensation; personnel accountability; casualty reporting; billeting; postal; moral, welfare, and recreation (MWR); medical; identification (ID) cards; and awards. Non-

contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) personnel generally receive all life, mission, medical, logistics, and administrative support from their corporation/company.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide Department of Defense (DoD) civilian(s) and contractor employees personnel service support to include: legal; postal; morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR); medical; finance; and replacement requirements.
M2	Days	To receive Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees in theater and assign to responsible command.
M3	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees in an operational area (OA) per joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT) requirements.
M4	Days	To determine rotation policy and re-deploy requirements for Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and contractor employees prior to departing an operational area (OA).

OP 1.2.4 Conduct Operations in Depth

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct operations to overwhelm the enemy in multiple domains and/or set or shape conditions for the defeat or neutralization of enemy operational forces.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-31

Notes: Depth applies to time, as well as to space. Operations extended in depth shape future conditions and can disrupt the enemy's decision cycle. Operations in depth contribute to protection of the force by destroying enemy potential before they can realize or employ their capabilities. Interdiction applies depth

during joint operations. This task may involve creating competing and simultaneous demands on enemy commanders and their resources, and contribute to the speedy defeat of the enemy. Joint warfighting requires joint operations with all-domain qualities and attributes working in unison to survive and succeed. Joint all-domain operations (JADO) bring together diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities that outperform and outmaneuver the enemy. Operating within a coherent concept of operation (CONOPS), these capabilities enable commands to make better decisions and make them faster. Commands respond to evolving situations by modifying targets, task organization, control measures, and operational areas (OA) throughout execution. While accounting for both enemy and friendly capabilities, commands strive to create synergy by integrating all capabilities. Commands develop CONOPS that drive, enable, and protect their schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. They identify the most important information, make it actionable, avoid the enemy's strengths, and attack their weaknesses. Commands identify the targeting priorities and align tasks that provide the best opportunity to generate the desired effects. Then, they converge the right capabilities at decisive points. The command's planning results in a coherent and executable integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of enemy forces and materiel destroyed or disrupted by friendly force offensive action.
M2	Percent	Of enemy lines of communications (LOC) capacity degraded by friendly force offensive operations.
M3	Tons	Of enemy logistics flow reduced by friendly offensive operations compared to prior to attack.
M4	Percent	Of enemy surrender (and desert) per day (after attack in depth).
M5	Instances	Of operations branches formerly closed to friendly forces as options opened (now feasible or acceptable).
M6	Instances	Of operations branches formerly open to enemy as options closed (no longer feasible, suitable or acceptable).
M7	Percent	Of enemy force interdicted sufficiently to allow friendly control of timing and tempo of campaign or major operation.

M8	Percent	Of enemy force operationally isolated.
M9	Percent	Of enemy forces and materiel diverted from offensive to defensive action.
M10	Percent	Of enemy forces isolated by joint force maneuver operation.
M11	Percent	Of enemy ground forces cut off from combat zone by joint force maneuver operation.
M12	Percent	Of reduction in volume of enemy signals throughout operational area (OA).
M13	Days	To identify and research adversary sources of information on the operational environment (OE).
M14	Weeks	To identify nodes within each political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) system.
M15	Weeks	To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) analysis with systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) node-to-node relationships.
M16	Days	To develop potential effects for military operations in the operational environment (OE).
M17	Weeks	To produce political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander.

OP 1.2.4.1 Conduct Show of Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Demonstrate military resolve and/or capability to a potential belligerent to modify behavior and/or defuse a situation.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02

Notes: This involves the appearance of a credible military force to attempt to modify a specific actor's behavior or defuse a situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to United States (US) interests. These operations also underscore US commitment to our multinational partners. This task could provide increased forward presence when employing assigned forces. An example of this task is conducting a force training exercise that coincides with a troublesome international political situation. This may involve demonstrating joint all-domain operations (JADO) capabilities. Joint warfighting requires joint operations with all-domain qualities and attributes working in unison to survive and succeed. JADO bring together diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities that outperform and outmaneuver the enemy. Commands develop concepts of operation (CONOPS) that drive, enable, and protect their schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. They identify the most important information, make it actionable, avoid the enemy's strengths, and attack their weaknesses. Commands identify the targeting priorities and align tasks that provide the best opportunity to generate the desired effects. Then, they converge the right capabilities at decisive points.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before indications that target nation is aware, at highest decision-making levels, of show of force.
M2	Days	Before target nation begins to modify targeted behavior.
M3	Percent	Of undesirable actions by target nation changed to acceptable after show of force.
M4	Days	Show of force can be sustained without additional forces or dedicated sustainment.

OP 1.2.4.2 DELETED Conduct a Demonstration

OP 1.2.4.3 Conduct Forcible Entry

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Apr-2015

Description: Conduct forcible entry to seize and hold a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition.

References: JP 3-18, JP 3-0, JP 3-17

Notes: This task may require forces to strike directly at enemy operational or strategic centers of gravity, gain access into the operational area, or introduce decisive forces into the region. A joint force may be tasked to do this by airborne, amphibious, and/or air assault in conjunction with other maritime, air, and special operations forces (SOF) comprising the joint force.

Measures:

M1	Days	Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
M2	Days	Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) infrastructure will support introduction of follow-on forces in accordance with (IAW) operations time lines (after initial insertion).
M3	Hours	To seizing lodgment area (after initial insertion).
M4	Percent	Friendly casualties.
M5	Percent	Of early entry forces available for follow-on missions.
M6	Percent	Of lodgment area controlled on unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence (D-day).
M7	Percent	Of forcible entry force arrives at objective as planned.
M8	Percent	Of enemy forces caught by surprise.
M9	Days	Until early entry forces available for follow-on missions.
M10	Casualties	Suffered by seizing force.
M11	Hours	Additional to planned, to seize lodgment.
M12	Percent	Of initial forcible entry force arrives at lodgment at planned time on target

		(TOT).
M13	Percent	Of objective secured.

OP 1.2.4.4 Reinforce and Expand Lodgment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Reinforce and expand the lodgment in a hostile or threatened territory to ensure the continuous air or sea landing of troops and materiel and provide the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally, it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne, amphibious, or air assault operation.

References: JP 3-18

Notes: null

Measures:

M1	Days	Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) has air and missile defense (after initial insertion).
M2	Hours	Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) infrastructure supports introduction of follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
M3	Hours	Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
M4	Hours	Until lodgment secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire (after initial insertion).
M5	Hours	For multinational and interagency linkages to be established (after initial entry).
M6	Hours	For remainder of force to close into lodgment area (after initial entry).
M7	Hours	For required expansion of lodgment (after initial entry).

M8	Percent	Of entry force casualties daily.
M9	Percent	Of entry forces available for follow-on missions.
M10	Percent	Of forcible entry force arrives at objective as planned.
M11	Percent	Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) capacity being used.
M12	Days	Until early entry forces available for follow-on missions.
M13	Percent	Of required follow-on forces accommodated by adequate aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaports of debarkation (SPOD) in lodgment area.

OP 1.2.4.5 Conduct Raids

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Temporarily seize an objective.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Commands plan raids (or strikes) to seize an area, usually through forcible entry, to secure information, confuse an enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or destroy an objective or capability and then execute a planned withdrawal. This task may include site exploitation planning considerations; will normally take place in hostile territory; and often involve small-scale operations designed for swift penetration to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy key installations. This task may also involve securing information, confusing an adversary, capturing personnel or equipment, or destroying a capability culminating with a planned and coordinated withdrawal. This task is also applicable to an amphibious raid. An amphibious raid is an operation involving a swift incursion into or the temporary occupation of an objective to accomplish an assigned mission followed by a planned withdrawal. An amphibious raid may temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an adversary or enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability. Amphibious raids are independent operations or in support of other operations. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively

communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between desired and actual time in position.
M2	Minutes	Between planned and actual time of target attack.
M3	Days	To select raid targets in operational area (OA).
M4	Hours	To select and prepare a force for a raid.
M5	Hours	From completion of task until friendly forces successfully withdraw from enemy area.
M6	Hours	From initiation of action until decisive point or high-value target(s) (HVT) destroyed.
M7	Hours	From initiation of action until mission completed.
M8	Percent	Of direct action missions achieve aim.
M9	Percent	Of enemy targets successfully attacked by friendly forces.
M10	Percent	Of enemy units confused by friendly action.
M11	Percent	Of missions with fully prepared alternate target.
M12	Instances	Of operations compromised during exfiltration.
M13	Instances	Of operations compromised during infiltration and execution.
M14	Instances	Of operations compromised prior to infiltration.
M15	Percent	Of raid requires forces external to executing unit.
M16	Percent	Of raids striking correct target.
M17	Percent	Of recovery missions result in recovery of target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive.
M18	Percent	Of recovery missions where planned withdrawal from the immediate

		objective area successful.
M19	Days	To arrange joint service support for raid party operation.
M20	Days	To select, form, and train raiding party.
M21	Hours	From completion of task until friendly forces successfully withdraw from target area.
M22	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct raids.
M23	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct raids trained in theater-specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements.
M24	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct raids.
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct raids.
M26	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M27	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct raids.
M28	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M29	Number	Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language.
M30	Number	Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics.
M31	Number	Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language.

OP 1.2.4.6 Conduct a Form of Maneuver

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2018

Description: Maneuver is employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy.

References: JP 3-06, JP 3-0

Notes: The forms of maneuver are envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, frontal attack, and flank attack. Each form of maneuver poses different challenges for attackers and different dangers for defenders.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between planned and actual entry.
M2	Days	Between planned and actual exit.
M3	Hours	For multinational and interagency linkages to be established (after initial entry).
M4	Days	For remainder of force to close into lodgment area (after initial entry).
M5	Days	For required expansion of lodgment (after initial entry).
M6	Percent	Of forces operating in depth remain within range of friendly supporting firepower.
M7	Percent	Of operations for which appropriate force employed.
M8	Percent	Of operations for which full coordination and deconfliction accomplished.
M9	Percent	Of operations with logistic preparations complete prior to infiltration.
M10	Percent	Of proposed missions rejected due to insufficient preparation time.
M11	Hours	Required to adjust original plan for decisive operations after recognizing

		planning assumptions invalid.
M12	Days	To identify location of enemy flank.
M13	Hours	To reach critical check points and blocking positions.

OP 1.2.4.7 Conduct Direct Action (DA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct short-duration strikes and/or other small-scale actions by special operations forces (SOF) in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel and/or material.

References: JP 3-05

Notes: The purpose is to support the campaign plan. This task includes ambushes or direct assaults; the emplacement of mines and other munitions; standoff attacks; and support for employment of precision guided weapons, independent sabotage, and antiship operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Between desired and actual time in position.
M2	Meters	Between planned and actual drop off point.
M3	Minutes	Between planned and actual exfiltration.
M4	Hours	Between planned and actual infiltration.
M5	Minutes	Between planned and actual time of target attack.
M6	Hours	From completion of task until wounded personnel provided needed medical treatment.
M7	Hours	From initiation of action until decisive point or high-value target(s) (HVTs) destroyed.
M8	Percent	Of direct action (DA) recovery mission planned withdrawals from immediate objective area (OA) successful.

M9	Hours	From initiation of action until target personnel seized/captured.
M10	Percent	Of direct action (DA) recovery missions with recovery of target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive.
M11	Percent	Of direct action (DA) missions achieve aim.
M12	Percent	Of forces operating in depth remain within range of friendly supporting firepower.
M13	Percent	Of friendly personnel recovered uninjured.
M14	Percent	Of friendly personnel successfully recovered.
M15	Percent	Of missions with fully prepared alternate target.
M16	Instances	Of operations compromised during exfiltration.
M17	Instances	Of operations compromised during infiltration and execution.
M18	Instances	Of operations compromised prior to infiltration.
M19	Percent	Of operations for which appropriate force employed.
M20	Percent	Of operations for which complete rehearsal conducted prior to infiltration.
M21	Percent	Of operations for which full coordination and deconfliction accomplished.
M22	Percent	Of operations striking correct target.
M23	Percent	Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected due to insufficient preparation time.
M24	Days	To identify potential target(s) for direct action (DA) in the joint operations area (JOA).
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct direct action (DA).
M26	Percent	Of conventional forces ready to deploy to conduct direct action (DA).

M27	Number	Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language.
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics.
M29	Number	Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language.

OP 1.2.4.8 Conduct Unconventional Warfare (UW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power.

References: JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 series, CJCSI 3210.06 series, DODD 3000.07

Notes: The paramilitary aspect of unconventional warfare (UW) may place the Department of Defense (DOD) in a supporting role to interorganizational partners. The necessity to operate with a varying mix of clandestine means and ways places a premium on operations security and actionable intelligence. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) that incorporate (unconventional warfare) UW aspects as options for achieving objectives.
M2	Percent	Of interorganizational requirements that partners that can meet.
M3	Yes/No	Does DOD regularly educate national leadership regarding

		unconventional warfare (UW) as a strategic option?
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OP 1.2.5 Conduct Offensive Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct offensive actions to seize, retain, and/or exploit the initiative while maintaining freedom of action and/or achieving decisive results.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-09, JP 3-15, JP 3-31

Notes: Offensive action is the most effective way to achieve objectives and is fundamentally true across all levels of warfare. Offensive action may also include counteroffensive operations depending on the situation. In some situations, commanders may consider designing joint all-domain operations (JADO), a type of offensive action that integrates diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to outperform and outmaneuver enemy forces. Designing a JADO concept of operation (CONOPS) allows commanders to respond more rapidly to evolving situations by modifying targets, task organization, control measures, and subordinate OAs throughout execution. Additionally, a JADO CONOPS drives, enables, and protects schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. Finally, a JADO CONOPS transitions the commanders planning into an executable integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of friendly casualties.
M2	Percent	Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by offensive action.
M3	Percent	Of enemy centers of gravity (COG) destroyed or neutralized by offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of enemy force surprised at initiation of offensive action.
M5	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed.
M6	Percent	Of friendly forces achieve checkpoints on time.
M7	Percent	Of friendly combat units effective after operation.

M8	Percent	Of joint force prepared to conduct offensive at seaborne assault landing hour or a specific time an operation or exercise begins (H hour).
M9	Percent	Of major combat systems effective after attack.
M10	Percent	Of operational objectives achieved by friendly offensive action.
M11	Percent	Of supplies and munitions remaining (at end of operation).
M12	Percent	Of supporting fires provided as planned.
M13	Percent	Of preparation time allowed for rehearsals.
M14	Days	To prepare to continue offensive operations (after pause).
M15	Hours	To prepare hasty defenses.
M16	Days	To seize objectives.
M17	Hours	Until joint force prepared to conduct offensive operations (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M18	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.

OP 1.2.6 Conduct Defensive Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Counter enemy initiative, defeat an enemy attack, and/or prevent the achievement of enemy objectives.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-31, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: This task may include taking actions to gain time, to control key terrain or lines of communications (LOC) in the operational area (OA), or to protect forces, facilities, or locations. This task may also include creating the conditions to allow the seizing of the initiative, to include eroding enemy resources at a rapid rate. Commanders adopt the defensive only as a temporary expedient and must seek every opportunity to seize or regain the initiative. An offensive spirit must be inherent in the conduct of all defensive operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by defensive action.
M2	Percent	Of force in reserve.
M3	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of joint force prepared to conduct defensive operations at time of enemy attack.
M5	Percent	Of operational friendly decisive points destroyed or damaged as result of enemy offensive action.
M6	Hours	For enemy to breach deliberate fortifications.
M7	Hours	To commit reserve to battle.
M8	Minutes	To deliver fires on preplanned targets.
M9	Hours	To initiate spoiling attack/counterattack.
M10	Hours	To prepare defensive positions.
M11	Hours	To reposition to counter enemy's main effort/attack in operational area (OA).
M12	Hours	To resume offensive operations from defensive operations.
M13	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.
M14	Hours	Until joint force prepared to conduct defensive operations after warning order [WARNORD].

OP 1.2.7 DELETED Conduct Withdrawal Operations**OP 1.2.8 DELETED Conduct Joint Urban Operations (JUO)****OP 1.3 Provide Mobility**

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint and/or multinational formations in a campaign or major operation.

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-02, JP 3-15

Notes: As necessary, commands move units without delays mitigating or overcoming significant terrain or obstacles. Mobility capabilities and activities enable the ability of combat forces to maneuver. This includes tasks associated with conducting combined arms breaching operations, clearing operations, and assault gap-crossing operations; constructing and maintaining combat roads and trails; and performing forward aviation combat engineering. Joint forces should be prepared to encounter obstacles (including improvised explosive devices [IED], mines, and other explosive hazards [EH]) across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Hours	That joint force operational airlift/sealift are delayed due to obstacles.
M2	Hours	To breach barrier to allow operational forces to penetrate to rear of enemy operational forces.
M3	Days	To clear minefield to allow amphibious landing.
M4	Days	To clear port and restore to full capacity.
M5	Days	To clear port to allow discharge of cargo.
M6	Hours	To restore ground lines of communications (LOC) after closure due to heavy rain and flooding.
M7	Hours	To restore ground lines of communications (LOC) after closure due to rockslide or avalanche.
M8	Percent	Of mine countermeasure operations if needed to provide freedom of movement.

OP 1.3.1 Neutralize Obstacles/Impediments to Maneuver

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Conduct mobility operations and/or preserve friendly force freedom of movement.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-02, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: Support to movement and maneuver is the integrated application of assured mobility throughout the operational area to preserve combat power. Assured mobility is the framework of processes, actions, and capabilities that assure the ability of the joint force to deploy and maneuver where and when desired, without interruption or delay, to achieve the mission. The five functional areas of mobility operations for Army units and Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTF) are: Conduct Combined Arms Breaching Operations; Conduct Clearing Operations; Conduct Gap Crossing Operations; Construct/Maintain Combat Roads and Trails; and Perform Forward Aviation Combat Engineering.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Enemy-emplaced obstacles delay movement of friendly forces.
M2	Hours	For joint force staff to disseminate obstacle data to joint force subordinate units, after discovery.
M3	Hours	Joint force operations delayed for insufficient engineer support.
M4	Percent	Net growth in mined channels and seas.
M5	Percent	Of day required channels are kept swept.
M6	Percent	Of lanes kept open by mine sweeping or clearing contamination.
M7	Hours	To sweep a channel.

OP 1.3.2 Enhance Force Movement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2017

Description: Prepare or improve facilities and routes for moving forces in support of campaigns and major operations.

References: JP 4-09, JP 3-34, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2

Notes: This activity pertains only to that movement directly related to operational movement. (Facilities include, airfields and landing zones, and routes include roads, railroads, canals, rivers, ports, port facilities, as well as airfields).

Measures:

M1	Nautical Miles (NM)	Between two most distant airfields or landing zones (LZs) in combat zone.
M2	Instances	Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) not including smoke and obscurants.
M3	MOG	For Landing Zone (LZ) for C-130 aircraft.
M4	Percent	Increase in aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) capacity for operational movement.
M5	Hours	Land LOCs (road, rail) delayed for repair.
M6	Percent	Of airfields with approved approaches compatible with intratheater airlift and Organization of American States (OAS) aircraft.
M7	Percent	Of airfields with approved nonprecision approaches.
M8	Percent	Of airfields with approved precision approaches.
M9	Percent	Of airfields with at least a 2 x C-130 maximum (aircraft) on ground (MOG).
M10	Percent	Of airfields with at least a 2 x C-5 MOG.
M11	Percent	Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved approaches compatible with intratheater airlift and OAS aircraft.
M12	Percent	Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved nonprecision approaches.
M13	Percent	Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved

		precision approaches.
M14	Percent	Of required follow-on forces accommodated by adequate APODs/SPODs in lodgment area.
M15	Hours	Strategic airlift/sealift diverted or canceled because airfields/seaports not prepared sufficiently.
M16	Days	To achieve port of debarkation (POD) throughput to allow meeting of required delivery date (at destination) (RDDs).
M17	NM	Between two most distant airfields, Landing Zones (LZs), or extraction zone (EZs) in combat zone.

OP 1.3.3 Coordinate Waterspace Management (WSM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Feb-2024

Description: Allocate waterspace between subsurface, surface, and/or other force elements involved in antisubmarine warfare.

References: JP 3-32

Notes: This task aids in coordinating and deconflicting anti-submarine action while preventing inadvertent attacks on friendly submarines. Force elements include manned and unmanned submersibles, towed array systems, mines, mine countermeasures equipment, surface vessels torpedoes, ordnance or fuel tanks released in designated drop areas, and/or sensors placement.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Where proper waterspace management inadequate.
M2	Incidents	Where proper coordination of movement not adequate.
M3	Percent	Of Notices to Mariners published in timely fashion to all concerned (ALCON) agencies.
M4	Incidents	Of collision at sea.

OP 1.4 Provide Countermobility

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Delay, disrupt, turn, fix, and/or attrite enemy forces by shaping enemy maneuver and protecting friendly forces.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: The purpose of barrier, obstacle, and minefield employment is to disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy forces and protect friendly forces. Employment is not an end in itself, but is in support of the maneuver plan to counter the enemy's freedom of maneuver. This task may include support to enforcement of sanctions, embargoes, blockades, and no-fly zones.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Enemy avenues of approach closed as maneuver possibilities by friendly barriers, obstacles, or mines.
M2	Percent	Monthly reduction in civil populace opinion of target nation central government.
M3	Percent	Reduction in estimated potential enemy course of action (COA) after taking countermobility action.
M4	Percent	Of reduction in target nation external trade.

OP 1.4.1 Employ System of Obstacles

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Impede or prohibit enemy mobility while enhancing or protecting friendly force mobility.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: This task may encompass offensive and/or defensive obstacle employment. Obstacles can be natural, man-made, or a combination. Examples of natural obstacles are terrain restricting features, such as soft or

rocky beaches, rivers, forests, swamps, rocky terrain, cliffs, or mountains. Man-made obstacles can be explosive or nonexplosive. Nonexplosive obstacles do not contain explosives (although explosives may be detonated to create the obstacle). They include: Cultural impediments, constructed obstacles, and demolition obstacles. Explosive obstacles (landmines) are munitions placed under, on, or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle. Land mines can be hand emplaced or scatterable via air, artillery, or ground delivery systems.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of increase in friendly force lines of communications (LOC) after obstacle emplacement.
M2	Percent	Of available enemy lines of communications (LOC) and ports of debarkation (POD) interdicted by friendly obstacles.
M3	Percent	Of hostile external surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOC) after barrier emplacement.
M4	Percent	Of hostile internal surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOC) after barrier emplacement.
M5	Percent	Of reduction in hostile military surface communications after barrier emplacement.
M6	Percent	Of reduction in hostile overall surface communications after barrier emplacement.
M7	Percent	Of reduction in potential enemy courses of action (COA) after obstacle emplacement.
M8	Days	Until hostile forces are unable to sustain offensive operations.
M9	Percent	Of increase in incidence of disease in target nation during quarantine or embargo.

OP 1.4.2 Enforce Sanctions

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Oct-2017

Description: Employ coercive measures to interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-32, JP 3-40

Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks and synchronization of tactical tasks which compose enforcement of sanctions. These operations are military in nature and serve both military and political purposes. The political objective is to compel a country or group to conform to the objectives of the initiating body, while the military objective focuses on establishing a barrier that is selective, allowing only authorized goods to enter or exit.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Increase in malnutrition in target nation during quarantine or embargo.
M2	Percent	Of joint force maritime assets, including air force and assigned special operations forces (SOF), affected by quarantine or embargo operations.
M3	Percent	Of known scheduled and unscheduled transport carrying targeted materials not allowed to enter or leave quarantine area.
M4	Percent	Reduction in target nation armaments production.
M5	Percent	Reduction in targeted economic area in target nation.
M6	Percent	Increase in incidence of disease in target nation during quarantine or embargo.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct sanctions and embargos.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in task to conduct sanctions

		and embargos that are theater-specific, mission-specific requirements.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct sanctions and embargos.
M10	Percent	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to conduct sanctions and embargos.
M11	Percent	Of personnel shortfalls that impact the capability to conduct sanctions and embargos.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) to conduct sanctions and embargos applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to conduct sanctions and embargos in the area of responsibility (AOR).
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to conduct sanctions and embargos in the area of responsibility (AOR).
M15	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language to conduct sanctions and embargos in the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR).
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct sanctions and embargos.

OP 1.4.3 Conduct Blockades

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Delay, channel, or prevent vessels and/or aircraft of all nations, enemy as well as neutral, from entering or exiting specified ports, airfields, or coastal areas belonging to, occupied by, or under the control of an enemy nation.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-15, JP 3-23

Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks and synchronization of tactical tasks which compose the blockade. A blockade is a belligerent operation to prevent vessels and/or aircraft of all nations, enemy as well as neutral, from entering or exiting specified ports, airfields, or coastal areas belonging to, occupied by, or under the control of an enemy nation. Joint and Navy doctrine provide additional information and considerations for blockades in the maritime environment. This task may also include other actions short of blockade such as sanction enforcement and maritime interdiction operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of monthly decline in target nation central government popularity in the civil populace.
M2	Percent	Of monthly reduction in target nation gross domestic product (GDP).
M3	Percent	Of enemy military force movement still maintained through alternative routes.
M4	Percent	Of enemy military force prevented from entering or leaving blockade area.
M5	Percent	Of known scheduled and unscheduled transport prevented from entering or leaving blockade area.
M6	Percent	Of pre-action trade being maintained (through alternative routes).
M7	Percent	Of reduction in flow of all supplies to (or from) target nation.
M8	Percent	Of reduction in target nation armaments production.
M9	Percent	Of reduction in target nation gross domestic product (GDP).
M10	Percent	Of reduction in target nation sophisticated armaments production.
M11	Percent	Of reduction in target nation sophisticated armaments readiness.

M12	Percent	Of reduction in target nation chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon production.
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OP 1.4.4 Conduct Maritime Interception

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Feb-2024

Description: Interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area.

References: JP 3-32, JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Task may include the synchronization of tactical tasks which impose the maritime interception, including detecting, classifying, intercepting, stopping, boarding, searching, diverting, or redirecting maritime vessels suspected of smuggling contraband. Task may be part of a maritime interception operation (MIO). This may involve coordination with federal agencies, the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and specialized Service teams for personnel, capabilities, and/or authorities (e.g., law enforcement, sanctions enforcement, proliferation agreements, migration, etc.). This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of pre-action smuggling maintained.
M2	Percent	Of vessels boarded.
M3	Percent	Of vessels diverted had contraband.
M4	Percent	Reduction in flow of contraband to (or from) target nation.
M5	Percent	Reduction in flow of refugees to (or from) target nation.
M6	Refugees	Diverted daily to receiving station.
M7	Refugees	Found on vessels.
M8	Hours	To process and divert refugees to receiving station.
M9	Vessels	Boarded.
M10	Vessels	Diverted due to (suspected) contraband.

M11	Percent	Of pre-action smuggling maintained through alternative routes.
M12	Number	Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language.
M13	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with crew and conduct tactical interrogations in their native language.

OP 1.5 Control Operationally Significant Areas

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Deny, control, expand, and/or manipulate access to, areas whose possession or command provides either side an operational advantage.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-06, JP 3-15

Notes: Denial of the operational area (OA) can be accomplished either by occupying the operationally key area itself or by limiting use or access to the area. For an area or environment to be operationally key, its dominance or control achieves operational or strategic results or denies the same to the enemy. In stability operations, control of an operationally significant area also pertains to assisting a friendly country in populace and resource control. In some situations, commanders may consider designing joint all-domain operations (JADO), a type of offensive action that integrates diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across OAs to outperform and outmaneuver enemy forces. Designing a JADO concept of operation (CONOPS) allows commanders to respond more rapidly to evolving situations by modifying targets, task organization, control measures, and subordinate OAs throughout execution. Additionally, a JADO CONOPS drives, enables, and protects schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. Finally, a JADO CONOPS transitions the commanders planning into an executable integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of host nation (HN) population under control of civil government.
M2	Percent	Of identified decisive points within operational area (OA) under friendly

		control.
M3	Percent	Of joint force forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces.
M4	Percent	Of naval operations delayed within maritime superiority area (due to enemy action).
M5	Percent	Of operationally significant areas controlled by friendly forces.
M6	Percent	Of operations delayed or canceled (due to lack of air superiority).
M7	Percent	Significant areas currently contested by opposing forces.
M8	Days	With complete control over significant area.
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 1.5.1 Conduct Land Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Jul-2023

Description: Employ forces to control vital areas of the land domain.

References: JP 3-31

Notes: Such operations are conducted to establish local military superiority in land operational areas (OA). Domains are useful constructs to aid in visualizing and characterizing the operational environment (OE) in the conduct of operations; however, nothing in the definitions of or the use of the term domain implies or mandates exclusivity, primacy, or command and control (C2) of that domain. The joint force commander (JFC) establishes C2 based upon the most effective use of available resources to accomplish assigned missions.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between enemy attacks on areas controlled by friendly forces.
M2	Percent	Critical terrain features under control of friendly forces.
M3	Percent	Of air operations in joint operations

		area (JOA) delayed or canceled (due to enemy ground actions during execution).
M4	Percent	Of force engaged in unassigned area, or joint security area (JSA) security.
M5	Percent	Of forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces.
M6	Percent	Of identified decisive points and enemy geographic centers of gravity (COG) under friendly control.
M7	Percent	Of naval operations delayed or canceled (due to enemy ground attack).
M8	Percent	Of population under civilian government control.
M9	Percent	Of identified decisive points under friendly control.
M10	Number	Suffered during control of area.
M11	Percent	Of critical terrain features under control of friendly forces.
M12	Percent	Of designated land area controlled within time specified.
M13	Operations	Number of operations delayed by naval forces.
M14	Percent	Of naval operations delayed or canceled.
M15	Percent	Of personnel and equipment coming through sea lines of communications (SLOC) experiencing no delay, disruption, or cancellation (due to enemy naval action).
M16	Percent	Of joint force operating within maritime superiority area.
M17	Percent	Of time friendly forces operating within, or onshore from, a maritime superiority area.
M18	Percent	Supplies and materiel lost en route on sea line of communications (SLOC) to enemy surface, subsurface, or air action.
M19	Percent	Friendly attrition rate per sortie.
M20	Percent	Friendly ground force losses due to

		enemy air activity.
M21	Percent	Friendly surface force losses due to enemy air activity.
M22	Percent	Of enemy units detected, engaged.
M23	Percent	Of enemy units engaged, downed.
M24	Percent	Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella.
M25	Percent	Of time with air superiority over operational area (OA).
M26	Percent	Of critical routes controlled or blocked.
M27	Percent	Of force required to isolate key sector.
M28	Percent	Reduction in movement of supplies.
M29	Days	To isolate key operations.
M30	Percent	Of control of operationally significant land area missions/operations that achieve aim or objective.
M31	Percent	To control operational significant land area.
M32	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to control operational significant land area?
M33	Yes/No	Do the plans address mission-specific activities to control operational significant land area?

OP 1.5.2 Provide Maritime Superiority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Feb-2024

Description: Achieve and/or maintain the conditions required to conduct maritime operations without prohibitive interference by an opposing force.

References: JP 3-32, JP 3-0, JP 3-02

Notes: A joint force commander (JFC) may decide to pursue local or regional maritime superiority or maritime supremacy for a specific duration to accomplish objectives. Maritime superiority can often be a prerequisite to

achieving or maintaining freedom of action and/or movement by other United States (US) forces.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of enemy or adversary operations delayed by friendly naval forces.
M2	Percent	Of enemy naval or adversary maritime operations delayed or cancelled.
M3	Percent	Of joint force operating within maritime superiority area.
M4	Percent	Of time friendly forces operating within, or onshore from, a maritime superiority area.
M5	Percent	Supplies and materiel lost en route on sea line of communications (SLOC) to enemy or adversary surface, subsurface, or air action.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to gain and maintain maritime superiority.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to gain and maintain maritime superiority trained in theater-specific, mission-specific requirements.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to gain and maintain maritime superiority.
M9	Percent	Of language proficiency billets filled.
M10	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to maritime superiority.
M11	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to gain and maintain maritime superiority within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M12	Number	Of required cultural experts assigned in gain and maintain maritime superiority.
M13	Number	Of required regional experts assigned in gain and maintain maritime

		superiority.
M14	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups?
M15	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to gain and maintain maritime superiority?
M16	Percent	Of friendly personnel and equipment coming through sea lines of communications (SLOC) experiencing no delay, disruption or cancellation (due to enemy naval or adversary maritime action).

OP 1.5.3 Establish Air Superiority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Establish that degree of control of the air, which permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and/or missile threats.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: Attaining and maintaining the joint force commander's (JFC) objective of air superiority in the operational area is the focus of offensive counterair (OCA). This may require an enemy's offensive and defensive air and missile capability be made combat ineffective to some degree to prevent interference with operations of friendly air, land, maritime, space, and special operations forces, thus facilitating freedom of action and movement.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of friendly attrition rate per sortie.
M2	Percent	Of friendly ground force losses due to enemy air activity.
M3	Percent	Of friendly surface force losses due to enemy air activity.
M4	Percent	Of enemy units detected and engaged.
M5	Percent	Of enemy units engaged and downed.

M6	Percent	Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella.
M7	Percent	Of time with air superiority over operational area.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in gain and maintain air superiority.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform gain and maintain air superiority trained in theater specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to gain and maintain air superiority.
M11	Weeks	That personnel readiness issues impact the capability to gain and maintain air superiority.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to accomplish gain and maintain air superiority.
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to gain and maintain air superiority.
M15	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to gain and maintain air superiority.
M16	Yes/No	Are irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups assigned to gain and maintain air superiority?
M17	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities to gain and maintain air superiority?

OP 1.5.4 DELETED Isolate the Joint Operations Area

OP 1.5.5 Assist in Populace and Resource Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2017

Description: Assist governments to retain control over their major population centers.

References: JP 3-57, JP 1-0, JP 3-22, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include external support for control of civil unrest and restoration of basic public services (e.g., police functions, water, electricity, garbage, and basic medical care) the lack of which would precipitate civil unrest. This task relates to providing civil affairs (CA) and military police, and logistic support for the movement, collections, housing, feeding, and protection of displaced citizens. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	Between occurrences of civil unrest.
M2	Number	Of required regional experts assigned to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M3	Percent	Of joint force personnel assigned to perform basic public services in a host nation (HN).
M4	Percent	Of joint force personnel assigned to perform police functions in a host nation (HN).
M5	Percent	Of friendly force engaged in refugee care and handling.
M6	Percent	Of joint force personnel assigned to perform populace control.
M7	Percent	Of dislocated civilians (DCs) within the area of operations (AO).

M8	Percent	Of joint force logistical support dedicated to support dislocated civilians (DCs).
M9	Percent	Of personnel trained to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M10	Percent	Of personnel tasked to perform to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC) to be trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements.
M11	Percent	Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M12	Percent	Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M13	Percent	Of that are ready to deploy to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M14	Percent	Of required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M15	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M16	Percent	Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M17	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host

		nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC).
M18	Number	Of required cultural experts assigned.
M19	Percent	Of normal public services maintained during operation.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M21	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language.
M22	Number	Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain.

OP 1.5.5.1 Disarm Insurgents

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 26-Sep-2017

Description: Collect, document, control, and dispose of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former insurgents and the population.

References: JP 3-24, JP 3-07

Notes: This task may be the first task of a three part process where the objective of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process is to contribute to security and stability of post-conflict environments so that recovery and development can occur/continue. This task may be done in partnership with the host nation (HN) and coalition members in order to avoid disarmament becoming a catalyst for renewed violence. It may include collecting, documenting, controlling, and/or disposing of firearms ammunition, and explosives, as well as light and heavy weapons. This task may require management and documentation of armed contractors providing private security contracts for United States Government (USG) organizations, the United States (US)/coalition military, and private companies.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are joint task forces (JTFs) aware of
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		insurgent weapons capabilities?
M2	Yes/No	Are coalition forces aware of insurgent weapons capabilities?
M3	Number	Of former insurgents that participated in the weapons turn-in program.
M4	Number	Of weapons disposed of during the reporting period.
M5	Yes/No	Is a cultural understanding of the population's use of personal firearms used in the disarmament program?
M6	Yes/No	Is the host nation (HN) involved in the disarmament planning process?
M7	Yes/No	Did the disarmament program include voluntary turn-in?
M8	Number	Of ammunition storage facilities secured.
M9	Number	Of weapons collected during the reporting period.

OP 1.5.5.2 DELETED Demobilize Excombatants

OP 1.5.5.3 DELETED Reintegrate Excombatants

OP 1.5.5.4 DELETED Reintegrate Dislocated Civilians (DCs)

OP 1.5.6 DELETED Control Operationally Significant Riverine Area(s)

OP 1.5.7 Isolate Insurgents

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-May-2015

Description: Isolate insurgents from their resources, cause, and support.

References: JP 3-24

Notes: Efforts to isolate the insurgency must be made concurrently with efforts to contain the insurgency. These two efforts may seem the same; however, efforts to contain an insurgency prevent its spread, where efforts to isolate focus on separating the insurgency physically and psychologically. This task may separate insurgents physically and psychologically from internal and external resources and support.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Friendly casualties.
M2	Percent	Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by offensive action.
M3	Percent	Of enemy centers of gravity (COGs) destroyed or neutralized by offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of enemy force surprised at initiation of offensive action.
M5	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed.
M6	Percent	Of friendly forces achieve checkpoints on time.
M7	Percent	Of friendly combat units effective after operation.
M8	Percent	Of joint force prepared to conduct offensive at seaborne assault landing hour; specific time an operation or exercise begins (H-hour).
M9	Percent	Of major combat systems effective after attack.
M10	Percent	Of operational objectives achieved by friendly offensive action.
M11	Percent	Of supplies and munitions remaining (at end of operation).
M12	Percent	Of supporting fires provided as planned.
M13	Percent	Of preparation time allowed for rehearsals.
M14	Days	To prepare to continue offensive operations (after pause).
M15	Hours	To prepare hasty defenses.

M16	Days	To seize objectives.
M17	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.
M18	Hours	Until joint force prepared to conduct offensive operations, (after warning order).

OP 1.6 Conduct Patient Evacuation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Evacuate and/or provide transportation of patients by any means to enhance the capability of medical care.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-36, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, DoDI 6000.11

Notes: The evacuation of patients in a theater will primarily be by aircraft when air transportation is available, feasible and the patient's condition permits. This task may include contractors. During contingency operations in austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments, contractors authorized to accompany the United States (US) Armed Forces may not have access to medical support from local sources. All costs associated with the treatment and transportation of contractor personnel are reimbursable to the US Government (USG), with responsibility falling on the contractor personnel, their employer, or their health insurance provider.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of requested forces provided for aeromedical evacuation (AE) for the operation.
M2	Full/Partial/No	Degree to which forces are capable of aeromedical evacuation (AE) operations.
M3	Percent	Of stable and stabilized patients evacuated through the air.
M4	Number	Of patients evacuated by fixed wing aircraft.
M5	Number	Of patients that can be evacuated from inter and intratheater by aeromedical evacuation (AE) forces.

OP 2 Conduct Joint Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Execute the joint intelligence process to provide intelligence products to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and/or subordinate units.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task includes establishing a joint intelligence enterprise employing a collaborative and federated methodology for directing, coordinating, and managing intelligence operations; providing intelligence support to the joint planning process (JPP); conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) to assist the commander and staff to visualize and better understand the total operational environment (OE); conducting intelligence staff operations; conducting joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations; and executing the joint intelligence process to plan and direct, collect, process and exploit, analyze and produce, and disseminate and integrate intelligence in accordance with the joint force battle rhythm. The task also includes gaining and maintaining a current estimate of adversary and other relevant aspects of the OE to achieve information superiority (IS) and aid in the commander's decision making; and providing, integrating, and synchronizing intelligence support to plans, operations, and fires based on the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs), desired effects, and decision points.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish the joint force intelligence enterprise (from activation order).
M2	Hours	To conduct J-2 staff operations (from activation order).
M3	Days	To conduct joint force analytic center operations (upon arrival in the joint operations area [JOA]).
M4	Hours	To execute the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process (upon receipt of the mission).
M5	Hours	To gain situational understanding (upon receipt of the mission).

M6	Hours	To provide intelligence support to plans (upon receipt of the mission).
M7	Hours	To provide intelligence support to operations (upon receipt of the mission).
M8	Hours	To provide intelligence support to fires (upon receipt of the mission).

OP 2.1 Establish the Intelligence Enterprise

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Establish the joint force intelligence enterprise and/or provide a collaborative and federated architecture designed to facilitate integrated intelligence operations aligned with mission requirements.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: A combatant command's (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) is the primary intelligence analytic center for a joint force in support of its mission. If a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint task force (JTF) is established for a specific mission, its primary intelligence analytic center is normally a joint intelligence support element (JISE). Alternatively, in a particularly large or protracted campaign, the JFHQ/JTF commander may decide to employ an operational-level JIOC in lieu of a JISE. The CCMD J-2, CCMD JIOC, subordinate joint force J-2s, and subordinate force JIOC/JISE(s) are all parts of a mutually supporting intelligence enterprise. This intelligence enterprise supports the CCMD through intelligence federation to accomplish intelligence support missions. The goal is to maximize intelligence support to military operations by increasing the efficiency of the intelligence process and the effectiveness of the intelligence organizations. This task will enable timely and accurate intelligence to support joint force operations. Federated intelligence refers to intelligence provided to an engaged commander, or an intelligence center supporting an engaged command, involving specific intelligence functions that are performed outside normal Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) production assignments. This task integrates the intelligence enterprise horizontally and vertically with the JIOC; subordinate JISE; and interagency organizations, multinational, and subordinate Service and functional component intelligence activities. It also synchronizes with the concept of operations (CONOPS) and joint force battle rhythm. This task may

identify and orchestrate the analytic centers and production responsibilities internal and external to the joint force intelligence enterprise.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint force intelligence enterprise established (from time of activation order to time of deployment).
M2	Percent	Of joint force intelligence enterprise interoperability established (from time of activation order to time of deployment).
M3	Percent	Of joint force J-2 staff established (from time of activation order to time of deployment).
M4	Percent	Of joint intelligence operation center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) established (from time of activation order to time of deployment).
M5	Number	Of applicable intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established (from time of activation order to time of deployment).

OP 2.1.1 Establish Intelligence Enterprise Interoperability

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and/or procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence enterprise with supporting intelligence commands and agencies.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3340.02 Series

Notes: This task may identify and establish the organizational relationships and responsibilities internal and external to the joint force headquarters for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and integration for each collection discipline required. Commands may distribute joint force commander (JFC)

tasking and guidance and ensure it is understood and integrated into regional and theater interoperability planning.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To determine scope and nature of operations (upon receipt of the mission).
M2	Days	To identify supporting organizations and agencies comprising the joint force intelligence enterprise (upon receipt of the mission).
M3	Percent	Of organizational responsibilities for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and information sharing identified (between receipt of the mission and time of deployment).
M4	Percent	Of technical interoperability established for joint force J-2 organization and supporting intelligence commands and agencies (between activation order and time of employment).
M5	Percent	Of procedural interoperability established for joint force J-2 organization and supporting intelligence commands and agencies (between activation order and time of employment).
M6	Days	To identify intelligence functions and disciplines required to support the scope of projected operations (upon receipt of the mission).
M7	Days	To identify liaisons and interagency requirements (upon receipt of the mission).
M8	Days	To identify requirements for equipment and facilities to support projected operations.

M9	Days	To coordinate federated support arrangements for collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and integration for each collection discipline required (prior to deployment).
M10	Percent	Of organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to joint force intelligence operations.
M11	Yes/No	Are J-2 time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements identified, documented, and coordinated with joint force J-1, J-3, J-4, and J-5 (prior to deployment)?
M12	Percent	Of identified high-priority personnel and equipment arrived in the operational area (OA) on time in accordance with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.
M13	Percent	Of personnel and equipment flowed into theater in accordance with stated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.
M14	Percent	Of intelligence personnel and equipment arrived in the operational area (OA) in time to support joint force operations.
M15	Percent	Of intelligence collection assets arrived in the operational area (OA) in time to support joint force operations.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation intelligence community (IC) in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 2.1.2 DELETED Establish the Joint Force Intelligence Information Technology (IT) Architecture

OP 2.1.3 Establish the Intelligence Staff

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and/or procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence staff with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33

Notes: The intelligence staff, at a minimum, should include an analytic element, a collection management function, and an administrative element. Organizational considerations include: 1) the operational environment (OE); 2) physical location; 3) security and force protection needs; 4) unique requirements for linguists/translators, interrogators, and interagency coordination; 5) battle rhythm; 6) boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups as required; 7) Service expertise; and 8) multinational organizations. Identify and establish the organizational relationships and responsibilities internal to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) for intelligence planning and direction, collection, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and information sharing. Identify intelligence staff personnel and intelligence staff functional requirements necessary to form a staff capable of developing, coordinating, and issuing policies, programs, and guidance for the planning and conduct of joint intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Days	To identify joint force J-2 staff structure required to support the mission (prior to deployment).
M2	Percent	Of J-2 staff manning and augmentation identified on joint manning document (JMD) received (prior to deployment).
M3	Percent	Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff intelligence billets appropriately

		filled with required skill sets/grades/Services.
M4	Percent	Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff key leadership billets filled with desired skill sets/grades/Service/experience.
M5	Percent	Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff high-demand, low-density skill sets filled.
M6	Days	To fully form the J-2 staff (from activation order) in accordance with joint manning document (JMD) requirements.
M7	Days	To establish technical and procedural interoperability with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) (prior to employment).
M8	Days	To form the J-2 section to exercise executive, administrative, and supervisory direction of joint force intelligence operations, intelligence staff functions, and support activities.
M9	Days	To form the intelligence plans division structure to effectively provide intelligence planning support to joint force planning.
M10	Days	To form the intelligence operations division structure to effectively provide intelligence operations support to joint force current operations.
M11	Days	To form the intelligence operations division structure to effectively provide intelligence operations support to joint force targeting and joint fires.
M12	Days	To form the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff structure to effectively provide CI and HUMINT support to joint force operations.
M13	Days	To appoint an experienced counterintelligence (CI) professional to

		coordinate CI force protection source operations, maintain the tactical source registry, maintain liaison coordination, and conduct CI collection management support functions.
M14	Days	To appoint an experienced human intelligence (HUMINT) professional to coordinate operations, source administration and requirements with the country team (CT), and establish liaison with the joint/combined exploitation centers and the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE).
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 2.1.4 Establish the Joint Intelligence Support Element (JISE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Design and/or establish a joint force analytic center to act as the focal point for providing intelligence to joint task forces and to perform common intelligence functions.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: The joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the primary intelligence analytic center of a subordinate joint task force. By design, the JISE is scalable to meet the needs of the joint task force (JTF) and is tailored to fit the operating environment based on identified commander's mission requirements. The JISE is designed with the appropriate intelligence personnel, functions, processes, and architecture to execute and integrate the intelligence process with the commander's decision-making and execution cycles. The JISE is composed of subject matter experts (SME) and functional teams to provide intelligence services and products required by the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and components.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the joint intelligence support element (JISE) director identified and approved in time to effectively guide JISE support to pre-deployment mission planning?
M2	Hours	For joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts and functional experts to provide support to mission analysis and the operational planning process (from activation order).
M3	Days	To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) manning requirements to effectively support operational requirements (upon receipt of mission).
M4	Days	To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) production requirements (prior to employment).
M5	Percent	Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) manning and augmentation requirements on joint manning document (JMD) filed (upon deployment).
M6	Days	To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) intelligence communications requirements and coordinate with J-2 information management officer (prior to deployment).
M7	Percent	Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) intelligence communications systems and connectivity established, tested, and operational (prior to employment).
M8	Days	To coordinate supporting analytic, production, and information-sharing roles and responsibilities with theater J-2 (prior to deployment).
M9	Days	To coordinate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements for joint intelligence

		support element (JISE) personnel and equipment with J-2 operations (prior to deployment).
M10	Days	To establish joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) (prior to JISE employment).
M11	Days	To fully form and organize joint intelligence support element (JISE) (upon arrival in joint operations area [JOA]).
M12	Days	To make joint intelligence support element (JISE) facility operational (upon arrival in the joint operations area [JOA]).
M13	Days	To determine analytic elements, activities, and agencies necessary to support the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process.
M14	Days	To incorporate national intelligence support teams, combat support agencies (CSA), and multinational partners physically, technically, and procedurally into the joint intelligence support element (JISE).

OP 2.1.5 Establish Intelligence Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Oct-2022

Description: Designate and/or form the intelligence-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams, other than the primary analytic center, required to synchronize and execute joint intelligence operations.

References: **JP 2-0**, JP 3-33

Notes: Determining which intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams are formed is mission-dependent

and, therefore, tailored to meet the joint force's intelligence needs, to include the mission's intelligence requirements (IR). Typical intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams include, but are not limited to, joint captured materiel exploitation center (JCMEC), joint document exploitation center (JDEC), joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC), joint collection management board (JCMB), and the intelligence synchronization board. Intelligence produced by boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams must be incorporated into the overall intelligence analytic effort.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups identified to support joint force mission requirements?
M2	Yes/No	Is approval granted to establish identified intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams?
M3	Yes/No	Are intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams roles and responsibilities established?
M4	Percent	Of intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams' information exchange requirements tested in accordance with the information management plan (IMP) and joint force battle rhythm (prior to employment).
M5	Days	To establish intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams' interoperability with participants (prior to employment).
M6	Days	To establish physical, technical, and security requirements for boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams (prior to employment).
M7	Yes/No	Does the intelligence staff participate

		in the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)?
M8	Yes/No	Does the intelligence staff participate in the joint collection management board (JCMB)?

OP 2.2 Conduct Intelligence Functions

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct intelligence functions and/or operations that comprise the intelligence process.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: The joint intelligence process consists of six interrelated categories of intelligence operations characterized by broad activities conducted by intelligence staffs and organizations for the purpose of providing commanders and national-level decision makers with relevant and timely intelligence. The six categories of intelligence operations include planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are J-2 policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing, and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout the joint force intelligence enterprise?
M2	Yes/No	Are J-2 staff operations conducted in accordance with established policies, programs, and guidance?
M3	Days	To commence J-2 executive division operations (upon activation order).
M4	Days	To commence J-2 plans division operations (upon activation order).
M5	Days	To commence J-2 operations division operations (upon activation order).
M6	Days	To commence joint force

		counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) division operations (upon activation order).
M7	Days	To commence special security office (SSO) branch operations (upon activation order).
M8	Days	To commence foreign disclosure office operations (upon activation order).
M9	Days	To commence intelligence training branch operations (upon activation order).
M10	Yes/No	Is the J-2 staff operating in accordance with the established joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm?
M11	Yes/No	Are intelligence operations synchronized with the joint force battle rhythm?
M12	Yes/No	Are intelligence products that satisfy operational requirements delivered?
M13	Yes/No	Is compliance with intelligence oversight and signals intelligence (SIGINT) authority requirements maintained?
M14	Yes/No	Is serialized intelligence reporting produced?
M15	Yes/No	Is linguistic support to intelligence analysis, production, and reporting provided?
M16	Hours	To conduct signals intelligence (SIGINT) support to cyberspace operations (CO). (<= 24 hours)
M17	Hours	To provide intelligence support to critical information requests or requirements. (<= 6 hours)
M18	Days	To provide intelligence support to plans, targeting, and fires. (< = 5 days)
M19	Yes/No	Does the team have the ability to use signals intelligence (SIGINT) capabilities to support time sensitive targeting?

M20	Yes/No	Is the team trained and able to access National Security Agency (NSA) signals intelligence (SIGINT) and United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) analytical tools & databases?
M21	Hours	To provide intelligence support to critical information requests or requirements. (<= 6 hours)
M22	Hours	To provide intelligence support to defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) in progress. (<= 24 hours)
M23	Days	To provide intelligence support to defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) planning. (<= 5 days)

OP 2.2.1 Manage the Intelligence Enterprise

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, and/or guide joint force intelligence operations, intelligence staff functions, and support activities throughout the joint force intelligence enterprise.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This task may ensure consistency and continuity of intelligence operations and provide effective and efficient support to the joint planning process (JPP). The task includes guiding and resourcing the overall intelligence effort. It also may include developing, coordinating, and issuing intelligence policies, programs, and/or guidance for the planning and execution of joint intelligence operations. The intelligence enterprise is focused on anticipating and dynamically responding to the commander's requirements and the requirements of subordinate units. Managing the intelligence enterprise ensures joint intelligence operations are integrated into joint force processes and synchronized with the joint force battle rhythm. It provides, through close coordination with intelligence staff and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the intelligence resources necessary for the joint force intelligence enterprise to support and sustain joint intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are J-2 policies, programs, and
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		guidance established?
M2	Yes/No	Is a J-2 key leader management venue established and convened routinely?
M3	Yes/No	Is a joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm established?
M4	Days	J-2 issues guidance to focus intelligence collection, analysis, and production.
M5	Instances	Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous joint intelligence process.
M6	Percent	Of intelligence provided to joint force commander (JFC), meeting decision-making requirements.
M7	Instances	Of J-2 policies, programs, and guidance not implemented correctly.
M8	Instances	Of negative feedback from joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units concerning intelligence products provided.
M9	Instances	Of intelligence operations not synchronized with operations.
M10	Instances	Of adjustments made to J-2 staff operations to mitigate shortcomings.
M11	Days	To assess joint force intelligence enterprise capability to support and sustain intelligence operations with established resources.
M12	Yes/No	Are requests for additional resources coordinated with the theater J-2 and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)?
M13	Hours/Days	To develop, synchronize, and integrate intelligence plans into operation plans, branches, and sequels.
M14	Yes/No	Are priority intelligence requirement (PIR) represented in operational plans?
M15	Percent	Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements.
M16	Instances	Of change in mission requirements fulfilled.

M17	Days	To process requests for additional intelligence support and resources with the theater J-2.
M18	Yes/No	Is the joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm synchronized with the joint force battle rhythm requirements?
M19	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to understand media in local language in order to conduct open-source intelligence (OSINT).

OP 2.2.2 Provide Intelligence Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Perform intelligence staff functions, services, and/or support activities for the joint force.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Intelligence staff functions may include support to joint force operations; providing administrative, security/special security office (SSO), and foreign disclosure support; technical and procedural intelligence training functions for the joint force intelligence enterprise; and the development, coordination, and promulgation of policies, programs, and guidance for the planning, execution, and sustainment of joint intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Days	To commence counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to joint force operations (upon activation order).
M2	Days	To commence special security office (SSO) services to joint force operations (upon receipt of the activation order).
M3	Days	To commence foreign disclosure services to joint force operations (upon activation order).
M4	Days	To commence intelligence training services to joint force operations (upon

		receipt of the activation order).
M5	Days	To commence administrative support to the joint force intelligence enterprise (upon receipt of the activation order).
M6	Days	To develop intelligence policies, programs, and guidance (upon activation order).
M7	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M9	Number	Of personnel who understand social and religious customs.
M10	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 2.2.2.1 Establish the Joint Force Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Staff Element (J-2X)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Integrate counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) activities with command and staff operations.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3241.01 Series (S), DoDD S-5200.37, DoDD 5240.02

Notes: Integrate human intelligence (HUMINT) and counterintelligence (CI) by combining the HUMINT operations cell and the task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA) under one staff element. Doctrinally, the HUMINT and CI staff functions are placed under the joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X). This may include a support element, as needed, to provide report and source administration, linguistic services, and polygraph support. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the

operational environment (OE). This task may identify, prioritize, and validate all CI- and HUMINT-related requests for information (RFI) and production requirements, and manage, coordinate, and deconflict HUMINT and CI collection activities and requirements. The J-2X typically performs liaison functions with external organizations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the approved Counterintelligence Collection Concept Proposal in the operational area (OA) published?
M2	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational national guidelines?
M3	Yes/No	Is coordination made with United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Category I human intelligence (HUMINT) activities in the operational area (OA) that require Director of Central Intelligence Directive 5/1 coordination?
M4	Yes/No	Has approval been received from theater J-2 for Category I and II military source operations?
M5	Yes/No	Is there a process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support?
M6	Yes/No	Are Counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans?
M7	Percent	Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan.
M8	Yes/No	Is contact established and maintained

		with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers in the operational area (OA)?
M9	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and essential elements of information (EEI).
M10	Hours	To respond to priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes and adjust collection requirements.
M11	Hours/Days	To identify, prioritize, and validate counterintelligence (CI)-related requests for information (RFI) and production requirements (prior to employment).
M12	Hours/Days	To identify, prioritize, validate human intelligence (HUMINT) requests for information (RFI) and production requirements (prior to employment).
M13	Percent	Of advisory tasking coordinated with special operations forces (SOF) collectors.
M14	Frequency	Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies.
M15	Percent	Of source database information registered in the designated source registry.
M16	Percent	Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate.
M17	Instances	Of source issues requiring deconfliction.
M18	Minutes	To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TST), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCR), high-value individuals (HVI), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence support element (JISE), joint

		intelligence operations center (JIOC), and joint operations center (JOC).
M19	Minutes	To disseminate intelligence information reports (IIR) to the joint force.
M20	Hours	To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIR).
M21	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) reports generated from within the joint operational area (OA) approved by task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA).
M22	Yes/No	Is assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds?
M23	Days	Of staff assistance provided to subordinate joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) elements.
M24	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reports analyzed for trends, patterns, source reliability, and source credibility.
M25	Yes/No	Are procedures established with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel?
M26	Yes/No	Are counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) participation and/or support to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established?
M27	Frequency	Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers.
M28	Yes/No	Are joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence

		operations center (JIOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations?
M29	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M30	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support.
M31	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M32	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support.
M33	Number	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M34	Percent	Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M35	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.

M36	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M37	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M38	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M39	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M40	Percent	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M41	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations.
M42	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.
M43	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-

		specific activities that provide support to counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support operations.
M44	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities that provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations?
M45	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M46	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M47	Number	Of personnel who understand social and religious customs.
M48	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence.
M49	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

OP 2.2.2.2 Provide Foreign Disclosure Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Provide policy guidance, procedures, and/or assistance to the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and/or disclosing/releasing of classified military information in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) and all applicable policies.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 5221.01 Series, DoDD 5230.11, NDP-1

Notes: National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information: Category-1 (CAT-1): Organization, Training and Employment of United States (US) Military Forces; CAT-2: US Military Materiel and Munitions;

CAT-3: Applied Research and Development Information and Materiel; CAT-4: US Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning and Readiness; CAT-6: US Order of Battle; CAT-7: North American Defense; and CAT-8: Military Intelligence. CAT-8 disclosures also need to be concerned with whether recipient can receive intelligence on both the designated and non-designated countries and whether recipient is limited to intelligence on only the designated countries. These services may mandate that all military information be streamlined for expeditious disclosure or release starting at the point of production by implementing the proactive writing for release process as part of foreign disclosure/release process. They may involve maintaining applicable governing policies, procedures, and regulations on the release of military information to foreign governments, allies, and coalition partners. They may make timely disclosure decisions based upon requests from joint force organizations/elements and provide decisions to customers. They may direct procedures be established and reviewed to expedite sharing of US-generated products with allies and coalition partners.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff aware of foreign disclosure office and services available?
M2	Instances	Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24-hour foreign disclosure services.
M3	Minutes	To process requests to review and disclose Category-8 (CAT-8) classified military information.
M4	Percent	Of foreign disclosure requests meeting customers time requirements.
M5	Yes/No	Did joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDO) determine disclosure authorities within 1 hour of crisis standup?
M6	Yes/No	Did joint force FDOs identify and submit any exceptions to National Disclosure Policy (NDP) required for the mission to higher headquarters (HHQ) or combatant command (CCMD) FDO for coordination and approval?
M7	Yes/No	Did joint force FDOs make timely disclosure decisions in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy-1

		(NDP-1), delegation of disclosure authority letters, and other applicable guidance/directives?
M8	Yes/No	Did joint force FDOs coordinate all disclosure requests for national products/information with higher headquarters (HHQ) or combatant command (CCMD) FDO?
M9	Yes/No	Did joint force FDOs ensure disclosure decisions were archived in accordance with (IAW) higher headquarters (HHQ) or combatant command (CCMD)-designated disclosure authority guidance or Department of Defense (DoD) foreign disclosure directives and made them available upon request?
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to provide foreign disclosure services?
M11	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide foreign disclosure services?
M12	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to provide foreign disclosure services?

OP 2.2.2.3 Provide Security/Special Security Office (SSO) Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Provide security-related policy guidance, procedures, and/or assistance on personnel, information, physical, and/or industrial security services to the joint force and its subordinate units.

References: JP 2-0, DoDM 5200.02, ICD 705

Notes: Security office and special security office (SSO) services may include periodic reinvestigations, background investigations, sensitive compartmented information (SCI) indoctrinations, nondisclosure agreements, security clearance verification, visit requests, courier cards, courier letters, security access badges, security awareness training, and investigations of possible security compromises. Commands would maintain applicable governing policies, directives, instructions, and regulations on the security program, SCI program, and SSO functions. This task may also involve various security accreditation and physical security guidelines. Security offices and SSOs may have to coordinate vertically within Service and joint command hierarchies for authorities and resources to perform duties.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are special security office (SSO) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) established?
M2	Percent	Of joint force personnel cleared for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) in accordance with joint manning document (JMD) billet requirements.
M3	Yes/No	Are special security office (SSO) processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel?
M4	Yes/No	Is oversight provided to the sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) accreditation process?
M5	Yes/No	Are security procedures established at each sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF)?
M6	Percent	Of authorized/assigned personnel pending periodic reinvestigations/background investigations.
M7	Days/Hours	To in-process arriving personnel.
M8	Days/Hours	To out-process departing personnel.
M9	Instances	Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24-hour special security office (SSO) services.
M10	Number	Of investigations pending for security compromises.

OP 2.2.2.4 Provide Joint Intelligence Training Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate and/or assess training services and plans for intelligence enterprise personnel to provide efficient, accurate, and timely intelligence to forces.

References: JP 1-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, DoDI 3305.14

Notes: This task may employ the Joint Training System (JTS) to prepare an intelligence training plan to provide technical and procedural joint intelligence training services to sustain intelligence readiness and coordinate plans with theater intelligence staff and joint force personnel, operations, and planning directorates. This task may arrange pre-deployment as well as in-theater training capabilities for assigned and attached analytical intelligence personnel, including contracted personnel, to support all aspects of the joint intelligence process. It may provide intelligence systems, software applications, and functional area tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) training to newly-arriving personnel, including system contractors. It could identify and provide refresher training to currently assigned/attached personnel as required.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is an intelligence training plan developed?
M2	Yes/No	Is the intelligence training plan coordinated with the joint force J-2, joint force J-1, and/or joint force J-3?
M3	Percent	Of J-2 personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements.
M4	Percent	Of personnel trained during pre-deployment.
M5	Percent	Of in-theater personnel identified as needing refresher training.
M6	Percent	Of personnel arriving in theater requiring training.
M7	Instances	Of insufficient training resources

		(trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully implement training plan.
M8	Hours/Days	To provide in-theater refresher training.
M9	Frequency	Training assessment conducted.

OP 2.2.2.5 Maintain Intelligence Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Coordinate connectivity of intelligence systems and/or maintain a technical system support capability to prevent intelligence systems failure, degraded performance, and/or gaps in the availability and accessibility of intelligence and flow of intelligence.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSM 3115.01 Series

Notes: An intelligence system is any formal or informal system to manage data gathering, to obtain and process the data, to interpret the data, and to provide reasoned judgments to decision makers as a basis for action. This task includes providing trained and capable personnel to accomplish the task. It should result in timely, complete, and accurate flow of intelligence.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence systems and information requirements (IR) determined and validated?
M2	Days/Hours	To install all required intelligence systems and establish an operational system.
M3	Percent	Of intelligence systems users that have received classroom, computer-based, and on-the-job training.
M4	Instances	Of information stoppages and loss of data due to systems-related issues.
M5	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language.
M6	Yes/No	Is required maintenance performed to keep and maintain all required

		intelligence systems operating?
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M8	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 2.2.3 Evaluate Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Aug-2022

Description: Analyze operations from friendly, neutral, and adversary perspectives and/or determine joint force intelligence enterprise level of performance.

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0

Notes: Evaluate each operation of the joint intelligence process to include overall joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and/or joint intelligence support element (JISE) performance. All intelligence operations are interrelated and the success or failure of one operation will impact the rest of the intelligence process. Solicit feedback to determine if joint force intelligence enterprise activities, products, and services appropriately meet stated requirements. This task may also involve conducting alternative analysis efforts to evaluate operations and recommend adjustments to intelligence plans, operations, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to mitigate failures.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is a joint force intelligence enterprise feedback survey promulgated to joint force customers?
M2	Instances	Of feedback received from joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units.
M3	Percent	Of joint force commander's (JFC) priority intelligence requirements (PIR) answered in accordance with (IAW) operational time requirements.
M4	Percent	Of joint force commander's (JFC)

		decision-making requirements met.
M5	Percent	Of subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IR) met.
M6	Instances	Of joint force operational success due to actionable intelligence.
M7	Percent	Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements.
M8	Percent	Of joint manning document (JMD) intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/Services.
M9	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient manpower.
M10	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient assets.
M11	Percent	Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient training.
M12	Instances	Of joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm not synchronized with joint force battle rhythm.
M13	Percent	Of intelligence productivity lost due to intelligence communications systems downtime.
M14	Percent	Of intelligence products disseminated on time in accordance with (IAW) user requirements.
M15	Instances	Of Red Team recommended adjustments.
M16	Frequency	Of adjustments required to joint intelligence process and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M17	Frequency	Of intelligence estimate revalidated based on newly-acquired intelligence information.
M18	Frequency	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products revalidated based on newly-

		acquired intelligence information.
M19	Percent	Of comments critical of J-2 performance that represent repeat comments.
M20	Percent	Of customer complaints that result in change within J-2 or explanation to customer as to why no change.
M21	Hours/Days	To implement recommendations for improvement.
M22	Yes/No	Is Red Team analysis leveraged to fully explore alternatives in plans, operations, concepts, organizations, and capabilities in the context of the operational environment (OE), our partners, adversaries, and other perspectives?
M23	Yes/No	Is Red Team used during operational planning?
M24	Instances	Of Red Team used during operational execution.
M25	Yes/No	Are joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations evaluated to determine if improvements can be made to increase their efficiency and effectiveness?
M26	Instances	Of joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) battle rhythm not synchronized with joint force battle rhythm.
M27	Frequency	That a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) branch or section cannot perform its mission due to the failure of another JIOC or JISE branch or section.
M28	Yes/No	Are joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) disseminated to J-2

		staff, JIOC, and/or JISE sections?
M29	Yes/No	Is the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) daily operations cycle incorporated into the intelligence battle rhythm?
M30	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language.

OP 2.3 Operate a Joint Intelligence Support Element (JISE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct and/or synchronize intelligence operations, functions, and/or activities at the joint task force's primary analytic center, the joint intelligence support element (JISE).

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: The joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the focal point for intelligence planning (IP), production, and dissemination for a joint task force (JTF). This task includes providing intelligence support to the joint planning process (JPP) and supporting the preparation of plans and orders related to the conduct of joint force intelligence operations. This task includes providing oversight of and executing JISE analytic functions relative to the joint intelligence process to assist the commander, determine intelligence requirements (IR), and plan and execute the operational collection effort. IRs are the principal driving force that dictates timing and sequencing of intelligence operations. The intelligence staff executes the joint intelligence process with sufficient lead time to integrate intelligence products into operational decision-making and plan execution.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence support element (JISE) support planning and directing of intelligence operations?
M2	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence support element (JISE) collect and share

		operational information?
M3	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence support element (JISE) process and exploit operational information?
M4	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence support element (JISE) produce operational intelligence?
M5	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence support element (JISE) disseminate and integrate operational intelligence?
M6	Yes/No	Are intelligence operations in the joint intelligence support element (JISE) evaluated?

OP 2.3.1 Direct Intelligence Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct and/or synchronize intelligence activities supporting joint force mission planning and develop and promulgate the resulting concept of intelligence operations, intelligence mission requirements, and/or mission guidelines for the conduct of joint force intelligence enterprise operations.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: A combatant command's (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) is the primary intelligence analytic center for a joint force in support of its mission. If a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint task force (JTF) is established for a specific mission, its primary intelligence analytic center is normally a joint intelligence support element (JISE). Alternatively, in a particularly large or protracted campaign, the JFHQ/JTF commander may decide to employ an operational-level JIOC in lieu of a JISE. The CCMD J-2, CCMD JIOC, subordinate joint force J-2s, and subordinate force JIOC/JISE(s) are all parts of a mutually supporting intelligence enterprise. This intelligence enterprise supports the CCMD through intelligence federation to accomplish intelligence support missions. The goal is to maximize intelligence support to military operations by increasing the efficiency of the intelligence process and the effectiveness of the intelligence organizations. This task may include providing intelligence support to the joint planning process (JPP) and supporting the preparation of plans and orders related to the conduct of joint

force intelligence operations. This task may provide direction and supervision of all joint force commands and staffs executing the joint intelligence process. It may also provide threat assessment and warning criteria and focus operations on supporting the joint force commander's (JFC) decision-making cycle and joint force planning, operations, and targeting cycles. It may ensure effective and efficient collaboration between functional elements (collection management, analysis, production, targeting, request for information management, dissemination, watch, etc.) to enable them to interact and synchronize their efforts and optimally support the flow of analytic information.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to joint force planning processes?
M2	Yes/No	Are J-2 plans officers involved in joint force mission planning?
M3	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 plans staff?
M4	Yes/No	Is a concept of intelligence operations developed and promulgated?
M5	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided in preparing plans to conduct intelligence operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 operations staff?
M7	Yes/No	Are intelligence mission requirements developed and promulgated?
M8	Yes/No	Is the concept of intelligence operations synchronized with the operational concept of operations (CONOPS)?
M9	Yes/No	Is the joint intelligence process synchronized with the planning, operations, and targeting cycles?

M10	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 targets staff?
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OP 2.3.2 Collect Operational Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Gather and/or share information on threats, adversarial forces, decisive points, and/or the nature and characteristics of the operational environment (OE).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task includes gathering information on the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) including military intelligence and non-military aspects from across political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) systems. This task may conduct operational intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) collection to support the joint force and collect meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data. It may collect intelligence to support operations, combat assessment (CA), personnel recovery operations, and the needs of combatant command (CCMD) and designated national agencies. This task may also include the Operational Contract Support (OCS) aspects of the operational environment (e.g., the capacity of the business environment to execute support contracts) which informs the Adversary Perspective Template.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps identified.
M2	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps tasked for collection.
M3	Hours	To develop joint force collection plan after collection requirements are identified, validated, and prioritized.
M4	Days	Since priority intelligence requirements (PIR) reviewed and updated.
M5	Days	To develop and publish joint force collection strategy post-mission analysis.

M6	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps collected.
M7	Percent	Of positive contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites.
M8	Percent	Of critical pieces or types of information required by joint force commander (JFC) to make decisions identified during execution but not identified during planning process.
M9	Percent	Of requirements resulting from liaison with allied nations or multinational partners.
M10	Yes/No	Approved priority intelligence requirements (PIR) published in applicable plans to satisfy identified information gaps.
M11	Hours	To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan.
M12	Yes/No	Are collection operations management (COM) processes established?
M13	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized.
M14	Hours	To provide collected information/intelligence information reports (IIR) to joint forces.
M15	Yes/No	Is nodal analysis conducted?
M16	Percent	Of collected information published/disseminated to customers that satisfied their requirements.
M17	Percent	Of collected information published/disseminated to customers.
M18	Yes/No	Is collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex?
M19	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools

		established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites?
M20	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) processes established?
M21	Frequency	Of collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB).
M22	Yes/No	Are collection requirements management (CRM) processes established?
M23	Percent	Of collection requirements focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and priority intelligence requirements (PIR).
M24	Yes/No	Is the collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC) guidance and joint operation plan?
M25	Percent	Of collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IR).
M26	Yes/No	Are forensic capabilities integrated into the collection plan?
M27	Yes/No	Are biometrics capabilities integrated into the collection plan?

OP 2.3.2.1 Perform Collection Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Execute the collection management process by orchestrating collection efforts to efficiently satisfy the joint force's intelligence requirements (IR) using the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets available to the joint force.

References: JP 2-0, DoDI 3325.08

Notes: The collection plan is a mechanism used to link collection requirements to collection assets and synchronize with operations. A collection management staff should organize a collection plan in accordance with mission and commander's intent. The daily collection plan should address tasking 12-48 hours out, physical placement of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; collection tasking/targets and areas of interest (AOI); time and duration of collection; threats to ISR; and weather constraints. The collection plan may be developed for longer periods of time if necessary to assist long-range planning. This task may include identifying potential critical intelligence targets for exploitation (such as nominating exploitation targets for "no-strike" status, coordinating with an operations staff to deconflict operations in the information environment (OIE) and intelligence collection targets) and integrating counterintelligence (CI) activities with other collection operations. This task may conduct collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management (CRM) to identify available and required collection assets, determine collection requirements, develop the collection plan, develop the ISR concept of operations (CONOPS), and coordinate collection operations with sources to ensure cross-validation. It may incorporate collection redundancy and intelligence discipline fusion strategies during collection operations. This may require implementing Intelligence Collection Requirements control and other specified authorities for preparing, maintaining, validating, and levying intelligence collection requirements on joint forces organic collection assets.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps tasked for collection.
M2	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps collected.
M3	Days	To develop and publish joint force collection strategy.
M4	Yes/No	Are joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized?
M5	Hours	To develop joint force collection plan.
M6	Yes/No	Is the collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IR)?

M7	Yes/No	Are collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements?
M8	Yes/No	Are collection capabilities shortfalls coordinated through theater J-2?
M9	Yes/No	Are joint force collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)?
M10	Frequency	Joint collections working group convened.
M11	Hours	To develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M12	Yes/No	Is collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex?
M13	Yes/No	Does collected information satisfy customer's requirements?
M14	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements integrated into collection plan.
M15	Yes/No	Are adequate essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint force commander's (JFC) priority intelligence requirements (PIR)?
M16	Yes/No	Is the joint collection management board (JCMB) process responsive to adjustments in collection priorities and tasking based on emerging situation and joint force commander's (JFC) guidance?
M17	Yes/No	Is collection management authority established for assigned collection assets?
M18	Yes/No	Are collection management processes established?
M19	Yes/No	Are collection requirements management (CRM) processes established?
M20	Days	To coordinate collection capabilities

		shortfalls through theater J-2.
M21	Yes/No	Is the process for tracking operational status of collection systems maintained and updated?
M22	Yes/No	Is there an ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities?
M23	Yes/No	is the collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC) guidance and joint force operation plan?
M24	Hours	To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan.
M25	Yes/No	Are contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites?
M26	Yes/No	Does collection plan tasking allow sufficient time to collect on target to meet time requirements of the operation plan?
M27	Percent	Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield.
M28	Hours	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M29	Percent	Of joint force requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements.
M30	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) requirements?
M31	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT)

		requirements?
M32	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements?
M33	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) processes established?
M34	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) satisfied.
M35	Hours	To retask collection assets.
M36	Percent	Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload.
M37	Frequency	Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked.
M38	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M39	Yes/No	Is emergency dissemination authority for imagery and imagery products obtained?
M40	Yes/No	Is signals intelligence (SIGINT) operational tasking authority obtained for specified assets?
M41	Days	To determine which assets should be maintained at the component level.

OP 2.3.2.1.1 Conduct Collection Operations Management (COM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct specific collection operations and/or associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: This task includes the selection and tasking of specific assets and sensors. Collection operations management (COM) synchronizes the timing of collection with the operational scheme of maneuver and with other intelligence operations such as processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and then tasks the assets best suited to collect the information needed to satisfy the requirement. The COM process organizes, directs, and monitors the equipment and personnel that collect the data to satisfy requirements. COM develops strategies for collection against requirements in cooperation with collection requirements management (CRM); predicts how well a system can satisfy requirements; evaluates the performance of the collection systems; allocates and tasks collection assets and/or resources and processing and/or exploitation systems; and monitors and reports the operational status of collection systems.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements?
M2	Percent	Of priority intelligence requests collected in time to meet current operational needs.
M3	Yes/No	Does the intelligence staff have thorough and detailed knowledge of joint force intelligence units and collection, exploitation, and processing capabilities and limitations?
M4	Instances	Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence communications systems downtime.
M5	Yes/No	Is collection management authority established for collection assets assigned?
M6	Yes/No	Are collection operations management (COM) processes established?
M7	Frequency	Of collaboration between collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management

		(CRM) in developing collection strategy.
M8	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements satisfied.
M9	Yes/No	Is operational status of collection systems maintained and updated?
M10	Yes/No	Does the intelligence staff have the ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities?
M11	Yes/No	Is contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites?
M12	Yes/No	Does collection plan tasking allow sufficient time to collect on target to meet time requirements of the operation plan?
M13	Percent	Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield.
M14	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) requirements?
M15	Hours	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M16	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements?
M17	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements?
M18	Hours	To retask collection assets.
M19	Percent	Of information passed to national

		agencies or organizations for processing an exploitation due to work overload.
M20	Frequency	Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked.
M21	Hours	To request support and reallocation of additional assets from national, theater, and multinational partners when joint force assets not available.
M22	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M23	Airframe-Days	Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified.
M24	Incident	To provide collected data to tasking agency.
M25	Minutes	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M26	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making.
M27	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to support time sensitive targeting.
M28	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).

OP 2.3.2.1.2 Conduct Collection Requirements Management (CRM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Determine, organize, and/or prioritize intelligence requirements (IR) for collection.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Collection requirements management (CRM) normally results in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection. During CRM, all collection requirements are prioritized and appropriately registered. Prioritization should be based on the commander's intent, objectives, approved priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and the current situation to ensure limited assets or resources are directed against the most critical requirements. A coordinated, coherent, target-specific strategy is developed to satisfy validated and prioritized collection requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are collection requirements management (CRM) processes established?
M2	Yes/No	Are processes developed for organizing collection requirements by type, commander's critical information request, latest time intelligence of value, or intelligence discipline?
M3	Yes/No	Joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized.
M4	Percent	Of collection focused on national or theater requirements.
M5	Yes/No	Are joint force collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)?
M6	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements coordinated in joint collections working group.
M7	Yes/No	Are essential elements of information (EEIs) provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint task force commander's (JFC) priority

		intelligence requirements (PIR)?
M8	Hours	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M9	Frequency	Of collaboration between collection operations and collection requirements management (CRM) in developing collection strategy.
M10	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements satisfied.
M11	Yes/No	Are contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites?
M12	Percent	Of joint force human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements coordinated through joint force joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X).
M13	Percent	Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield.
M14	Percent	Of joint force requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements.
M15	Yes/No	is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) requirements?
M16	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements?
M17	Yes/No	Is there visibility on the range and scope of operational area (OA)-wide activities and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT)

		requirements?
M18	Yes/No	Are collection requirements prioritized in accordance with commander's guidance?
M19	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization?
M20	Hours	To identify requirements requiring long lead times and/or close coordination with other joint force staff elements identified (e.g., operations in the information environment requirements).

OP 2.3.2.2 Manage Requests for Information (RFI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, and/or guide management of requests for information (RFI), intelligence requirements (IR), and production requirements.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include requests for information (RFI) management systems for intelligence RFIs (focused on adversary) vice operational RFIs (focused on friendly). Intelligence RFIs are typically processed using the community online system for end users and managers (COLISEUM). The task may identify, prioritize, and validate RFIs. It may also coordinate receipt and responses to RFIs with requestors as well as maintain current, accurate status of open and closed RFIs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) processes established?
M2	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) management process captured in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or

		joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)?
M3	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) request format and process promulgated across joint force?
M4	Yes/No	Are request for information (RFI) information exchange requirements captured in J-2 information management plan (IMP)?
M5	Percent	Of submitted requests for information (RFI) validated.
M6	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) satisfied in accordance with requestor requirements.
M7	Yes/No	Are accurate request for information (RFI) statuses maintained?
M8	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to process and manage request for information (RFI) and disseminate RFI responses?
M9	Yes/No	Do requestors have visibility of request for information (RFI) status?
M10	Percent	Of request for information (RFI) not validated and returned to requestor for insufficient data.
M11	Percent	Of request for information (RFI) not validated and returned to requestor due to improper request.

OP 2.3.3 Exploit Operational Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Convert operational information from separate human or technical means into usable formats for analysis and/or production of intelligence.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-31, DoDD 5205.15E

Notes: This task may include initial imagery interpretation, electronic (signals) data conversion and correlation, technical analysis of captured enemy material, technical exploitation of electronic media document translation, decryption of encoded material, and reporting of the results to an intelligence center's analysis and production elements. Unanalyzed operational information may include, but is not limited to, time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. This task may include employing a variety of joint centers or boards (e.g., joint captured materiel exploitation center [JCMEC], joint interrogation document exploitation center, joint interrogation and debriefing center [JIDC], and the joint targeting coordination board [JTCB]) that either provide the data or utilize the analyzed data. Staffs provide unanalyzed combat and operational information that is simultaneously made available to the commander for time-critical decision-making and to analysts for production of current intelligence.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are intelligence report formats determined and incorporated into joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)?
M2	Minutes/Hours	To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts formal report of information obtained in processing.
M3	Yes/No	Are federated processing, exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities coordinated and established?
M4	Yes/No	Are intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to support imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), and human intelligence (HUMINT) processing, exploitation, and dissemination?
M5	Minutes/Hours	To process and exploit collected information from receipt.
M6	Yes/No	Are contact and connectivity established between joint intelligence

		operations center (JIOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), and all joint force joint exploitation centers/sites?
M7	Hours	To receive processed and exploited information from theater and national exploitation centers.
M8	Yes/No	Are contact and connectivity established between joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), and theater and national exploitation centers/sites supporting joint force operations?
M9	Yes/No	Are intelligence report formats coordinated with joint exploitation centers/sites?
M10	Percent	Of intelligence collection data correctly processed for further exploitation.
M11	Days	To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material.
M12	Minutes	To disseminate information triggering warning intelligence criteria.
M13	Days	To produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoner of war and detainees.
M14	Yes/No	Is warning intelligence criteria disseminated to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) single-source and all-source analysts?
M15	Instances	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M16	Instances	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making.
M17	Instances	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint

		intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M18	Yes/No	is there an ability to monitor joint exploitation centers/sites production?
M19	Percent	Of information exchange requirements for processing, exploiting, and disseminating sensor data identified and incorporated into J-2 information management plan (IMP).
M20	Frequency	Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked.
M21	Percent	Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload.
M22	Percent	Of raw information correctly prepared for production phase.
M23	Hours	To translate and disseminate captured foreign material into English.
M24	Yes/No	Are joint exploitation centers/sites focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR), priority intelligence requirements (PIR), and intelligence requirements (IR)?
M25	Minutes	To read imagery after receipt.
M26	Hours	To produce exploitation reports.
M27	Minutes/Hours	To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analyst voice or electronic mail (E-mail) report of information.
M28	Minutes/Hours	To process collected information from receipt.
M29	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M30	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M31	Number	Of personnel who understand social

		and religious customs.
M32	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.

OP 2.3.3.1 DELETED Collate Information

OP 2.3.3.2 Correlate Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Task includes providing single-source reporting (signals intelligence [SIGINT], imagery intelligence [IMINT], human intelligence [HUMINT], counterintelligence [CI], measurement and signature intelligence [MASINT], technical intelligence [TECHINT], and open-source intelligence [OSINT]) that has been interpreted and converted into useable formats to all-source analysts for the purpose of intelligence fusion. This single-source reporting may also include unanalyzed operational information for time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint force reported information graded as credible.
M2	Percent	Of joint force reported information graded as highly reliable.
M3	Percent	Of available separate sources used by joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts to increase credibility of information.
M4	Percent	Of mission area related items accurately associated and combined.
M5	Hours	To correlate new intelligence data.
M6	Percent	Of single-source reporting pushed to

		joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites.
M7	Percent	Of single-source reporting pulled by joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites.

OP 2.3.3.3 Provide Technical Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Provide technical exploitation enablers that are interoperable with forensic capabilities.

References: JP 3-42, JP 2-0

Notes: There are two types of technical exploitation. Electronic exploitation involves specialists characterizing electronic components and reverse engineering devices to determine electronic and mechanical construction. It identifies transmit and receive frequencies, isolate voltages and codes, and develop countermeasures. This also includes electronic profiling, assessing trends, and producing technical reports. Mechanical exploitation focuses on the mechanical functioning components of material such as mechanical switches, relays, and other similar items and may be accomplished in conjunction with electronic, explosive, and other types of battlefield exploitation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of collected data fused into intelligence products.
M2	Time	For forward-deployed technical exploitation capabilities to disseminate information to joint intelligence directorates (J-2).
M3	Time	To exploit individuals, materials, or information collected from an event/incident.
M4	Time	From when all sources of collected

		information from an event/to develop exploitation products.
M5	Yes/No	Is feedback provided on weapons technical intelligence (WTI) analysis of enemy systems employed in the area of interest (AOI)?
M6	Percent	Of operators of technical intelligence (TECHINT) enablers that are trained to standard.
M7	Percent	Of collected technical data verified by a secondary source.
M8	Time	To deploy weapons technical intelligence (WTI) level two exploitation capabilities.
M9	Time	For weapons technical intelligence (WTI) level two exploitation capabilities to reach full operational capability (FOC).
M10	Ratio	Of captured or recovered material to captured or recovered material with corresponding technical intelligence reports.
M11	Ratio	Of captured or recovered material to captured or recovered material processed with national or special capabilities.

OP 2.3.3.4 Integrate Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Integrate and/or fuse exploitation activities (biometrics, forensics, document and media exploitation, identity intelligence, and/or technical).

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-25, JP 3-42, DoDD 3300.03, DoDD 8521.01E

Notes: This task is typically accomplished to support commander's information and intelligence requirements (IR), decision making, and planning, as well as analyzing threat weapons systems to enable material sourcing, support to prosecution, force protection (FP), targeting of threat networks, and signature characterization. This task may include arranging exploitation capabilities in a

coherent strategy that links operational and tactical activities to objectives, and integrates interagency exploitation actions to ensure unity of effort, both inside and outside operation areas. It may synchronize exploitation capabilities in mutual support with concurrent operations across the competition continuum.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an exploitation annex in the combatant command campaign plan (CCP)?
M2	Number	Number of exploitation agreements established with partner nations (PN)?
M3	Yes/No	Is there an exploitation annex to the concept plan (CONPLAN) and operation plan(s) (OPLAN)?
M4	Yes/No	Do combatant commander (CCDR) Plans address potential establishment of an exploitation battle staff?
M5	Yes/No	Has an exploitation battle staff process been established?
M6	Yes/No	Is theater exploitation information architecture established?
M7	Number	Number of exploitation enablers integrated in theater?
M8	Yes/No	Have exploitation information requirements been integrated into the intelligence collection plan?
M9	Yes/No	Have exploitation training requirements been established?
M10	Number	Number of appropriate exploitation capabilities requested based on anticipated threat.
M11	Yes/No	Have multinational exploitation capabilities been considered?
M12	Time	Time until information received following an exploitation event or incident is integrated into the intelligence processes?
M13	Time	Time to disseminate exploitation information or intelligence to the community of interest (In accordance with existing standard operating

		procedures [SOP]).
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OP 2.3.4 Provide Intelligence Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Nov-2024

Description: Integrate, evaluate, analyze, and/or interpret information from single or multiple sources, and fuse this information into finished intelligence for known or anticipated intelligence production requirements.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Focus intelligence products and services on the fusion of all-source intelligence from components; joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations centers (JIOC); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and support joint force planning and operations. Fused joint intelligence assessments, such as military capabilities assessments, military-related subject assessments, or adversary course of action (COA) assessments, are frequently used to present the commander with the most thorough and accurate description and analysis of adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, center of gravity (COG), and probable intentions. Intelligence products are generally placed in one of eight production categories: warning intelligence, current, general military, target, scientific and technical (S&T), counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence (I2), and estimative intelligence. The categories are distinguished from each other primarily by the purpose for which the intelligence was produced.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does capability exist to produce all eight categories of intelligence products: warning intelligence, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence, and estimative intelligence?
M2	Percent	Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times

		or deliverables matrix.
M3	Hours	To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product.
M4	Hours	To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the joint force commander (JFC) staff and subordinate commands intelligence requirements (IR).
M5	Percent	Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time and content).
M6	Percent	Of intelligence products that are of operational value.
M7	Yes/No	Is intelligence received from components, joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC); and national sources incorporated into all-source products?
M8	Yes/No	Is joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) production synchronized with J-2 plans, joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X), and J-2 operations?
M9	Percent	Of joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) daily production cycle incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm.
M10	Yes/No	Is target intelligence production synchronized with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) targeting cycle?
M11	Minutes	To submit intelligence portion of commander's situation report (SITREP).
M12	Hours	To produce daily intelligence summary and/or graphic intelligence summary.
M13	Hours	To present newly-identified threat capability to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander.

M14	Yes/No	Are enemy orders of battle (OB) updated as new information is available?
M15	Days	To assist the joint force in determining countermeasures for any potentially new warfare capabilities or technologies.
M16	Hours/Days	To produce special intelligence assessments on potentially new warfare capabilities or technologies discovered in the operational area (OA).
M17	Hours	To coordinate counterintelligence (CI) analysis with force protection (FP) cell.
M18	Hours/Days	To produce counterintelligence (CI) products to defeat adversary collection and targeting efforts.
M19	Hours/Days	To forecast when, where, and in what strength the adversary might stage and conduct campaigns and major operations.
M20	Hours/Days	To predict the adversary's future course of action (COA) and scheme of maneuver and provide this information to the joint force commander (JFC) and staff.
M21	Percent	Of daily intelligence production requirements identified and incorporated into a production schedule (daily intelligence summary, intelligence summaries, current situation, update to joint force commander's [JFC] battle update assessment [BDA], etc.).
M22	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to analyze and produce intelligence.
M23	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to analyze and produce intelligence that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M24	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to analyze and produce intelligence.
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to analyze and produce intelligence.
M26	Number	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to analyze and produce intelligence.
M27	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) for analyzing and producing intelligence.
M28	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to analyze and produce intelligence.
M29	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to analyze and produce intelligence.
M30	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to analyze and produce intelligence?
M31	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities used to analyze and produce intelligence.
M32	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M33	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities?
M34	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M35	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M36	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M37	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to

		synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M38	Yes/No	Are intelligence products that satisfy operational requirements delivered?
M39	Yes/No	Is compliance with intelligence oversight and signals intelligence (SIGINT) authority requirements maintained?
M40	Yes/No	Is linguistic support to intelligence analysis, production, and reporting provided?
M41	Hours	To conduct signals intelligence (SIGINT) support to cyberspace operations (CO). (<= 24 hours)
M42	Hours	To provide intelligence support to critical information requests or requirements. (<= 6 hours)
M43	Days	To provide intelligence support to plans, targeting, and fires. (< = 5 days)
M44	Yes/No	Is serialized intelligence reporting produced?

OP 2.3.4.1 DELETED Provide Motion Imagery

OP 2.3.5 Disseminate Operational Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Convey and/or integrate intelligence that assesses the effectiveness of campaigns and subordinate operations; monitors assumptions; maintains situational awareness (SA) of adversary and/or relevant actor military and/or associated commercial entity composition, disposition, and intentions; analyzes the information environment; and evaluates other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE).

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: Timely dissemination of critical information and finished intelligence to appropriate consumers is paramount to attaining and maintaining information advantage. This task may include employing various dissemination means including verbal reports, documents, textual reports, graphic products, soft copy products, and automated databases. "Smart push" is based on dynamic operator requirements, particularly for intelligence that requires immediate dissemination. This includes warning data initially received only at the national or theater level; other critical, previously unanticipated material affecting joint operations; intelligence that satisfies standing intelligence requirements (IR) by a subordinate unit; or specially prepared studies requested in advance by the subordinate joint force intelligence directorate. Data of broad interest will be pushed to lower echelons using a variety of applicable dissemination means. The "pull" concept enables operators and other intelligence analysts to pull additional data to meet specific informational needs. This task may identify dissemination means, including personal contact, physical transfer, message traffic, portal pages e-mail, collaborative software applications, secure voice/fax, video teleconferencing (VTC), newsgroups, broadcasts, and tactical radio circuits. A command implements "smart push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminated intelligence may be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE) to include commercial capabilities and/or Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in the joint force information management plan (IMP)?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence communication systems, applications, and tools established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint force staff, and functional components and subordinate units?
M3	Percent	Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence communications systems downtime.
M4	Yes/No	Is a dissemination matrix developed identifying what, when, where, and

		how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated?
M5	Percent	Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint force commander's [JFC] battle update assessment [BDA], etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M6	Yes/No	Are distribution lists established and maintained?
M7	Yes/No	Are intelligence information/products to be "pushed" identified?
M8	Yes/No	Are intelligence information/products to be "pulled" identified?
M9	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into the common operational picture (COP)?
M10	Percent	Of intelligence products made available on web portal to joint force.
M11	Minutes	To provide warning intelligence in accordance with (IAW) established criteria.
M12	Percent	Of intelligence databases available for analysts and operators to access.
M13	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies.
M14	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) received from higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies.
M15	Hours	To disseminate component-related current intelligence.
M16	Hours	For intelligence producers to follow up or contact customers during planning or execution.
M17	Percent	Of products accurately disseminated to customers on time in accordance with

		(IAW) dissemination matrix.
M18	Yes/No	Is collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies?
M19	Yes/No	Is an intelligence dissemination manager designated?
M20	Yes/No	Is military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure office procedures?
M21	Percent	Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M22	Minutes	To disseminate collection plan to units with operational control (OPCON) of assets (including control of exploitation and dissemination of intelligence collected).

OP 2.3.5.1 Manage Intelligence Dissemination Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, and/or guide intelligence dissemination services for intelligence information and products.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: This task may develop and manage a dissemination process, time-sensitivity criteria for intelligence products, and distribution lists to ensure that intelligence is delivered on time in accordance with consumer requirements. This task may also encompass coordination with the joint force information management officer (IMO) and joint information management board (JIMB) as necessary to ensure dissemination requirements, paths, means, and bandwidth are sufficient and consistent with the information management plan (IMP).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is a dissemination manager designated?
M2	Percent	Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M3	Yes/No	Are joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in a joint force information management plan (IMP)?
M4	Yes/No	Are dissemination requirements, paths, means, and bandwidth sufficient and consistent with the information management plan (IMP)?
M5	Yes/No	Is a dissemination matrix developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated?
M6	Yes/No	Is intelligence dissemination synchronized with the joint force battle rhythm?
M7	Yes/No	Are distribution lists established and maintained?
M8	Percent	Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint force headquarters [JFHQ] commander's battle update assessment, etc.) disseminated in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M9	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP)?
M10	Percent	Of currency and accuracy of information posted/shared on portals.
M11	Percent	Of intelligence databases available for

		analysts and operators to access.
M12	Yes/No	Is collaboration established and maintained with joint force information management officer (IMO) and higher, lower, and adjacent dissemination managers?
M13	Percent	Of products accurately disseminated to customers on time in accordance with dissemination matrix.
M14	Yes/No	Is access provided to joint force intelligence databases to enable operators and other intelligence analysts to retrieve additional data to meet user-specific needs?

OP 2.3.5.2 Integrate Operational Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Integrate operational intelligence into joint force plans and/or operations.

References: JP 2-0

Notes: The joint analytic center, intelligence operations, and intelligence plans triad are the key elements responsible for coordinating staff interaction and integrating intelligence products and services into joint force planning, execution, targeting, and decision-making cycles. This task may provide timely, complete, and accurate understanding of the operational environment (OE). It involves interaction with the joint force staff; interagency; components; higher, adjacent, and supporting commands; and multinational partners. It may also integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization information, current intelligence situation, and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into the common operational picture (COP).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence products meet joint force commander (JFC) decision-making cycle requirements?
M2	Minutes	To provide continuous real-time

		monitoring of the status, location, and reporting of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms and sensors (ISR visualization) in the joint operations center (JOC).
M3	Minutes	To develop current threat situation and graphically display in the joint operations center (JOC).
M4	Yes/No	Is current intelligence picture incorporated into the common operational picture (COP)?
M5	Yes/No	Is current intelligence integrated into joint force commander's (JFC) battle update assessment?
M6	Percent	Of intelligence products provided in accordance with joint force battle rhythm requirements.
M7	Yes/No	Are priority intelligence requirements (PIR) updated in the joint operations center (JOC)?
M8	Yes/No	Is daily intelligence operations synchronized with current operations and future plans?
M9	Yes/No	Do joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) personnel attend designated boards, centers, cells, and working groups, and planning teams supporting plans, operations, and fires?
M10	Percent	Of joint force intelligence enterprise daily briefings, meetings, updates, and production and reporting requirements integrated into battle rhythm.
M11	Frequency	Intelligence synchronization board convened.
M12	Yes/No	Is the intelligence synchronization board integrated into the joint force battle rhythm?
M13	Yes/No	Is an intelligence request for information (RFI) process established

		and procedures promulgated across the joint force command?
M14	Yes/No	Are collection requirements integrated into the reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex to the daily air tasking order (ATO)?
M15	Percent	Of intelligence reports written for release to multinational partners.
M16	Percent	Of intelligence products available on web portal to joint force.
M17	Yes/No	Is intelligence assessment incorporated into the assessment process?
M18	Hours	To provide intelligence support to critical information requests or requirements. (<= 6 hours)
M19	Hours	To provide intelligence support to defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) in progress. (<= 24 hours)
M20	Days	To provide intelligence support to defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) planning. (<= 5 days)

OP 2.3.5.3 Disseminate Time-Sensitive Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Aug-2022

Description: Provide unanalyzed information to the commander for time-critical decision making and/or to the intelligence analyst for the production of current intelligence assessments.

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3340.02 Series, CJCSM 3115.01 Series

Notes: This may include, but is not limited to, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR)/combat search and rescue (CSAR) operations, threat warning alerts, and high-interest events.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To transmit indication or warning
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		within an operational area (OA) after identification or receipt.
M2	Instances	Of unanalyzed information made available to joint intelligence operation center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M3	Instances	Of unanalyzed information made available to the joint force commander for time-critical decision making.
M4	Instances	Of unanalyzed information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M5	Instances	Of unanalyzed information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).
M6	Percent	Of unanalyzed information made available to joint intelligence operation center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M7	Percent	Of unanalyzed information made available to joint force commander for time-critical decision making.
M8	Percent	Of unanalyzed information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M9	Percent	Of unanalyzed information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).
M10	Minutes/Hours	To arrive on target after initial notification.
M11	Minutes	To provide collected data to tasking agency.
M12	Minutes	For full-motion video (FMV) asset to establish communications with higher headquarters (HHQ).
M13	Yes/No	Do full-motion video (FMV) assets provide early warning of enemy activity?

OP 2.3.6 Provide Operational Oceanography

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Nov-2019

Description: Provide operational oceanography activities in support of the full range of military operations.

References: JP 3-59, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-14

Notes: Joint meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) operations may focus on two primary functions: characterization of the environment and exploitation of environmental information to gain an operational advantage by integrating this information into the commander's decision-making cycle and command and control (C2) systems. This task may include operational oceanography such as real-time and long-term oceanographic and atmospheric influences as they apply to maritime operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products produced and issued on time to assigned units.
M2	Percent	Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products received from strategic and/or operational centers.
M3	Percent	Of accuracy of operational forecasts and products such as weather effects matrices and tactical decision aids.

OP 2.4 Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Conduct the analytical process to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and/or other intelligence products that provide the commander with an understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint planning process (JPP).

References: JP 2-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) supports operations, the joint planning process (JPP), and a commander's decision-making cycle. JIPOE is a continuous process that enables commanders and their staffs to visualize the full range of adversary capabilities (e.g., military, economic, political, social (to include sociocultural analysis [SCA]), information, and infrastructure systems) and potential courses of action (COA) across all dimensions of the operational environment (OE). JIPOE is a process that assists analysts in identifying facts and assumptions about the OE and the adversary. JIPOE is conducted prior to and during a joint force's operations, as well as during planning for follow-on missions. The most current information available regarding the adversary situation and the OE is continuously integrated into the JIPOE process. Failure to identify all relevant characteristics and critical vulnerabilities may lead to the command being surprised and unprepared when some overlooked feature of the OE may impact on the accomplishment of the command's mission. It could also result in the unnecessary expenditure of limited resources against adversary force capabilities that do not exist. The primary purpose of JIPOE is to support the commander's and component commanders' joint planning and decision-making needs by identifying, assessing, and estimating the adversary's center of gravity (COG), critical vulnerabilities, capabilities, limitations, intentions, most likely COA, and COA most dangerous to friendly forces and mission accomplishment. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand information environment, cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations as well as understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed?
M2	Yes/No	Does Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provide the commander full spectrum of adversary capability?
M3	Hours/Days	To analyze relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE).
M4	Hours/Days	To identify adversary courses of action (COA) and centers of gravity (COG).
M5	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) incorporated into wargaming process.
M6	Percent	Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)

		process/products completed in time to incorporate into planning process.
M7	Yes/No	Does the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process adequately depict the operational environment (OE) for the commander and staff?
M8	Percent	Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process completed (prior to deployment).
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy in support of conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M14	Number	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of

		responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M18	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M19	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M21	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M22	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M23	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of

		applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M24	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities in conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M26	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities in conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)?
M27	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain.
M29	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M30	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

OP 2.5 Gain Situational Understanding

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Mar-2023

Description: Gain and/or maintain a current estimate of adversary and threat activity and/or an accurate visualization of the operational environment (OE) to aid in the commander's decision-making.

References: JP 2-0, CJCS Guide 3130, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Situational understanding is achieved through physical and virtual collaboration. Intelligence staffs convene and/or participate in boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (WGs), and planning teams in order to receive, review, discuss, and disseminate information related to the threat activity, operational environment (OE), collection requirements and tasking, and assessment of joint force intelligence operations, products, and processes. Staffs share and review information and intelligence resulting from physical and virtual collaboration with theater, joint force, multinational, interagency, Service, and functional component intelligence personnel and provide an operational context for intelligence assessments to ensure intelligence is understood. Situational awareness (SA) is a prerequisite to situational understanding. SA is a shared visualization of the current threat picture, a systems perspective of the OE, and application within the operational context. It includes identifying current threats and adversary activities through biometrics and forensics analysis, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization; warning intelligence; the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process; and current intelligence products. SA is having the latest knowledge of where the adversary is and what they are currently doing. It is also important to determine whether the adversarial information satisfies the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IR). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the J-2 organization have situational awareness (SA) of the operational environment (OE)?
M2	Yes/No	Is virtual and physical collaboration conducted?
M3	Frequency	Collection requirements/collection plan tasking reviewed.
M4	Frequency	Intelligence information shared and reviewed with joint force intelligence personnel.
M5	Days/Hours	Since last review of current intelligence products.
M6	Frequency	Intelligence estimate revalidated.
M7	Frequency	Intelligence requirements (IR) revalidated.

M8	Percent	Of current intelligence products reviewed.
M9	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander and subordinate intelligence requirements (IR) satisfied.
M10	Frequency	Intelligence estimate reviewed for changes.
M11	Minutes/Hours	To notify plans and operations of changes to the intelligence estimate.
M12	Yes/No	Indications of adversary actions established to provide warning identified.
M13	Percent	Of commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) satisfied.
M14	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups used to gain and maintain situational understanding?
M15	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to gain and maintain situational understanding?
M16	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to gain and maintain situational understanding.
M17	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M19	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.
M21	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

OP 2.6 Provide Intelligence to Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Provide intelligence information, products, and/or services for the command's use in achieving situational understanding, planning, making decisions, and disseminating directives.

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Task may include reviewing theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA], and/or campaign intelligence estimate [xCIIE]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) as well as wargaming adversarial perspective to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COA) and identify center of gravity (COG), along with identifying collection requirements. Task also includes ensuring pertinent intelligence information is shared with all entities supporting planning and operations. Intelligence that changes those results based on previously validated assumptions or reveals additional relevant information must be immediately disseminated to the other functional planners (i.e., the joint planning group [JPG]). This task may focus on developing effective plans and orders to include branches and sequels. It may also provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a COA and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIR) by operational phase.

Measures:

M1	Hours/Days	To review joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) provided joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products (center of gravity [COG], course of action [COA], etc.).
M2	Hours/Days	To integrate refined joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products with the joint planning group (JPG) / joint planning process (JPP).
M3	Yes/No	Were threat courses of actions (COA)/center of gravity (COG) integrated into the wargaming process?

M4	Yes/No	Were wargaming results incorporated into the intelligence plans?
M5	Yes/No	Does intelligence staff participate in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams?
M6	Hours/Days	To synchronize intelligence plans with joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M7	Yes/No	Did the intelligence staff assist with the development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)?
M8	Yes/No	Was intelligence support provided to the development of other annexes?
M9	Yes/No	Did a Red Cell participate during wargaming?
M10	Yes/No	Were threat capabilities adequately represented in the wargaming process?
M11	Hours/Days	To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COA) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA.
M12	Hours/Days	To provide threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan (OPLAN).
M13	Yes/No	Does reporting criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an acceleration of friendly decision cycles?
M14	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M15	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

M16	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics.
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OP 2.6.1 Integrate Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2022

Description: Integrate joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into operation plans (OPLAN), other processes, and/or products.

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task may not be properly accomplished without partnering with external information and resources such as interagency analysts and partner nations. The joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) is an essential part of intelligence planning products. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This task may include interacting with intelligence community (IC) analytical centers and intelligence planners to conduct further analysis of the OE and refinement of center of gravity (COG), courses of action (COA), and high-value targets (HVT)/high-payoff targets (HPT).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products reviewed?
M2	Percent	Of centers of gravity (COG) that were integrated into the joint planning process (JPP).
M3	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) that were integrated into the joint planning process (JPP).
M4	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVT)/high-payoff targets (HPT) that were integrated into the joint planning

		process (JPP).
M5	Percent	Of intelligence planning products provided to joint planning group in accordance with planning requirements.
M6	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics.

OP 2.6.2 Develop Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) and Intelligence Requirements (IR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Identify intelligence requirements (IR) that allow the commander and staff to understand the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE).

References: JP 2-0, JP 5-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: All staff sections may recommend intelligence requirements (IR) for designation as priority intelligence requirements (PIR) -- a priority for intelligence support that the commander and staff need. However, the Director of Intelligence has overall staff responsibility for consolidating PIR nominations and for making an overall staff recommendation to the commander regarding their approval. Ultimately, a commander designates PIRs, which, together with friendly force information requirements (FFIR), constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). The commander's total number of PIRs for any phase of an operation should reflect a reasonable balance between mission-critical requirements and a finite intelligence support capability. Excessive PIRs may result in unfocused intelligence collection and production. The commander will develop PIRs that support critical decisions over the course of an operation. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. The commander's PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To provide recommendations for development of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and intelligence requirements (IR) upon conclusion of the wargame.
M2	Hours	To refine priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and intelligence requirements (IR) based on joint force commander (JFC) and staff intelligence needs.
M3	Yes/No	Is critical friendly force information considered during intelligence requirement/priority intelligence requirement (IR/PIR) development?
M4	Yes/No	Are all relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) considered in priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) development?
M5	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIR) that coincide with the joint force commander's (JFC) decision-making requirements.
M6	Frequency	Current situation reviewed to determine if priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change is necessary.
M7	Minutes/Hours	To pass priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change recommendations to joint force analytic center, J-2 targets, and J-2 plans.

OP 2.6.3 Produce Intelligence Annex**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 09-Aug-2022**Description:** Produce annex B (Intelligence) to the joint force commander's (JFC) operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), or campaign plans.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Annex B (Intelligence) will include a threat assessment, the concept of intelligence operations, and intelligence tasks to subordinate commands and forces, and it will specify tasking authorities and reporting responsibilities. It aligns the joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) with the theater collection strategy. It addresses how all available ISR assets and associated tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TPED) infrastructure, including multinational and commercial assets, will be used to answer the joint force intelligence requirements (IR). Annex B identifies and discusses ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force validated priority intelligence requirements (PIR). It incorporates relevant intelligence analysis, targeting responsibilities, and relationships to support operational assessment into the concept of intelligence operations. This task may produce and incorporate within the intelligence annex appendices descriptions for how the individual intelligence disciplines will be conducted based on mission requirements and in accordance with the concept of intelligence operations.

Measures:

M1	Days	To develop Annex B and related appendices upon completion of joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M2	Yes/No	Does Annex B includes appendices for the individual intelligence disciplines?
M3	Yes/No	Is Annex B developed in accordance with (IAW) the concept of intelligence operations and based on mission requirements?
M4	Yes/No	Is Annex B provided to the joint planning group (JPG) in accordance with (IAW) planning requirements?
M5	Yes/No	Is collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, and adjacent commands?
M6	Yes/No	Is the joint force intelligence plan synchronized and integrated with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations?
M7	Days	To develop the concept of intelligence

		operations upon completion of mission planning.
M8	Yes/No	Does the concept of intelligence operations support the joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS)?
M9	Days	To incorporate relevant intelligence analysis, targeting responsibilities, and relationships to support operational assessment into the concept of intelligence operations.
M10	Yes/No	Is intelligence information provided to assist in development of annexes and appendices in accordance with (IAW) joint planning group (JPG) planning requirements?
M11	Days	To develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) upon completion of mission planning.
M12	Yes/No	Is the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) aligned with the theater collection strategy?
M13	Yes/No	Does the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) support the joint force commander's (JFC) CONOPS?

OP 2.7 Provide Intelligence Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Conduct intelligence planning, direct intelligence collection, and/or provide intelligence products and services for operational decision-making, planning processes, and ongoing operations.

References: **JP 2-0**, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task provides current intelligence information to joint and multinational forces (MNF) to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of operational areas (OA) through monitoring indications, as well as changes in adversary courses of action (COA). An intelligence staff manages deployment, employment, and redeployment of intelligence resources. It recommends changes to priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and the collection plan by phase, and it provides support to the full range of missions and joint operations. A staff shares pertinent intelligence information horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams associated with the joint operations center (JOC) and command staff operations. This task supports the commander in achieving situational understanding, making decisions, disseminating directives, as well as following the commander's planning directives. A staff reviews theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA], xcampaign intelligence estimate [xCIE]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and wargaming adversarial perspectives to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COA) and identify center of gravity (COG), along with identifying collection requirements including identification of high-value targets/high-payoff targets (HVT/HPT).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is timely intelligence provided to the joint operations center (JOC) for mission execution?
M2	Frequency	Current threat picture updated in the joint operations center (JOC).
M3	Frequency	Coordinated intelligence requirements (IR) based on emerging situation with joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE), joint operations center (JOC), and J-2 plans.
M4	Yes/No	Is intelligence system support provided to joint operations center (JOC) operations?
M5	Yes/No	Are intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations coordinated in the joint operations center (JOC)?
M6	Yes/No	Are recommended priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes based on

		the current situation?
M7	Yes/No	Does intelligence staff participate in operations-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams?
M8	Yes/No	Are intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations monitored to ensure collection supports the current operation?
M9	Yes/No	Is the current military situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP)?
M10	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP)?
M11	Yes/No	Are current joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products incorporated into the common operational picture (COP)?
M12	Minutes	To notify the joint operations center (JOC), joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE), and J-2 plans that intelligence operations are not synchronized with current operations.
M13	Minutes	To provide updated intelligence data on targets, target material, and geospatial intelligence to support evolving combat situation.
M14	Hours/Days	To review joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE)-provided joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products (center of gravity [COG], course of action [COA], etc.).
M15	Hours/Days	To integrate refined joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning

		products with the joint planning group (JPG)/joint planning process (JPP).
M16	Number	Of integrated threat courses of action (COA)/centers of gravity (COG) into wargaming process.
M17	Yes/No	Are wargaming results incorporated into the intelligence plans?
M18	Yes/No	Is there participation in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams?
M19	Hours/Days	To synchronize intelligence plans with joint force commander's (JFC) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M20	Yes/No	Assisted in development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)?
M21	Yes/No	Was support provided to development of other annexes?
M22	Yes/No	Did Red Team participate in wargaming?
M23	Yes/No	Are threat capabilities adequately represented in the wargaming process?
M24	Hours	To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COA) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA.
M25	Hours/Days	To provide threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan (OPLAN).
M26	Yes/No	Does warning criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an acceleration of friendly decision cycles?

OP 2.7.1 Manage Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Direct, supervise, monitor, and/or assess the conduct of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR).

References: JP 2-0

Notes: Intelligence may be derived from any number and variety of intelligence sources and sensors employed within the operational environment (OE). Maintaining knowledge of the readiness, capacity, and capabilities of all sources and sensors employed within the OE and ensuring timely dissemination of collected information to inform operational decision-making are essential elements of this task. Commands implement the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) based on the collection strategy and ISR planning. Commands coordinate ISR operations with the joint force intelligence directorate, plans section, joint force collection manager, and platform collections operations manager to ensure ISR operations are executed in accordance with the intelligence collection strategy.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).
M2	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M3	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision-making.
M4	Percent	Of unanalyzed operational information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) or joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M5	Minutes	For full-motion video (FMV) asset to establish communications with higher headquarters (HHQ).
M6	Hours	To identify shortfalls in reconnaissance platforms.

M7	Minutes	To coordinate redirection of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to meet new collection requirement.
M8	Minutes	To coordinate redirection of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to meet combatant commander (CCDR) or national collection requirement.
M9	Percent	Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified.
M10	Percent	Of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) coverage sufficient to meet operational area (OA) requirements.
M11	Minutes	To provide collected data to supported unit.

OP 2.7.2 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Time-Sensitive Target (TST) Operations

OP 2.7.3 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Dynamic Retasking

OP 2.7.4 Conduct Special Reconnaissance (SR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct reconnaissance and/or surveillance actions as a special operation to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces.

References: JP 3-05

Notes: Special reconnaissance (SR) is normally conducted in a clandestine or covert manner. SR actions provide an additive capability for commanders and supplement other conventional reconnaissance and surveillance actions. Even

with today's sophisticated, long-range sensors and overhead platforms, some information can be obtained only by visual observation or other collection methods in the target area. Special operations forces (SOF) highly-developed capabilities of gaining access to denied and hostile areas, worldwide communications, and specialized aircraft and sensors enable SR against targets inaccessible to other forces or assets. Activities within SR include environmental reconnaissance, armed reconnaissance, target and threat assessment, and post-strike reconnaissance.

Measures:

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking until special reconnaissance (SR) assets alerted for the operation.
M2	Yes/No	Is the Special reconnaissance (SR) force task-organized (personnel) to perform tasks and accomplish missions?
M3	Yes/No	Is the Special reconnaissance (SR) force equipped with appropriate specialized equipment for the mission (e.g., communications, video, laser designators, beacons, etc.)?
M4	Yes/No	Does the Special reconnaissance (SR) force planned scheme of support including fires, routes of movement and maneuver, air corridors, medical and casualty evacuation, and sustainment?
M5	Percent	Of accuracy of data provided.
M6	Yes/No	Has the unit developed a debriefing program to capture information observed or gathered by personnel conducting the special reconnaissance (SR) operations?
M7	Yes/No	Has the Special reconnaissance (SR) force reported all information in a timely and accurate manner?
M8	Yes/No	Was the Special reconnaissance (SR) force in place no later than time specified in the order?
M9	Yes/No	Was the specific information

		requirement that prompted the conduct of the special reconnaissance (SR) answered?
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OP 2.7.5 Provide Warning Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Aug-2022

Description: Provide warning intelligence of a time-sensitive nature to support the joint force.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-27

Notes: This task also includes identifying hostile reactions to United States (US) reconnaissance activities and indications of impending terrorist attacks on the US, or US allied and/or coalition military forces, US political or economic interests, or to US citizens abroad.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Between receipt of significant information and updates of warning intelligence conditions.
M2	Hours	Lead time in joint force prediction of enemy actions.
M3	Percent	Of commander's threat conditions and attack warnings issued and disseminated.

OP 2.8 Coordinate Target Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Coordinate and/or integrate target engagement with capabilities analysis; commander's decision; and/or force assignment, mission planning, and force execution. Provide targeting analysis, products, and/or assessments to create effects that contribute to achieving the commander's objectives and desired end state. Identify target engagement, weaponing, target coordinate mensuration, positive identification (PID), and/or engagement collection requirements and synchronize the collection plan with operations to maximize target collection efforts.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-09, CJCSI 3370.01 Series, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: This task includes identifying, developing, and nominating targets; providing input for the development and maintenance of target lists: restricted target list (RTL), global integrated target list (GITL), and joint target list (JTL); identifying collection requirements to support target development, target system analysis (TSA), and combat assessments (CA); assisting with identification of desired effects and their assessment through development of measures of effectiveness (MOE) and their associated indicators; assisting with operations assessments and conduct tactical assessments; and ensuring target intelligence information is made available in accordance with joint force commander (JFC) guidance. Commands assist operational assessments by aiding in identifying desired effects, their associated MOEs, and measures of performance (MOP). Commands share target engagement information horizontally and vertically to include boards, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations in accordance with JFC's guidance. This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements.

Measures:

M1	Hours/Days	To produce target nominations in accordance with joint force targeting guidelines.
M2	Hours	To assist the joint fires element with force assignment recommendations.
M3	Yes/No	Has target analysis been performed on the restricted target list (RTL)?
M4	Minutes/Hours	To coordinate joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).
M5	Minutes	To determine if collection efforts obtained required measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators for operational assessments.
M6	Percent	Of indicators collected that satisfies command objectives within operational timelines.
M7	Frequency	Of participation in assessment and target-related teams, boards, and working groups.
M8	Hours/Days	To provide target validation.
M9	Hours/Days	To provide weaponeering solution.

M10	Hours/Days	To provide collateral damage estimate.
M11	Hours/Days	To provide mensurated coordinates.

OP 2.8.1 Identify Target Collection Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Aug-2022

Description: Identify target collection requirements and/or synchronize the collection plan with operations to maximize collection efforts to support targeting.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-60

Notes: This task may involve the joint collection management board (JCMB) to ensure proper management and coordination of collection requirements.

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Of participation in joint collection management board (JCMB).
M2	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets that are on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL).
M3	Percent	Of targets approved for fire's action that have pre-strike collection requirements submitted.
M4	Percent	Of targets approved for fire's action that have post-strike collection requirements submitted.

OP 2.8.2 Conduct Target Development

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Apr-2025

Description: Conduct target development including analysis, assessment, and/or documentation. Provide intelligence input for the development and/or maintenance of target lists, to include the restricted target list (RTL), global integrated target list (GITL), and/or joint target list (JTL); and for entities added

to the no-strike list (NSL). Assist in prioritizing high-value targets (HVT)/high-payoff targets (HPT) into HVT list and HPT list.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Target development uses a systematic view to examine adversary systems, their components, and their interrelated and dependent elements to identify and develop those critical target elements that, when engaged, produce the desired effects in accordance with the joint force commander's (JFC) guidance, the rules of engagement (ROE), and the law of war. The target development stage should consider those elements of a civilian population (e.g., density, patterns of life, demographics) and civilian objects that may assist in mitigating harm during military operations. The intelligence staff has the primary responsibility to prioritize intelligence collection efforts, analysis, validation, and assessment for all joint operations. In addition, the intelligence staff provides a major input to the operations and planning staffs in the form of adversary course of action (COA) assessments critical to the joint target prioritization process and identification of high-value targets (HVT) and high-payoff targets (HPT). Joint targeting related duties that are normally performed by the intelligence staff include producing and maintaining target intelligence products, conducting target development including analysis, assessment, and documentation; managing the candidate target list (CTL) and coordinating target vetting with the national intelligence community (IC); nominating targets for engagement based on all-source fusion analysis in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and/or joint intelligence support element (JISE), component intelligence organizations, and federated partners; and recommending targets for inclusion in the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) in coordination with establishing intelligence requirements. Target nomination to the JIPTL is critical to the success of target development and to the entire targeting process. Targeteers should work closely with collection managers, intelligence analysts, and planners to develop, adjust, and integrate intelligence requirements for planning, execution, and assessment throughout the joint targeting cycle (JTC) and integrate them into the collection plan. This iterative process should also quickly incorporate changes needed to adapt to a rapidly evolving operational environment. Target vetting assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence. This process may involve the global integrated target list (GITL).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did intelligence information provided meet target list development time requirements?
M2	Days/Hours	Since target lists were reviewed for

		validity.
M3	Minutes/Hours	To disseminate approved target lists.

OP 2.8.3 Integrate Force Assignment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Assist in fusing capabilities analysis with available forces and/or weapon systems against joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL)-approved targets. Assist in consolidating results from target development and capabilities analysis to assemble all necessary data from previous research to identify the best weapon system or capability to create the desired lethal or nonlethal effect. Assist in presenting joint targeting recommendations to assist the operations staff to build and deliver a comprehensive briefing explaining the rationale behind target selection and operational decisions.

References: JP 3-60, JP 3-09

Notes: The force assignment process is primarily an operations function but requires considerable intelligence support. The process of resourcing joint integrated priority target list (JIPTL) targets with available forces, systems, capabilities, and intelligence collection assets, weighed against the commander's risk tolerance guidance, lies at the heart of force assignment. There are five general steps in this force assignment process: 1) consolidate the results of target development and capabilities analysis; 2) assemble data on friendly force status, factoring in operational constraints and current apportionment guidance; 3) assign forces to specific targets and supporting missions; 4) present the joint targeting recommendations to the joint force commander (JFC) for approval; and 5) develop and disseminate tasking orders to the forces, such as an integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was a coordination process established between collection elements and targeting elements?
M2	Hours	From receipt of collected information -- imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), mission reports, etc. -- until receipt of battle damage assessment (BDA) reports.
M3	Minutes/Hours	To submit recommendations for

		reattack (from original time on target [TOT]).
M4	Percent	Of available operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video) integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA).
M5	Percent	Of targets correctly assessed as destroyed, neutralized, or suppressed.
M6	Percent	Of targets restruck unnecessarily.
M7	Hours/Days	To prepare an assessment of collateral damage/effects resulting from attacks.

OP 2.8.4 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Combat Assessment (CA)

OP 2.8.4.1 Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Provide a timely and/or accurate estimate of effect, damage, or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target. Conduct the three phases of battle damage assessment (BDA): physical damage and change assessment (PDA), functional damage and change assessment (FDA), and target system damage assessment (TSDA). Determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives.

References: **JP 3-60**, JP 2-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09.3, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: Battle damage assessment (BDA) is a timely and accurate estimate of effect, damage, or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target. BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility with required inputs and coordination from operations and can be federated throughout the intelligence community (IC). BDA is composed of physical damage and change assessment (PDA) phase, functional damage and change assessment (FDA) phase, and target system damage assessment (TSDA) phase. BDA answers this question: Were the strategic, operational, or tactical objectives met as a result of the forces employed against the selected targets?

This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of key decision points supported by battle damage assessment (BDA) reporting.
M2	Percent	Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected.
M3	Percent	Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected by more than one intelligence discipline.
M4	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) requests filled.
M5	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 1 (physical damage and change assessment [PDA]) reports providing actionable information on targets.
M6	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 2 (functional damage and change assessment [FDA]) reports providing actionable information on targets.
M7	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 3 (target system damage assessment [TSDA]) reports providing actionable information on targets.
M8	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.

OP 2.8.4.2 DELETED Monitor Munitions Effectiveness Assessment (MEA)

OP 2.8.4.3 DELETED Monitor Reattack Recommendations

OP 3 Conduct Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Direct and coordinate the use of weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0

Notes: Fires typically produce destructive effects, but some ways and means (such as an electronic attack [EA] or offensive cyberspace operations [OCO]) can be employed with little or no associated physical destruction. This fires function encompasses a number of joint fires tasks, including: joint targeting, joint fire support, countering air and missile threats, interdicting enemy capabilities, strategic attack, information related activities, and assessing the results of employing fires.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To attack immediate targets after most recent information on target provided.
M2	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) successfully attacked.
M3	Percent	Of missiles, rockets, and other long-range attack systems successfully engaged.
M4	Percent	Of immediate targets successfully coordinated and attacked.
M5	Minutes	To provide target information to weapon system after decision to engage.

OP 3.1 Conduct Targeting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Identify, develop, select, and/or prioritize approved targets to create effects that achieve the commander's objectives; match the targets to the appropriate response; and/or assess the results of executed capabilities.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Targeting is accomplished across all echelons during all phases of operations to create effects (lethal and nonlethal) and achieve the commander's objectives. Targeting systematically analyzes and prioritizes targets for engagement to create specific lethal and nonlethal effects. The joint targeting process links desired effects on discrete targets developed using the joint targeting cycle (JTC). Joint targeting occurs across the competition continuum. Regardless of whether the effects are lethal or nonlethal, the joint nature of the process requires extensive consultation between the Services, other commands, multinational forces, and intergovernmental partners.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop attack plan after identification of high-payoff target (HPT).
M2	Hours	To issue commander, joint force headquarters, high-payoff target (HPT) categories (after combatant commander's [CCDR] warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	To issue commander, joint force headquarters, restricted target and collateral damage/effects guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR] warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Hours	To issue fire support coordinator (FSC) measures guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR] warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Hours	To pass joint targeting coordination board (JTCCB) guidance to targeting agencies (e.g., joint force air component commander [JFACC]) (before air tasking order [ATO] cycle begins).
M6	Hours	To produce joint force commander (JFC)-apportionment guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR] warning order [WARNORD]).
M7	Percent	Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or

		timeline).
M8	Percent	Of desired results achieved by theater operational firepower (within specified time/phase).
M9	Percent	Of joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) target priorities differ from commander, joint force headquarters, combatant commander (CCDR), and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance.
M10	Percent	Of selected targets for which accurate coordinates available.
M11	Percent	Of joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)-selected targets reviewed for political ramifications.
M12	Percent	Of targets susceptible to nonlethal kill allocated to attack using nonlethal means.
M13	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon delivery systems targeted by friendly forces.
M14	Minutes	To coordinate attack plan after detection of time-sensitive target (TST).
M15	Percent	Of time-sensitive targets (TST) successfully coordinated and attacked.

OP 3.1.1 Develop Targeting Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Develop and/or provide joint force commander (JFC) guidance and priorities for targeting and identification of requirements, objectives, priorities, and tasks for subordinate commanders; the prioritization of these requirements; the acquisition of targets or target systems; and/or the desired effects to achieve during targeting actions.

References: JP 3-60, JP 3-09, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The joint force commander's (JFC) targeting guidance is developed during Phases 1 through 4 and refined throughout the joint targeting cycle (JTC). Targeting guidance may include targeting objectives, priorities, and tasks; target selection criteria and procedures; guidance on the JFC's time-sensitive targets (TST) and component critical targets; target acquisition and identification criteria; and designated responsibilities for target validation and target engagement. The JFC and staff, in coordination with joint components and other agencies, develop dynamic targeting guidance, which should include as a minimum: priorities and guidance for dynamic targeting and identification of requirements by components; prioritization of targets, including TSTs; guidance for acquisition; and action against the targets. The JFC should articulate risk tolerance (risk to force and risk to mission) to subordinate commanders to understand when dynamic targeting requires accelerated coordination. JFC guidance and intent may change throughout the course of planning and as the operation progresses within a dynamic operational environment (OE). This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE. This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements and risks.

Measures:

M1	Days	In advance of attack targeting strategy established.
M2	Percent	Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or timeline).
M3	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) assigned to more than one type of attack system.
M4	Percent	Of enemy decisive points translated into high-payoff targets (HPT).
M5	Percent	Of time-sensitive targets (TST) detected that were anticipated in commander's guidance.
M6	Percent	Of time-sensitive targets (TST) for which commander's guidance establishes level of acceptable risk.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within

		the area of responsibility (AOR).
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M9	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).

OP 3.1.13 DELETED Conduct Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE)

OP 3.1.14 DELETED Perform Weaponing

OP 3.1.15 Identify Sensitive Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Initiate the sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process and/or conduct the process of submitting sensitive targets for approval.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3122.06 Series (S), CJCSI 3160.01 Series

Notes: Sensitive targets are those targets for which planned actions warrant Presidential or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval. Sensitive targets, which are typically on the restricted target list (RTL), may include those targets that, if struck, have a high probability of collateral damage, adverse political or diplomatic ramifications, environmental harm or hazard, or adverse public sentiment. Sensitive target criteria are delineated in plans, orders, or the rules of engagement (ROE) by the joint force commander (JFC). Combatant commands (CCMD) request approval during contingency planning, crisis planning, or post-strike for dynamic/time-sensitive target (TST) engagement. This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements and risks.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is sensitive target criteria established in contingency plans or concept plans (CONPLAN), operation plans (OPLAN), alert orders (ALERTORD), and execution orders (EXORD)?
M2	Yes/No	Are potential targets exceeding the established sensitive target criteria submitted for approval to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) as part of the contingency planning cycle?
M3	Yes/No	Are approved sensitive targets incorporated into the associated plan/order?
M4	Yes/No	Was a target vetted with an interagency targeting board?
M5	Yes/No	Is the sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process followed?
M6	Yes/No	Are sensitive target approval and review (STAR) targets produced in accordance with national and theater standards/directives?

OP 3.1.16 Validate Targets**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 21-Oct-2024**Description:** Ensure all vetted targets meet the criteria outlined in joint force commander's (JFC) guidance and objectives and comply with the law of war and rules of engagement (ROE).**References:** JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)**Notes:** The authority and responsibility to validate targets resides with a combatant commander (CCDR). Unlike target vetting, all candidate targets go through the commander's target validation process before being added to a target list. Target validation ensures candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement (ROE). Candidate targets go through a target validation board or similar body and are validated by the target validation authority before being added to a target list. Target validation

authority is assigned to an individual with all necessary authorities to validate targets, approve changes to target lists, and approve target restrictions on behalf of a CCDR. The CCDR may delegate target validation authority to a subordinate joint force commander (JFC) or designated authority (normally the deputy JFC or the J-3) within the joint force headquarters (JFHQ). This authority may not be further delegated to assigned, attached, or supporting organizations, except as otherwise stated in a plan, order, or concept of operations (CONOPS). This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements and risks.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are all targets validated to ensure they meet current objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and are in compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement (ROE)?
M2	Percent	Of targets validated against the no-strike list (NSL) and restricted target list (RTL) at each successive level.
M3	Yes/No	In an alliance, coalition, or bilateral environments, are all targets validated against allied concerns, as appropriate?
M4	Yes/No	Is target validation reassessed as new intelligence arrives or the situation changes?
M5	Yes/No	During execution, are targets continuously validated against the current situation to determine if planned targets still contribute to objectives, if targets are accurately located, and how planned actions will impact on other friendly operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is the combatant commander's (CCDR) staff judge advocate included in the target validation process to ensure an attack on the target complies with guidance, law of war, rules of engagement (ROE), special instructions (SPINs), and is not otherwise restricted?
M7	Yes/No	Is the target validating authority at

		least a flag/general officer?
M8	Percent	Of target validation results recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).

OP 3.1.2 Apportion Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Prepare and release tasking orders to the executing components and forces.

References: JP 3-30, JP 3-01, JP 3-60

Notes: Once the joint force commander (JFC) has approved the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), either entirely or in part, tasking orders are prepared and released to the executing components and forces. The joint targeting process facilitates the publication of tasking orders by providing amplifying information necessary for detailed force-level planning of operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To assign firepower resources, once targets identified during planning phase.
M2	Hours	To complete targeting cycle planning.
M3	Instances	Of theater strategic firepower assignments appealed to joint force commander (JFC).
M4	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint forces as immediate targets.
M5	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) covered by at least one attack system.
M6	Percent	Of joint force operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified awaiting firepower support.
M7	Percent	Of land, air, and sea delivery systems targets of opportunity coordinated by Joint Targeting Coordination Board (JTCB).

M8	Percent	Of attacking systems that must penetrate to target to deliver ordnance.
M9	Minutes	To assign firepower resources to immediate targets once targets identified.

OP 3.1.3 DELETED Develop Operational Targets

OP 3.1.3.1 Defeat Threats in Hardened and Deeply Buried Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Provide support to specialized strike and targeting requirements through subject matter expertise and use of operational and systems applications for the analysis, targeting, and/or weaponizing of threat capabilities housed in hardened and deeply buried sites.

References: JP 3-09, JP 2-0, JP 3-60, JP 3-72, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: This task typically includes specialized support to defeat threats in hardened and deeply buried targets. It may require coordination with unique commands, staffs, and organizations, to include employing federated intelligence and other directed/tailored support agreements.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of combatant command identified potential targets with recommendations for hardened target defeat weaponizing solutions.
M2	Hours	To provide hardened target defeat detailed reports to combatant commands (CCMD).
M3	Hours	To nominate targets for attack.
M4	Percent	Of evaluated decision points determined within the execution cycle.
M5	Percent	Of proposed targets not analyzed for potential downrange hazard effects.
M6	Number	Of weaponizing solutions provided to

		combatant commands (CCMD).
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OP 3.1.4 Develop High-Payoff Targets (HPT)/High-Value Targets (HVT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Apr-2025

Description: Identify, develop, select, and/or prioritize high-value targets (HVT) and high-payoff targets (HPT). Match appropriate response considering operational requirements and capabilities.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: A high-value target (HVT) is a target (or target system) the enemy requires for the achievement of their objectives. A high-payoff target (HPT) is a target whose loss to the enemy significantly contributes to the success of the joint force. HPTs are normally derived from a list of HVTs. Both are developed during phase 2 (target development and prioritization) of the joint targeting cycle (JTC). HVTs which, if successfully attacked, would contribute substantially to friendly operations, are called high-payoff targets (HPT). This task includes prioritizing the HPTs into a high-payoff target list and developing guidance on what and when they should be attacked and the assets used for the attack. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To complete prioritization (once intelligence data considered).
M2	Percent	Of effort diverted by joint force air component commander (JFACC) or joint force commander (JFC) to higher priority dynamic targets discovered after allocation, but inside execution cycle.
M3	Percent	Of operational high-payoff targets (HPT) discovered within execution cycle resulting in reprioritized target list or

		dynamic targeting.
M4	Percent	Of potential targets not reviewed for collateral damage/effects potential, political ramifications/sensitivity, law of war consequences, etc. by appropriate personnel.

OP 3.1.5 Publish Air Tasking Order (ATO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Assign missions and specific taskings for each joint force subordinate command employing air assets in the airspace control area.

References: JP 3-30, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-52, JP 3-60

Notes: Normally published daily, the air tasking order (ATO) is disseminated to appropriate units and command and control (C2) agencies. It provides specific instructions to each projected mission as well as general instructions and notification to all joint forces. The ATO can also be used to notify supported land and sea forces of expected missions.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of special access program (SAP) not integrated with non-SAP systems.
M2	Hours	To assign firepower resources (once targets identified).
M3	Percent	Of air tasking order (ATO) addressees receive ATO on time.
M4	Percent	Of air tasking order (ATO) missions contain errors.
M5	Percent	Of attacks deconflicted with friendly forces.
M6	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked with inappropriate munitions.
M7	Percent	Of mismatch between target sets and assigned strike assets.
M8	Percent	Of weapons changes receiving legal review.
M9	Percent	Of special instructions (SPINS) not receiving legal review prior to

	publication.
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OP 3.1.5.1 DELETED Publish Joint Space Tasking Order(s) (JSTO[s])

OP 3.1.6 Conduct Operational Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Sep-2021

Description: Measure the overall effectiveness of employing force capabilities in accomplishing a task, creating a condition or effect, achieving an objective or attaining a military end state.

References: **JP 5-0**, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-24, JP 3-60, CJCSI 3126.01 series, CJCSM 3122 series, Joint Staff / J-2 Federation CONOPS

Notes: Operation Assessment is a continuous process that supports decision making by measuring progress of the force toward mission accomplishment. Operation assessment integrates relevant, reliable feedback into planning and execution, thus supporting the commander's decision making regarding plan development, adaptation, and refinement, as well as adjustment during operation execution. At the combatant command level operation assessment also informs civil-military leadership to support geopolitical decision making. Assessment is a process that measures progress of the joint force toward mission accomplishment. Commanders continuously assess the operational environment (OE) and the progress of operations, and compare them to their initial vision and intent. Commanders adjust operations based on their assessment to ensure objectives are met and the military end state is achieved. The assessment process uses measures of performance (MOP) to evaluate task performance at all levels of war and measures of evaluation to determine progress of operations toward achieving objectives. Measures of evaluation assess changes in system behavior, capability, or OE. MOPs measure task performance. Combat assessment (CA) is composed of three related elements: battle damage assessment (BDA), munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), and future targeting or reattack recommendations (RRs). The assessment process and related measures should be relevant, measurable, responsive, and resourced so there is no false impression of accomplishment. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition

forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To commence follow-on operations or execute restrike, awaiting combat assessment (CA).
M2	M/H/D/W	To provide complete combat assessment (CA) to include battle damage assessment (BDA), munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), and reattack recommendation (RR) based on joint force commander (JFC) objectives / guidance.
M3	M/H/D/W	To provide complete combat assessment (CA) of attacks to joint force commander (JFC).
M4	M/H/D/W	To provide initial combat/small scale contingency (SSC) assessment of attacks to joint force commander (JFC).
M5	Percent	Of target objectives assessed as met; later assessed as unmet.
M6	Percent	Of targets that have combat assessment (CA) data available in time to affect operations.
M7	Percent	Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to inaccurate combat assessment (CA) reporting.
M8	Percent	Of key decision points supported by combat assessment (CA) reporting.
M9	Percent	Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to untimely combat assessment (CA) reporting.
M10	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M11	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within

		the area of responsibility (AOR).
M12	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M14	Number	Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language.

OP 3.1.6.1 DELETED Assess Battle Damage on Operational Targets

OP 3.1.6.2 DELETED Assess Munitions Effects on Operational Targets

OP 3.1.6.3 DELETED Assess Re-Attack Requirement

OP 3.1.7 Employ Coordination Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Use permissive and restrictive fire support coordination measures (FSCM), maneuver control measures (MCM), and/or airspace coordinating measures (ACM) in command and control (C2).

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-52

Notes: Within their areas of operation (AOs), commanders employ coordination and control measures to facilitate planning and efficient execution of fires, maneuver, and air operations, while simultaneously providing safeguards for friendly forces. Coordination and control measures enhance the effects on targets; protect forces, populations, critical infrastructure, and sites of religious or cultural significance; clear joint fires; integrate and synchronize joint fire support operations; and establish conditions for future operations. The primary

purpose of permissive measures is to facilitate the attack of targets. The primary purpose of restrictive measures is to safeguard forces.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of collateral damage/effects.
M2	Instances	Of friendly fire incidents.
M3	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) destroyed subsequently attacked by another component.
M4	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF) missions executed with required notification of non-SOF operating forces in area.
M5	Percent	Of target attacks violate coordination measures or procedures.
M6	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

OP 3.1.8 DELETED Coordinate Immediate Targets for Two or More Components

OP 3.1.9 Conduct Dynamic Targeting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Achieve timely and/or accurate detection and prosecution of time-sensitive targets (TST) and other targets of opportunity through integration of dynamic independent surveillance and reconnaissance support with operations in support of the joint force commander's (JFC) intent.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-09

Notes: Time-sensitive targets (TST) are those targets requiring immediate response because they pose (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces or are highly lucrative, fleeting targets of opportunity. During dynamic targeting, targets may be prosecuted outside of the air tasking order (ATO) or integrated

tasking order (ITO) cycle using the condensed process of find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess. Dynamic targeting occurs during current operations to prosecute targets of opportunity, including unscheduled targets and unanticipated targets. Related activities are found under intelligence and command and control (C2), respectively. This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements and risks.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of time-sensitive targets (TST) targets detected.
M2	Percent	Of detected targets with initial correct identification (ID).
M3	Percent	Of effectiveness of the time-sensitive target (TST) process to manage false/misidentification (ID)/dual/decoy target reports.
M4	Time	Target detection report to commit.
M5	Percent	Of committed targets with correct identification (ID).
M6	Feet	Target location error (TLE) of commit message coordinates.
M7	Percent	Of detected targets engaged.
M8	Time	Initial target detection to engagement.
M9	Percent	Of time-sensitive target (TST) engaged in accordance with commander's guidance and rules of engagement (ROE).

OP 3.11 Conduct Target Nomination

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Produce and/or maintain target nomination lists (TNL).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: A target nomination list (TNL) is a prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list (JTL), restricted target list (RTL), or global integrated target list (GITL) selected by combatant command (CCMD) staff, components, subordinates, and task forces and nominated for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) for engagement. Target development

and nomination should integrate lethal and nonlethal means to create effects designed to achieve the commander's objectives and desired end state. Commands enter, remove, or record nominated targets on the TNL as needed. Commands ensure targets on the TNL meet advanced target development standards, to include collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements. They continually monitor and update targets to reflect the latest intelligence, to include establishing and documenting, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date currency requirement for targets on TNLs. Commands document TNLs in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). Targets can be nominated and follow the deliberate targeting process outlined above, or they can be treated as time-sensitive targets (TST) that could be engaged using dynamic targeting. If targets are engaged using deliberate targeting, then the find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess steps may simply confirm, verify, and validate previous joint targeting coordination board (JTTCB) decisions.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To compile target nomination lists (TNL).
M2	Percent	Of targets that have advanced target development materials documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M3	Percent	Of targets on target nomination list (TNL) with electronic target folders (ETF) meeting advanced target development standards in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff guidance.
M4	Percent	Of targets on target nomination lists (TNL) with valid collateral damage estimates or collateral effects estimates.
M5	Percent	Of targets on target nomination lists (TNL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established

		intelligence cutoff date.
M6	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To disseminate target nomination lists (TNL).

OP 3.2 Conduct Joint Fire Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Direct, coordinate, and synchronize joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and/or special operations forces (SOF) to move, maneuver, and/or control territory, populations, airspace, and/or key waters.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60

Notes: Effective integration, synchronization, and employment of joint fire support and joint targeting is essential to creating conditions that provide the supported commander freedom of action. It requires flexible and responsive coordination procedures. Joint fire support is enhanced by interoperable systems, a broad understanding of the strengths and limitations of each components capabilities, and a clear understanding of how they might be applied and integrated. Joint fire support is achieved through coordinated interaction of all of the elements of the fire support system, thorough and continuous planning, aggressive coordination, and vigorous execution. The joint fire support system includes target acquisition (TA), command and control (C2), and attack/delivery systems that collectively deliver fires where and when needed to support the commander's objectives.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To get ordnance on target after initiation of task.
M2	Percent	Execution of missions requested by components.
M3	Percent	Of high priority missions executed within specified time.
M4	Percent	Of maneuver forces secure assigned objectives.
M5	Percent	Of missions flown/fired achieve desired target damage.
M6	Percent	Of operational fires on time in support of maneuver forces.
M7	Percent	Of planned targets successfully

		attacked during operation.
M8	Percent	On time of missions with given times on target.
M9	Percent	Of enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) delivery systems engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M10	Percent	Of immediate targets successfully attacked during operation.
M11	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M12	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

OP 3.2.1 Provide Close Air Support (CAS) Integration

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Attack operational land and sea targets that delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy operational forces critical tasks facilities and the will to fight.

References: JP 3-09.3, JP 3-52

Notes: This task may include integrating the tasking and targeting options, as well as the liaison requirements for aircraft to provide direct close air support to surface forces. This task may also include the use of joint and coalition operational firepower delivery systems. The close air support (CAS) integration model is a continuous, three-phase cycle (i.e., plan, prepare, and execute) tailored for joint fire support and focused specifically on CAS. The model assists the commander and staff in making CAS fire support plan decisions by integrating the planning and preparation of the supported and supporting components. Successful employment of both aircraft operations and surface fires requires careful planning combined with an ability to rapidly coordinate during changing conditions. The joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) / forward air controller (airborne) (FAC[A]) / tactical air coordinator (airborne) (TAC[A]), airspace control, and fire support personnel must integrate airspace

users to provide a reasonably safe operating environment for aircraft to maneuver and attack targets. Airspace integration must also accommodate other airspace users, to include unmanned aircraft (UA), medical evacuation, command and control (C2), intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), and transport aircraft. C2 agencies must ensure transitory aircraft not under JTAC/FAC(A) control are made aware of other aircraft operating in their vicinity. Close air support (CAS) aircraft may require specific deconfliction and coordination using time, space, and altitude. JTACs/FAC(A)s and fire support personnel should select separation techniques that require the least coordination without adversely affecting the ability to safely complete the mission. Successful integration requires deconfliction methods that facilitate simultaneous multiship/platform CAS and indirect fire (IDF) operations.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To complete attack after target identification.
M2	Percent	Of attacking systems deliver ordnance.
M3	Percent	Of enemy desert per day.
M4	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
M5	Percent	Of enemy troops surrender.
M6	Percent	Of friendly course of action (COAs) altered or discarded.
M7	Percent	Of targets correctly identified.
M8	Percent	Of joint tactical air requests filled.
M9	Minutes	To provide surge close air support (CAS) assets to friendly forces in support of (ISO) urgent tactical situations.
M10	Minutes	Of friendly ground maneuver events covered by close air support (CAS) on station.
M11	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.

OP 3.2.2 Conduct Nonlethal Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Engage targets with nonlethal means.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-60, JP 3-85, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S)

Notes: This task may apply a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) and determine the means required to achieve the commander's desired effects. Nonlethal attack can be used to confuse, damage, deceive, delay, deny, disorganize, disrupt, influence, or locate the enemy. Employment of nonlethal capabilities are integrated into operations to produce synergistic results. Examples are masking smoke, area denial, and employment of operations in the information environment (OIE) capabilities, electromagnetic attack (EA), and cyberspace operations (CO) that deceive the enemy, disable the enemy's command and control (C2) systems, and disrupt operations. The employment of nonlethal attack is especially important when restraint and limitations on the use of deadly force are directed; when non-combatants are in close proximity; when large-scale damage to the surrounding infrastructure is undesirable; and when sensitive or special operations are required. Effects created by employing nonlethal capabilities can be lethal at the second and third order. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of decrease in support for adversary activity in area of operations (AO) resulting from nonlethal effects.
M2	Hours	Until attack options using nonlethal means are developed (from warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means resulting in death or injury to friendly employing forces.
M4	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means evaluated for legal sufficiency before execution.
M5	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M6	Percent	Of nonlethal attack missions/operations that achieved aim or objective.

M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in conducting nonlethal attack.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform nonlethal attack that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct nonlethal attack.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct nonlethal attack.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct nonlethal attack.
M12	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct nonlethal attack.
M13	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct nonlethal attack.
M14	Hours	To initiate military information support operations (MISO) activities (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M15	Minutes	To complete attack on target (after initiation) using nonlethal means.
M16	Percent	Of enemy actions consistent with operations in the information environment (OIE) plan objectives.
M17	Percent	Of joint force targets attacked with lethal means and attacked with military information support operations (MISO).
M18	Hours	Of deliberate targets successfully attacked.
M19	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) objectives accomplished.
M20	Percent	Of reduction in enemy signals volume

		after implementation of electromagnetic warfare (EW) plan.
M21	Percent	Of reduction in enemy signals volume at completion of electromagnetic warfare (EW) plan.
M22	Total	Of enemy troops per day that surrendered, defected, or deserted attributable to military information support operations (MISO).
M23	Days	To initiate military information support operations (MISO) operations (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M24	Hours	For military information support operations (MISO) units to arrive in theater (after joint force activation).
M25	Hours	For military information support operations (MISO) operations to begin (after joint force activation).
M26	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) effort focused on stabilizing and reinforcing multinational forces (MNF) and host nation (HN).
M27	Percent	Of selected deliberate planned targets for which other attack systems were integrated with military information support operations (MISO) (e.g., MISO and offensive air operations).
M28	Percent	Of target audience exhibits behavior in accordance with joint force commander's (JFC) desires.
M29	Percent	Of target audience reached by more than one media from military information support operations (MISO) operations.
M30	Hours	To initiate electromagnetic attack (EA) (after ordered).
M31	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct nonlethal attack?

M32	Percent	Of electromagnetic attacks (EA) that achieved create desired effects on enemy.
M33	Percent	Of reduction in enemy communications emissions (after electromagnetic warfare [EW] or computer network operations performed singularly or together).
M34	Percent	Of enemy air defense (AD) capabilities neutralized by nonmetal nonlethal means.
M35	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and component plans having an integrated plan for attack of adversary information system.
M36	Number	Of operational phases including military information support operations (MISO), electromagnetic attack (EA), and computer network attack.
M37	Percent	Of all information system targets evaluated as candidates for attack.
M38	Percent	Of attacks on adversary information system targets that achieved desired effects.
M39	Percent	Of attacks on adversary information systems without fratricide on friendly systems.
M40	Percent	Of attacks on adversary information systems integrated into daily air tasking order (ATO) or integrated tasking order (ITO).
M41	Percent	Of adversary information systems included in target lists.
M42	Percent	Of adversary backup and alternate information systems attacked concurrently with attacks on primary systems.
M43	Percent	Of additional time allocated in plans, needed to achieve create desired effect levels on adversary information

		systems.
M44	Percent	Of degradation in enemy information processing capacity after attack.
M45	Hours	For impact of information system attack to be reflected in enemy operation.
M46	Hours	Results of information system attack can be sustained by friendly forces.
M47	Percent	Of all targets evaluated that are candidates for attack using nonlethal means.
M48	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve desired effects criteria.
M49	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve create desired nonlethal effect.
M50	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means integrated into daily air tasking order (ATO) or integrated tasking order (ITO).
M51	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means without lethal results.
M52	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means requiring lethal support.
M53	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M54	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M55	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of operations in the information environment (OIE) campaign and anticipate effects.

OP 3.2.2.3 DELETED Employ Information Operations Capabilities in Offensive Operations

OP 3.2.2.4 DELETED Employ Nonlethal Means

OP 3.2.3 Conduct Offensive Counterair (OCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and/or their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch and as close to their source as possible.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-0

Notes: Offensive counterair (OCA) are operations mounted to destroy enemy air power and/or their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch and as close to its source as possible. The goal of OCA operations is to prevent or disrupt the launch of enemy aircraft and missiles by engaging them and/or their overall supporting infrastructure prior to employment.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of attacking systems deliver ordnance.
M2	Percent	Of enemy air actions require discard of friendly course(s) of action (COA).
M3	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
M4	Percent	Of high-payoff target (HPT) attacks lack integration of fires assets.
M5	Percent	Of preplanned targets successfully attacked.
M6	Missiles	Launched per day from enemy land-based mobile launchers.
M7	Percent	Of enemy theater missile forces destroyed.
M8	Percent	Of enemy theater missile launch systems and support facilities and forces destroyed.
M9	Percent	Of hostile theater missiles engaged and destroyed.
M10	Percent	Of attack systems directed against declared hostile theater missile elements.
M11	Minutes	To get ordnance on time-sensitive targets after initiation/acceptance of target.

M12	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counterair [OCA]).
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counterair [OCA]) that are trained in theater specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., Security Forces [SF]) to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counterair [OCA]).
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counterair [OCA]).

OP 3.2.4 Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Coordinate, integrate, and/or synchronize attacks that neutralize, destroy, or temporarily degrade surface-based enemy air defenses.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-09.3

Notes: The attacks may be destructive or disruptive or both depending on the rules of engagement.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of enemy air defenses destroyed.
M2	Percent	Of friendly air losses to enemy air defenses.

M3	Percent	Of friendly air sorties attacked by enemy air defense.
M4	Percent	Of air operations (strike packages) adequately supported by suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) assets.
M5	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.

OP 3.2.5 Interdict Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Jun-2022

Description: Conduct, integrate, and/or synchronize actions that divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military potential.

References: JP 3-03, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-85

Notes: Interdiction operations may support theater or operational area-wide priorities or component operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Destruction of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M3	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M4	Percent	Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or combatant commander (CCDR).
M5	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed (before effective use against friendly forces).
M6	Percent	Of enemy operational targets engaged.
M7	Percent	Of potential enemy course of action (COA) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.

M9	Percent	Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOC) capacity required for offensive operations.
M10	Percent	Of enemy operational forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed by joint force interdiction outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations.
M11	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to interdict operational forces/targets.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to interdict operational forces/targets that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to interdict operational forces/targets.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to interdict operational forces/targets.

OP 3.2.5.1 Conduct Air Interdiction (AI)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Jun-2022

Description: Conduct air operations to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before they can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve enemy objectives.

References: JP 3-03

Notes: This task may be part of the joint force commander(s) (JFC) campaign or major operation. Actions are conducted at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of

friendly forces is not required. Interdiction operations may support theater or operational area-wide priorities or component operations. Theater or joint operations area (JOA) air interdiction (AI) capabilities and forces made available for tasking are determined by the joint force commander (JFC) in consultation with component commanders. The four types of AI missions are: AI, ground alert AI, airborne alert AI, and strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M3	Percent	Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or combatant commander (CCDR).
M4	Percent	Of enemy forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed before effective uses against friendly forces.
M5	Percent	Of enemy material disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed before effective uses against friendly forces.
M6	Percent	Of enemy operational targets engaged.
M7	Percent	Of potential enemy courses of action (COA) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M9	Percent	Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOC) capacity required for offensive operations.
M10	Percent	Destruction of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M11	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.

OP 3.2.5.2 DELETED Conduct Surface Interdiction

OP 3.2.5.3 Coordinate Interdiction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Jun-2022

Description: Coordinate actions to divert, disrupt, delay, and/or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives.

References: JP 3-03, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Against nation-state forces, interdiction actions are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each mission with the fire and maneuver of friendly forces is not required. In this task, the enemy's military surface capabilities are diverted, disrupted, delayed or destroyed. In addition to conventional nation-state forces, interdiction operations may target transnational criminal organizations, illicit drugs, money, and trafficking (e.g., human, weapons, drugs). Consistent with United States (US) laws, US policy, and international agreements, interdiction also means activities may be conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. Also, interdiction operations can be particularly valuable in irregular warfare and when conducting counterinsurgency. Significant coordination may be made between interdiction forces and forces in direct contact with insurgents to prevent friendly fire and maintain constant pressure and pursuit.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Destruction of enemy logistics by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M3	Percent	Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or combatant commander (CCDR).
M4	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials interdicted before effective use against friendly forces.
M5	Percent	Of enemy operational forces interdicted outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations.

M6	Percent	Of enemy operational targets engaged.
M7	Percent	Of potential enemy courses of action (COA) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M9	Percent	Reduction of enemy lines of communications (LOC) capacity required for offensive operations.
M10	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M12	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 3.2.6 Provide Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Provide available elements of the joint fire support system.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-02

Notes: The joint fire support system includes target acquisition capabilities, command and control (C2), and attack and delivery systems that collectively deliver fires where and when needed to support the commander's objectives as outlined in the concept of operations (CONOPS) and/or scheme of fires; does not include air defense or counterair.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M2	Percent	Of operational maneuvers with faulty operational fire support.
M3	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M4	Percent	Of target attacks in support of

		operational maneuver involve friendly fire incidents.
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OP 3.2.7 Synchronize Operational Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Integrate and synchronize the employment of lethal and nonlethal capabilities against single or multiple targets at a decisive place and time.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0

Notes: Some synchronization of lethal and nonlethal actions is necessary at the operational level to prevent parallel, unaligned actions, and to minimize adverse effects on friendly forces, neutrals, and noncombatants. This often requires coordination and synchronization with other commands and/or multinational forces. However, operational-level command cannot synchronize every lethal and nonlethal action; therefore, a clear understanding of the commander's intent and the overall scheme of fires is essential at all levels of the force.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of assets used for short notice retargeting (flexibility).
M2	Percent	Of friendly casualties by friendly fire.
M3	Hours	To reattack operational target.
M4	Percent	Of attacks deconflicted with friendly forces.
M5	Percent	Of attacks on enemy targets achieve desired effects.
M6	Percent	Of attacks on high-payoff target(s) (HPTs) lack integration of fires assets.
M7	Percent	Of destroyed high-payoff targets (HPTs) subsequently engaged by fires from another component.
M8	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint force as immediate targets.
M9	Percent	Of operational targets attacked by lethal and nonlethal together.
M10	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF) missions executed with appropriate

		notification of non-SOF operating forces in area.
M11	Percent	Of strategic national missions require theater/joint operations area (JOA) support.
M12	Percent	Satisfaction of theater/joint operations area (JOA) support for strategic national missions.

OP 3.3 Conduct Peace Operations (PO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Nov-2024

Description: Build, keep, enforce, or make peace, or prevent/contain armed conflict.

References: JP 3-23, JP 3-07

Notes: This task includes crisis response, limited contingency operations, or military missions. It frequently involves international military missions to contain conflict, restore peace, shape the environment for peacemaking conditions to exist to support reconciliation and rebuilding, or to facilitate transition to legitimate governance. Peace operations (PO) include peacekeeping operations (PKO), peace enforcement operations (PEO), peacemaking, peace building (PB), and conflict prevention efforts. The United States (US) may conduct peace operations either independently or as part of an international or multinational effort.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct peace operations (PO).
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct peace operations (PO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements.
M3	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting peace operations (PO).
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting peace operations (PO).
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO).
M8	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peace operations (PO).
M9	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct peace operations (PO).
M10	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to conduct peace operations (PO)?
M11	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct peace operations (PO)?

OP 3.3.1 Conduct Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Nov-2024

Description: Provide military support to diplomatic, informational, and/or economic efforts to establish or maintain peace in areas of potential or actual conflict.

References: JP 3-23, JP 3-07

Notes: Peacekeeping operations (PKO) provide security and support to assist in the transition from conflict to peace. PKO take place following diplomatic negotiation and agreement among the parties to a dispute, the sponsoring organization, and potential force-contributing nations. Before PKO begin, a credible truce or cease fire would typically be in effect, and the parties to the dispute should consent to the operation. PKO are conducted in an open and highly conspicuous manner (transparency). A main function of the PKO force is to establish a presence that inhibits hostile actions by the disputing parties and bolsters confidence in the peace process. PKO support continuing peace building efforts to achieve long-term political settlements and normalized peaceful relations. The United States (US) may participate in PKO as a lead nation, as a contingent force, unilaterally, or by providing staff officers or United Nations military experts on mission (UNMEM). These personnel may be categorized as military observers, military liaison officers (LNO), or military advisors.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were extensive liaison and communications established?
M2	Yes/No	Were required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support resulting in effective multinational action?
M3	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the

		area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M12	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) address mission-specific relevant activities?
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO)?

OP 3.3.2 Conduct Peace Enforcement Operations (PEO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Plan, coordinate, and/or conduct coercive measures, including the employment or threat of military force, to restore peaceful conditions and security or for humanitarian and civilian protection purposes.

References: **JP 3-23**, JP 3-0

Notes: Peace enforcement operations (PEO) are generally conducted pursuant to international authorization and to compel compliance with resolution of sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Peace enforcement

is normally governed by United Nations (UN) Charter Chapter VII (Action with respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of Peace, and Acts of Aggression). PEO is normally conducted by a regional organization or lead nation designated by the UN. In rare situations, PEO may be conducted under the basis of collective self-defense by a regional organization, a lead nation-led coalition, or unilaterally by the United States (US) because they do not require the consent of the host nation (HN) or the parties to the conflict and to that end, they may appear to disregard state sovereignty. Where PEO occurs within the context of an international or non-international armed conflict, the law of war will govern the conduct of all parties, including uses of force and treatment of any detainees. PEO forces may have to fight their way into the conflict area and use force to physically separate the combatants.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were extensive liaison and communications established?
M2	Yes/No	Did required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support result in effective multinational action?
M3	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform peace enforcement operations (PEO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that

		received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned in peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M12	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO) address mission-specific irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities?
M13	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered?

OP 3.3.3 DELETED Conduct Multilateral Peace Operations

OP 3.4 Conduct Precision Engagement Against Antiaccess (A2)/Area Denial (AD) Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Attack critical, high-payoff antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) systems and/or neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures.

References: JP 3-09, JP 2-0, JP 3-60

Notes: To neutralize the enemy's multi-layered standoff capabilities, joint force commanders (JFC) employ joint fires throughout multiple areas of

responsibility (AOR). JFCs accomplish this by receiving targeting information for high-priority enemy information, command and control (C2), and long-range systems from orbital space, high altitude surveillance or low-observable air platforms, and cyberspace. This information enables rapid strikes to eliminate and disrupt critical antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) capabilities and integrated air defense system (IADS) assets. This may involve attacking interconnected command and control (C2), cyberspace, space, air, and maritime systems. Joint fires may originate from various organizations and locations to present the enemy with multiple dilemmas and prevent their effective response. This task focuses on an enemy's actions to degrade/neutralize friendly force abilities to compile a high-value target (HVT) list, as well as its ability to attack these HVTs with precision engagement.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do operation plans (OPLAN) identify threat countermeasures or antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) systems to friendly force intelligence collection and precision engagement capabilities?
M2	Number	Of types of countermeasures or antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) systems protecting high-value target (HVT).
M3	Number	Of effective joint fires or actions identified to counter enemy countermeasures or antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) systems.
M4	Yes/No	Do operation plans (OPLAN) address friendly force requirements/capabilities against enemy countermeasures or antiaccess (A2)/area denial (AD) systems affecting friendly force intelligence collection and precision engagement?

OP 3.4.1 DELETED Provide Intelligence Collection Sensor Counter Countermeasures

OP 3.4.2 DELETED Provide Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasures

OP 3.5.1.3 DELETED Conduct Satellite Anomaly Resolution

OP 3.5.1.4 Conduct Spacecraft Relocation/Reorientation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Relocate and/or reorient spacecraft for national or theater requirements.

References: JP 3-14, CJCSI 6250.01 Series

Notes: This task may involve the control of payloads as directed by other organizations responsible for the payload operation and management. Organic assets may be inadequate, at which time commercial options may be viable by using operational contract support (OCS).

Measures:

M1	Days	To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another.
M2	Hours	To reposition an on-orbit asset per direction.
M3	Hours	To reposition an on-orbit asset after a mitigation decision.

OP 3.5.2.1 Conduct Offensive Space Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Conduct and/or direct activities that prevent and/or deny an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and/or use of an adversary's own space capabilities.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Offensive space operations may target an adversary's space-related capabilities, forces, information links, and space capabilities supporting those forces, using both destructive and nondestructive means. Offensive space operations consist of effects created by direct capabilities in the orbital, link, or terrestrial segments to disrupt, degrade, deny, deceive, or destroy adversary space systems.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of diplomatic measures effectively implemented.
M2	Percent	Of informational measures effectively implemented.
M3	Percent	Of economic measures effectively implemented.

OP 3.5.2.3 Conduct Space Negation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Jun-2022

Description: Negate adversary space capabilities through denial, deception, disruption, degradation, or destruction.

References: JP 3-03, JP 3-12, JP 3-14

Notes: The United States (US) military negates the adversary's use of those space capabilities that affect the safety and well-being of US, allied, and coalition forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Destruction of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M3	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M4	Percent	Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or combatant commanders (CCDR).

M5	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed (before effective use against friendly forces).
M6	Percent	Of enemy operational targets engaged.
M7	Percent	Of potential enemy course of action (COA) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M9	Percent	Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOC) capacity required for offensive operations.
M10	Percent	Of enemy operational forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed by joint force interdiction outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations.
M11	Percent	Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to interdict operational forces/targets.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to interdict operational forces/targets that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to interdict operational forces/targets.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to interdict operational forces/targets.

OP 3.5.3.8 Conduct Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Conduct deliberate offensive and/or defensive navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions to enable friendly use and/or prevent adversary use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information through coordinated employment of space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic warfare (EW) capabilities.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: At the operational level, a joint force commander (JFC) may gain a desired advantage by integrating diverse capabilities to create navigation warfare (NAVWAR) effects. NAVWAR requires a coordinated employment of space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic warfare (EW) capabilities, enabled by intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management. When formulating NAVWAR courses of action, JFCs should understand the tradeoffs between NAVWAR effects and potential degradation to friendly forces and civil, commercial, and scientific users.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to navigation warfare (NAVWAR) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate navigation warfare (NAVWAR)?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess navigation warfare (NAVWAR)?

OP 3.5.4 Conduct Defensive Space Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Conduct defensive space operations with active and/or passive measures to protect friendly space capabilities.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task may include measures related to posture, attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. It involves safeguarding assets from direct or indirect attack; unintentional hazards such as collateral damage/effects, space debris, radio frequency interference; and naturally occurring phenomenon such as radiation. Measures can apply to defense of any segment of a space system -

orbit, link, or terrestrial. Protection includes traditional steps, such as electromagnetic interference (EMI) protection and nuclear hardening, and can be extended to maneuverability and other antisatellite weapon (ASAT) countermeasures. It also includes efforts to characterize and attribute effects, which enables spacecraft operators to restore functions, capabilities, or capacity.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of space assets and systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and/or endurable to support mission requirements.
M2	Number	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel to conduct defensive space operations.
M3	Number	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel to conduct space protection.

OP 3.5.5 Conduct Nuclear Detonation Detection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Use persistent, global, and/or integrated sensor capability.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: This task provides surveillance coverage of critical regions of the globe and provides warning and assessment recommendations to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Combatant Commanders (CCDR), indicating place, height of burst, and yield of endoatmospheric and exoatmospheric nuclear detonations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear detonations
M2	Percent	Of trained, qualified, and certified personnel to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear detonations
M3	Percent	Of space-based systems, ground-based

		systems, correlation center command and control (C2) systems, and combatant commander (CCDR)/national leadership decision-support systems capable and available to support time-critical event conferencing.
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OP 3.5.6 Conduct Spacelift

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Feb-2024

Description: Deliver payloads (spacecraft or other materials) into space.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Commands conduct space launch to include spacelift operations and range operations, and these are functions accomplished by the Services.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support spacelift operations
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support spacelift operations
M3	Percent	Of space ranges available to provide launch campaign support, pre-launch testing, launch traffic control, and scheduling services for spacelift operations.

OP 3.5.7 Conduct Spacecraft Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Maneuver, configure, calibrate, and/or operate spacecraft or spacecraft support assets.

References: JP 3-14

Notes: Spacecraft operations, primarily supported by enabling capabilities, include movement and maneuver; calibration of payload sensor(s); and

operating the payload sensor and its support assets. These operations may include monitoring onboard systems, transmitting the status of onboard systems to the control segment on the ground, and the processing and transmission of payload data. Operating payload systems and support assets may reach beyond the ability of organic force capabilities; commands may also consider commercial options using operational contract support (OCS).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support spacecraft operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support spacecraft operations.
M3	Percent	Of spacecraft operation centers configured and ready to monitor, sustain, and/or operate Department of Defense (DoD) spacecraft.

OP 3.6 Conduct Counterinsurgency (COIN)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 27-May-2015

Description: Conduct comprehensive civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances.

References: JP 3-24, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: Counterinsurgency (COIN) is primarily political and incorporates a wide range of activities, of which security is only one. Unified action is required to successfully conduct COIN operations and should include all host nation (HN), United States (US), and multinational agencies or actors. Civilian agencies should lead US efforts. When operational conditions do not permit a civilian agency to lead COIN within a specific area, the joint force commander (JFC) must be cognizant of the unified action required for effective COIN.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of individuals arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) requiring additional training.
M2	Percent	Of units arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) requiring additional

		training.
M3	Number	Of waivers or remediating actions required.
M4	Yes/No	Predeployment training meets commander's requirements.
M5	Percent	Of deploying units arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) incorporating or exchanging lessons learned from previous missions.
M6	Percent	Of unit personnel qualified to train host nation personnel in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M7	Percent	Of unit personnel qualified to advise host nation personnel in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M8	Percent	Of unit personnel trained to comprehend local language(s).
M9	Percent	Of unit personnel trained in cultural awareness requirements.
M10	Percent	Of unit personnel considered cultural experts.
M11	Percent	Of regional experts assigned versus requirements.
M12	Yes/No	Comprehensive approach to counterinsurgency (COIN) planning and execution in terms of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other government agencies.

OP 3.8 Dismantle Threat Finance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Degrade a threat's capability to such an extent it is no longer able to resource and/or execute activities that threaten United States (US) interests.

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-24, JP 3-80, DoDD 5205.14

Notes: This task may require communication, information sharing, and coordination with all levels of war/elements/agencies to develop information on

threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities into information which can be used to map out threat networks, operations, and operating methods.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the approval process to dismantle threat finance entities?
M2	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the requirements to dismantle threat finance entities?
M3	Yes/No	Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient intelligence to map the networks to positively identify persons or entities?
M4	Yes/No	Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient information to positively identify persons or entities to dismantle?
M5	Yes/No	Has the organization established counter threat finance (CTF) priorities for the dismantlement of threat financial activities within the organizations operational area (OA)?
M6	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) that can be employed to dismantle threat finance operations?
M7	Yes/No	Has the organization requested support to conduct counter threat finance (CTF) dismantlement actions and activities within the organizations operational area (OA)?
M8	Yes/No	Has a baseline assessment been established?
M9	Time	To complete a baseline assessment prior to dismantlement.
M10	Yes/No	Do memorandums of understanding (MOU) consider threat finance?

M11	Yes/No	Has dismantlement guidance been developed for subordinate forces?
M12	Yes/No	Has dismantlement guidance been received from higher echelons?
M13	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from dismantlement activities captured?
M14	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from dismantlement activities disseminated?
M15	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include counter threat finance (CTF).
M16	Number	Of fragmentary orders (FRAGO) that include counter threat finance (CTF).
M17	Yes/No	Was counter threat finance (CTF) information received from supporting organizations?
M18	Ratio	Of seized resources/identified.
M19	Yes/No	Was information from seizures shared with coordinating organizations?
M20	Time	To publish shared information from seizures.
M21	Yes/No	Was coordination conducted with partners?
M22	Percentage	Of new information obtained that was added to the network assessment.
M23	Number	Of attacks reduced that are analyzed to be an effect of dismantlement.
M24	Percent	Of unintended effects notated from dismantlement activities.

OP 3.8.1 Deter Threat Finance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Assist or influence operations across organizational and/or political boundaries against threat activities, networks, key personnel, and/or entities to deter financial support to threat entities.

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-24, JP 3-26, JP 3-80, DoDD 5205.14

Notes: Deterrence includes prevention of threat finance by the fear of consequences and is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction. Accomplishment of this task may foster government legitimacy. This task may include, but is not limited to, conducting/executing, supporting, planning, coordinating and synchronizing United States (US) counter threat finance (CTF) efforts required to find and identify funding and resource providers; follow financial activities; discourage or dissuade current and future donations or transfers; publicly expose identified providers of funding; establish contact with identified financial supporters; conduct political engagement of identified financial supporters; work with the partner nations to establish or modify laws and regulations against threat finance support; support prosecution; and seize illicit funds and/or resources.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do memorandums of understanding (MOU) consider threat finance?
M2	Time	To complete a baseline assessment prior to deterrence.
M3	Yes/No	Has deterrence guidance been developed for subordinate forces?
M4	Yes/No	Has deterrence guidance been received from higher echelons?
M5	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from deterrence activities captured?
M6	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from deterrence activities disseminated?
M7	Yes/No	Has a baseline assessment been established?
M8	Yes/No	Was coordination conducted with partners?
M9	Percentage	Of new information obtained that was added to the network assessment.
M10	Number	Of attacks reduced analyzed to be an effect of deterrence activities.
M11	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on deterrence tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) available within the Department of Defense (DoD) that can be employed to deter threat finance operations?

M12	Percent	Of unintended effects notated from deterrence activities.
M13	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the approval process to deter threat finance entities?
M14	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) of other organizations that can be employed to deter threat finance operations?
M15	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the requirements to deter threat finance entities?
M16	Yes/No	Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient intelligence to map the networks to positively identify threat financial networks, key personnel, and entities?
M17	Yes/No	Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient information to positively identify threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities?
M18	Yes/No	Has the organization established clear command and control (C2) of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations?
M19	Yes/No	Has the organization established clear mission requirements of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations?
M20	Yes/No	Has the organization established counter threat finance (CTF) priorities to deter threat financial activities within the organization's operational area (OA)?
M21	Yes/No	Has the organization requested support to conduct counter threat finance (CTF) deterrence actions/activities within the organization's operational area (OA)?

M22	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons/organizations for key leader engagement?
M23	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons/organizations for partner engagement?
M24	Yes/No	Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons/organizations for governance?
M25	Yes/No	Is counter threat finance (CTF) considered during the planning process for deterrence operations?
M26	Ratio	Counter threat finance (CTF) deterrence recommendations that have been enacted/resulted in the reduction of the flow of financial support to threat entities.
M27	Yes/No	Are counter threat finance (CTF) priorities represented at boards, centers, cells, and working groups?

OP 3.9 Conduct Target Validation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Produce and/or maintain the joint target list (JTL) and/or the restricted target list (RTL). Ensure all vetted candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensure compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement (ROE).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Unlike target vetting, all candidate targets go through the commander's target validation process before being added to a target list. Target validation ensures candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and ROE.

Candidate targets go through a target validation board or similar body and are validated by the target validation authority before being added to a target list. The joint target list (JTL) is a list of validated military targets. The restricted target list (RTL) is a list of validated military targets that have target engagement restrictions placed on them by a designated validation authority. Commands determine the need for target engagement restrictions, and when needed, they remove candidate targets from the candidate target list (CTL) and place validated targets on the JTL or RTL. Commands document restrictions placed on the engagement of a valid target and validation results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). They continually monitor and update targets on the JTL/RTL to reflect the latest intelligence, to include establishing and documenting, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date currency requirement for targets on JTL/RTL. This may involve validating targets for the global integrated target list (GITL). This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of targets on joint target list (JTL) that have validation results recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M2	Percent	Of validated targets that have been vetted by intelligence community (IC), if required.
M3	Percent	Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have validation results recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M4	Percent	Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have target engagement restrictions recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M5	Percent	Of targets on joint target list/restricted target list (JTL/RTL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the

		Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established intelligence cutoff date.
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OP 4 Provide Operational Sustainment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Provide requested and/or required logistics services.

References: JP 4-0, JP 1-0

Notes: The focus of sustainment in joint operations is to provide the joint force commander (JFC) with the means to enable freedom of action and endurance and extend operational reach within non-contested and contested environments. Effective sustainment determines the depth to which the joint force can conduct decisive operations; allowing the JFC to seize, retain and exploit the initiative. This task includes sustaining the tempo and the continuity of operations throughout a campaign or major operation. This task includes obtaining sustainment support from sources other than military Services and includes the following: host-nation support (HNS), logistics civil augmentation, Department of Defense (DoD) civilian support, and captured materiel.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To perform an assessment of all joint logistics functional areas.
M2	Hours	Since last assessment of joint logistics functional areas.
M3	Days	From request until requested item received in theater.
M4	Tons	Of backlogged support requirements.
M5	Percent	Of required logistics in place to support campaign.
M6	Days	Of supply in theater.

OP 4.1 Coordinate Ammunition and Equipment Supply

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Procure, distribute, maintain while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies.

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The joint logistician effectively integrates three functional capabilities within the supply core logistic capability: managing supplies and equipment, managing inventory, and managing supplier networks. Visibility of requirements/demands is critical for supplies and it requires communication and integration with other areas affecting the Department of Defense (DOD) supply chain, maintenance, and distribution. Specifically, supply demand planning involves the joint force operation planners, Service maintenance operations, and the distribution system to fully consider major components of the logistics pipeline beyond commodity stockpiles. Demand planning is accomplished in a collaborative environment to provide responsive supply operations. Another focus area critical to effective supply operations is the return and retrograde of equipment and supplies. Both demand planning and return and retrograde functions involve collaboration and execution by all three areas of the DOD supply chain.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order to determine availability of suitable munitions within theater.
M2	Days	After required date that replenishment stocks are delivered.
M3	Hours	To develop replenishment concept (after receipt of warning order).
M4	Percent	Of fire missions with munitions available on-schedule.
M5	Percent	Of high priority targets with preferred munitions available.
M6	Percent	Of major equipment shortfalls cause unit mission delays.
M7	Percent	Of minimum safety level of build up stocks maintained at staging areas.
M8	Percent	Of required reception and onward movement support available.

M9	Hours	To identify a source of supply and request transportation after notification of logistic shortfalls.
M10	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 4.2 Synchronize Fuel Supply

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2016

Description: Direct the integrated bulk petroleum supply chain to point of use in order to sustain theater operations.

References: JP 4-03, JP 4-01.5, Department of Defense 2016 Operational Energy Strategy, DoD Operational Energy Implementation Strategy Plan

Notes: Although bulk petroleum is a common item of support, it presents a significant logistic challenge in its movement, storage, and distribution. Providing forces with the right fuel, in the right place, and at the right time involves synchronizing activities, determining peacetime and wartime requirements, prioritizing delivery, contracting and allocating product, arranging for bulk storage, moving products forward to and within the theater, ensuring quality control, issuing and accounting for the fuel, and maintaining distribution equipment and facilities. Joint theater petroleum management is inclusive of military and commercially-based petroleum distribution. This task includes joint petroleum support planning; assessing joint operational area petroleum status; and obtaining, maintaining, and providing joint petroleum situational awareness (SA). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment. This task may include integrating alternative fuels into supply mix, expanding operational energy supply alternatives, making alternative solutions necessary, and anticipating potential environmental and other issues associated with fuel usage.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop replenishment concept (after receipt of warning order).
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M2	Gallons per day	Of fuel delivered to theater.
M3	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M4	Percent	Of fuel delivery and storage capacity available.
M5	Days	Supply of required fuel in place to support campaign.
M6	Days	Operational delay (due to fuel shortages).
M7	Percent	Of available host nation petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) replenishment and distribution assets integrated into operational planning.
M8	Percent	Of forecasted fuel actually consumed.
M9	Percent	Of planning reflect petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) concepts of operations.
M10	Percent	Of refueling capability available at time and place needed.
M11	Percent	Of total refueling assets available to support operational forces.
M12	Yes/No	Are alternative fuels integrated into supply planning?
M13	Yes/No	Are alternative fuels integrated into supply mix?
M14	Percent	Of alternative fuel deliveries.
M15	Yes/No	Are there expanded operational energy supply sources?
M16	Percent	Of local energy resources.

OP 4.3 Provide Equipment Maintenance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Oct-2023

Description: Execute an equipment maintenance strategy.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-02

Notes: The Services, as part of their Title 10, United States Code (USC), responsibilities, execute maintenance as a core logistic capability. To execute this responsibility, Services employ a maintenance strategy that supports the joint force commander (JFC) freedom of action through depot- and field-level maintenance to maintain the fleet readiness of units and capabilities. These levels of maintenance utilize various functional capabilities to achieve their goal. Maintenance is accomplished across the Department of Defense (DoD) at two levels: depot level (sustainment) and field level (intermediate and organizational).

Measures:

M1	Days	To develop maintenance concept and policies (after receipt of warning order).
M2	Hours	For maintenance facilities to be available in the rear area (after receipt of warning order).
M3	Percent	Of enemy material collected, classified, and properly disposed.
M4	Percent	Of damaged equipment salvaged.
M5	Percent	Of equipment failures successfully repaired.
M6	Percent	Of equipment repaired at appropriate level with evacuation to higher level.
M7	Percent	Of operations plans address collection, classification, and disposition of salvage.
M8	Percent	Of operations plans address collection, classification, and disposition of enemy material.
M9	Percent	Of support policies and procedures were completed prior to execution.
M10	Hours	To obtain needed parts for repairs.
M11	Hours	To obtain replacement parts.
M12	Hours	To repair equipment.
M13	Hours	To obtain replacement equipment.
M14	Yes/No	Equipment repaired within timelines written in applicable instruction.
M15	Percent	Of major components supplied from maintenance channels.

OP 4.4 Coordinate Force Strength

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate provision of trained personnel, units, and/or replacements.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-0

Notes: This task may also include providing personnel and health services support for campaigns, major operations, joint force headquarters (JFHQ) organizations, and joint security area (JSA) support. This task may also consider operational contract support (OCS) as part of the support force.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel replacement requirements not met.
M2	Percent	Of personnel support can be contracted.
M3	Percent	Of replacements adequately trained to perform assigned duties.
M4	Percent	Of units whose actual manning meets or exceeds authorized levels.
M5	Days	To identify personnel replacement requirements.
M6	Days	To obtain replacement personnel and assign to unit.
M7	Yes/No	Are the Time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) authorization requirements sourced prior to movement?

OP 4.4.1 Coordinate Field Services Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Provide requested and/or required field services and/or supplies.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-09

Notes: Support provided under this task includes food, water, personal welfare and comfort items; clothing and individual equipment; laundry, bath, and renovation; and mortuary affairs (MA) in the operational area (OA).

Measures:

M1	Days	To access to laundry and bath facilities.
M2	Days	To obtain delivery of mail to unit level.
M3	Days	Delay in search, recovery, identification, care, and evacuation or disposition of deceased personnel (due to lack of graves registration system, units).
M4	Percent	Of operations include establishment of mortuary collection points, field processing centers, personal effects depots, and United States (US) cemeteries in theater.
M5	Percent	Of personal daily water requirement being provided.
M6	Percent	Of personnel provided with required individual clothing and equipment.
M7	Percent	Of personnel receiving at least one hot meal per day.
M8	Months	To establish morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) facilities in protracted operation.
M9	Weeks	To establish joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO).
M10	Days	To establish the operational area's (OA) morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) policy (from recognition of need).

OP 4.4.1.1 Coordinate Logistic Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Provide requested and/or required logistics support capabilities.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Logistic services include many disparate activities that are highly scalable capabilities. Included in this area are food, water and ice, base camp, and hygiene services.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required field services for personnel provided by components in the operational area (OA).
M2	Percent	Of planned field services requirements provided in the operational area (OA).
M3	Percent	Of planned capacity of field services (bath and laundry) achieved in the operational area (OA).
M4	Percent	Of required production rate of potable water achieved in the operational area (OA).
M5	Percent	Personnel hospitalized for dehydration in the operational area (OA).
M6	Days	To estimate non-material support requirements for military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilian, qualifying contractor, and other personnel in the operational area (OA).
M7	Days	To coordinate bath and laundry operations with medical authorities.
M8	Hours	To rig equipment or supplies for airdrop in the operational area (OA).
M9	Days	To update field service requirements based on changes in theater population.
M10	Number	Of personnel that can be rigged for a single airdrop.
M11	Tons	Of equipment can be rigged for a single airdrop.

OP 4.4.1.2 Coordinate Mortuary Affairs (MA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Provide for the search, recovery, evacuation, temporary interment, disinterment, and/or contamination mitigation (if required) of deceased Department of Defense (DoD)-affiliated/-covered persons consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: In addition to the tasks described in the description, the combatant commands (CCMD) and Services provide Mortuary Affairs (MA) support across the competition continuum. This could include the following. Forces may operate MA processing points during military operations, to include mortuary affairs collection points (MACP), theater mortuary evacuation points (TMEP), mortuary affairs contaminated remains mitigation sites, temporary interment sites, and personal effects (PE) depots. Forces may prepare and coordinate the evacuation of human remains (via commercial support asset, as required) to the place designated by the person authorized to direct disposition of human remains. Forces may operate Department of Defense (DoD) mortuaries and preparation points worldwide for the preparation of human remains and coordination of final disposition; establish other mortuaries, if so directed. And, forces may collect, inventory, store, and process PE of deceased and missing DoD-affiliated or -covered persons; and upon the request of the Department of State (DOS), when approved by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the forces may perform the same for PE of United States (US) citizens and others; and when directed, the effects of contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), multinational partners, third-country, local national, and adversary personnel.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Accuracy in maintaining records of deceased/missing personnel in the operational area (OA).
M2	Percent	Accuracy in maintaining records of personal effects in the operational area (OA).
M3	Percent	Accuracy in processing personal effects of deceased/missing in the operational area (OA).
M4	Days	Delay in disposition of remains while awaiting decision on mortuary affairs (MA) policy.
M5	Percent	Of instances of release of identification of deceased/missing held up until next of kin (NOK) notified.

M6	Instances	Of release of identification of deceased/missing before next of kin (NOK) notified.
M7	Percent	Of operations include establishment of mortuary collection points, field processing centers, personal effects depots, and United States (US) cemeteries in theater.
M8	Percent	Of remains correctly identified.
M9	Percent	Of remains re-identified after disposition.
M10	Days	To coordinate transportation support to return remains to continental United States (CONUS).
M11	Days	To establish temporary interment facilities.
M12	Days	To identify remains at unit level.
M13	Days	To inter remains in temporary sites in the operation area (OA) (after recovery and identification).
M14	Days	To identify remains of recently deceased, unidentified personnel at theater mortuary evacuation point (TMEP).
M15	Percent	Of joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO) tasks included in planning.
M16	Days	To process remains from recovery through evacuation to the continental United States (CONUS).
M17	Days	To recover remains at end of firefight/battle.
M18	Months	To recover remains from temporary interment sites in the operational area (OA) and evacuate to the continental United States (CONUS) (after end of operations in theater).
M19	Months	To recover remains commencing at end of hostilities.
M20	Days	To search for, recover, identify, care for, and evacuate or inter deceased personnel (without graves registration

		units).
M21	Yes/No	Has chaplain support to conduct committal services at temporary Interment sites been coordinated?
M22	Yes/No	Has the commander been briefed on customs for care of the dead followed by various ethnic and religious groups?

OP 4.4.2 Provide Personnel Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Provide personnel service support (including administration, finance, and/or individual support).

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-83, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3141.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: Although each Service is responsible for the personnel services support of its forces, the combatant commander (CCDR) may determine that centralized servicing of some functions (e.g., mail, morale and welfare, recording personnel visibility data, and other appropriate areas) would be beneficial within the theater or designated operational area. The commander may assign responsibility for providing or coordinating support for all assigned personnel. This task may also include personnel services support to deploying and redeploying personnel.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish procedures with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for handling, treatment, and transfer of enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPW).
M2	Percent	Of military personnel receiving pay on-schedule.
M3	Percent	Of military personnel with access to morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) facilities.
M4	Percent	Of required aerial mail terminals and

		military post offices established within planned timelines.
M5	Percent	Of required component personnel services capabilities in place and operational.
M6	Days	To identify personnel replacement requirements (contingency planning).
M7	Days	To obtain replacement personnel.
M8	Days	To assign replacement personnel to unit.
M9	Days	To deploy financial personnel to area of responsibility (AOR).
M10	Percent	Of finance support provided to the deployed commander.
M11	Percent	Of financial customer service provided to deployed personnel.
M12	Percent	Of dependents receiving family support group network service.

OP 4.4.2.1 Coordinate Rotation Planning

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or coordinate procedures for the deployment, redeployment or movement of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and/or contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and to provide continued and uninterrupted personnel support for those individuals.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: Rotation planning covers military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). Rotation planning and policies are based on several factors, including the joint force mission, projected length of the operation, operational environment, requirements for personnel with unique or scarce occupational skills, authority limitations for recalled or mobilized personnel, and unit training and qualification requirements.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For rotation policy for deployment and
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		redeployment of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contractors to be established.
M2	Hours	To identify military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contractor employees replacement requirements.
M3	Daily	To obtain individual replacements, military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and contractor employees in the joint operations area (JOA) per joint force commander (JFC) request.
M4	Days	To establish a rotational replacement, deployment, or redeployment policy.
M5	Daily	To track rotation dates of individual augmentees assigned.

OP 4.4.2.2 Manage Personnel Accountability and Strength Reporting

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Coordinate procedures for joint personnel status reporting of military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and/or contractors (i.e., contractors authorized to accompany the force [CAAF]) assigned in an operation or operational area (OA) to meet daily situation report (SITREP) requirements.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: Service component commanders are responsible for maintaining accountability of their forces. The joint force headquarters manpower and personnel directorate (J-1) accomplishes joint strength reporting for the joint force commander (JFC) by combining daily Service component strength reports into the joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT). J-1s incorporate the JPERSTAT into the JFC daily situation report if the situation dictates. The J-1 ensures direct accountability for joint headquarters (HQ) personnel.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To determine status of arriving individual staff augmentees, military personnel, civilians, and units in an operational area (OA).
M2	Days	To determine personnel status (i.e., gain, loss, return to duty, and casualty reporting).
M3	Hours	To request strength reports for joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT) requirements.
M4	Daily	Submit joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT).

OP 4.4.3 Provide Health Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Perform, provide, or arrange services to promote, improve, conserve, and/or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: These services include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Health service support (HSS) promotes, improves, conserves, or restores health within a military system. HSS capabilities are employed across the competition continuum and include the ability to organize, train, and equip preceding deployment and enable the employment of physically fit personnel HSS. These capabilities span the operational environment from point of injury/illness to the appropriate capability of care. The purpose of HSS is to maintain the individual and group health needed to accomplish a military mission. The intent is to effectively and efficiently use medical capabilities and individual healthful practices to prevent and/or correct any human condition that would impair or preclude the joint force from achieving its objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Accountability of personnel entering the joint health service support (HSS) system.
M2	Percent	Of patients returned to duty (RTD) versus transported to definitive care facilities outside of the theater.
M3	Percent	Of patients who died of wounds (DOW).
M4	Patients/Day	The number of patients provided medical treatment.
M5	Minutes	From wounding or injury to receipt of stabilizing care.
M6	Hours	Turnaround time for medical lab serology and other technical lab testing results.
M7	Hours	To assess all medical protective actions and make recommendations upon notification of specific bio-agent.
M8	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces and civilian agencies in native language.
M9	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand social and religious customs and cultural sensitivities.

OP 4.4.3.1 Manage the Joint Blood Program

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Mar-2022

Description: Plan and/or coordinate the handling, storage, and distribution of blood products. Consolidate and forward resupply requirements as needed.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-33, JP 4-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: The Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO), under the supervision of the combatant command (CCMD) surgeon, should manage the joint blood program within areas of operation. The JBPO advises the combatant commander (CCDR) on theater blood management activities, which may include evaluating

blood product depots, blood transshipment centers, blood supply units, and coordinating with the Armed Services Blood Program Division to integrate personnel, equipment, and resource requirements within the CCDR's operation plans (OPLAN).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of compliance with Armed Services Blood Program (ASBP) Division published quota.
M2	Percent	Of blood units that are received at the Armed Services Whole Blood Processing Labs (ASWBPL) at prescribed times.
M3	Percent	Of blood reports received by prescribed timelines.
M4	Days	To coordinate the movement of blood.
M5	Percent	Of blood products or critical supplies in the areas of operations.
M6	Days	To establish an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) as required in the areas of operations..
M7	Days	To establish blood supply units in the areas of operation after the declared day on which a deployment operation begins.
M8	Days	Of days it takes to surge blood products based on an event and in support of a particular area.
M9	Percent	Of the number of blood product types discarded at prescribed times.
M10	Percent	Of all deployed First Responder Care (Role 1) capabilities, including point of injury care and evacuation teams supplied with Low Titer Group O Whole Blood (LTOWB).
M11	Percent	Of all deployed Role 2 (R2) surgical teams supplied with Low Titer Group O Whole Blood (LTOWB).
M12	Percent	Of all Role 3 (R3) supplied with Low Titer Group O Whole Blood and/or full component therapy.

OP 4.4.3.10 Provide Definitive Care

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Render health services to manage a patient's condition through a range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and/or rehabilitative care.

References: JP 4-02, DoDI 6025.13

Notes: Definitive care is rendered to conclusively manage a patient's condition and is usually delivered from or at military treatment facilities (MTF) in or outside the continental United States (CONUS). Definitive care includes all the capabilities embedded in health support, plus extraordinary preventive, restorative, and rehabilitative capabilities not existent in lesser capabilities of care. These additional capabilities give patients the maximum opportunity to enhance and sustain their performance, whether in recovery and rehabilitation, back on military duty, or as a civilian.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have personnel assigned to definitive care platforms completed required trauma education and training?
M2	Percent	Of assigned personnel who are clinically current and meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements.
M3	Days	To respond to surge events with adequate primary care, specialty care, nursing, ancillary services, and sustaining care.
M4	Yes/No	Are units/teams considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured?
M5	Yes/No	Are units/teams considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured?

OP 4.4.3.11 Conduct Patient Movement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Move sick, injured, wounded, or other persons to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-36, DoDD 6200.04, DoDI 6000.11

Notes: This may include the ability to integrate transportation; medical treatment; logistics (to include patient movement items [PMI]); medical regulating; and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence. Movement may be inter-theater or intra-theater. This task requires coordination with the applicable United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and its Global Patient Movement Integration Cell. This task may include advanced staging and/or hospitalization, mission adjustable en route care, and globally directed management out of or between areas of responsibility (AOR).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have units/personnel assigned to intra-theater patient movement platforms completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period and are considered capable of meeting this requirement?
M2	Percent	Of available personnel assigned to an intra-theater patient movement platform who have completed specialty skills education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period.
M3	Percent	Of en route care providers who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements and able to provide en route care.
M4	Yes/No	Are units/evacuation elements considered capable of meeting patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy?
M5	Yes/No	Are units/evacuation elements

		considered capable of meeting alert-to-launch timelines?
M6	Percent	Of contracted patient movement missions conducted within patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy.
M7	Yes/No	Are units considered capable of executing intra-theater patient movement in a contested communications environment?
M8	Percent	Of available personnel assigned to a patient staging platform who have completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period.
M9	Percent	Of available personnel assigned to patient staging platforms who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements.
M10	Yes/No	Have units/personnel assigned to aeromedical evacuation (AE) platforms completed required education and training (including specialty skills and trauma training) prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period and are considered capable of meeting this requirement?
M11	Percent	Of en route care providers who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements, and able to provide en route care.
M12	Hours	Time elapsed from arrival in the area of operations (AO) until the unit is ready to provide expeditionary patient staging.
M13	Hours	Time elapsed from arrival in the area of operations (AO) until the unit is ready

		to interface with aeromedical evacuation (AE) system to support the reception, dispersion, and reporting of casualties.
M14	Percent	Of contracted patient movement missions conducted within patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy.
M15	Yes/No	Are units considered capable of executing inter-theater patient movement in a contested communications environment?

OP 4.4.3.12 Coordinate Deployment Health Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Provide health services to assess, promote, improve, and/or conserve the mental or physical well-being of personnel.

References: JP 4-02, DoDI 6490.03

Notes: This task enables individual medical readiness through pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment health support. This may include enhancing and maintaining physiological and psychological health. This may also involve deployment health surveillance.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of providing deployment health support (to include physicals, suitability screenings, and periodic health assessments (PHAs), etc.) and care, ensuring Service members are fit for duty?
M2	Percent	Of personnel slated for deployment that are current on individual medical readiness (IMR) elements (periodic health assessment, dental readiness,

		immunizations status, individual medical equipment, medical readiness laboratory tests) and who do not have a mobility restricting medical condition.
M3	Percent	Of personnel slated for deployment who do not have a mobility restricting condition but do have unmet individual medical readiness (IMR) requirements that could be resolved within stated deployment timelines.
M4	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of providing medical Personnel Reliability Assurance Program (PRAP) and Presidential Support Program documentation and notification?

OP 4.4.3.2 Manage Medical Evacuation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Organize and/or control the medical evacuation system.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-02, JP 3-36, DoDI 6000.11

Notes: This task includes coordinating and managing the flow of patients to medical facilities within the area of responsibility (AOR) or for inter-theater patient movement. It also includes the coordination between the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and its Global Patient Movement Integration Cell. This task considers medical evacuation of contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of Global Patient Movement Integration Cell-generated plans and schedules modified to meet requirements of the operational area (OA).
M2	Days	To establish joint patient movement

		requirements center in the operational area (OA).
M3	Hours	To formulate and recommend patient movement policy, to include contaminated casualties.
M4	Days	To initially coordinate patient movement activities among components.
M5	Days	To initially coordinate patient movement activities between the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and Global Patient Movement Integration Cell.
M6	Percent	Of patient movement missions delayed due to non-availability of airframes or medical transport teams.

OP 4.4.3.3 Manage Health Services Resources

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Provide medical resources to enable effective and/or consistent treatment of wounded, injured, or sick personnel so as to return to full duty or evacuate from an operational area (OA).

References: JP 4-02

Notes: These resources are required to provide capabilities that span the operational environment (OE) from point of injury/illness to the appropriate capability of care.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required medical supplies on hand at deployed medical treatment facility(s) (MTF).
M2	Percent	Of civilian internees assisted by joint force medical units.
M3	Percent	Of displaced persons (DP) assisted by joint force medical units.

M4	Percent	Of enemy prisoners of war (EPW) assisted by joint force medical units.
M5	Percent	Of injured or incapacitated personnel returned to duty.
M6	Percent	Of personnel admitted to a medical treatment facility (MTF) on a given day remain at MTF until returned to duty (RTD).
M7	Percent	Of personnel incapacitated by noncombatant injuries and illness.
M8	Percent	Of required patient bed spaces actually available.
M9	Percent	Of United States (US) national private citizens needing emergency medical assistance and receiving it.
M10	Hour	To establish liaison between joint force surgeon and joint force component surgeons.
M11	Days	To expand medical treatment facilities (MTF) to full capacity.
M12	Days	To publish estimates of medical sustainment and anticipated resupply requirements (after arrival of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) medical staff).

OP 4.4.3.4 Mitigate Health Threats

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Control and/or respond to adversary, occupational and/or environmental threats to the health of the force.

References: JP 4-02, DoDI 6055.01, DoDI 6055.05, DoDI 6055.08

Notes: This task may encompass monitoring the health and safety of populations at risk, assessing human and animal disease effects, predicting the effects of environment, and implementing required individual and collective protection, and remediation measures to protect human and military working animal health. This also may include preventive medicine, public health, health surveillance, and health risk assessments.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of providing initial public health, occupational, environmental, disease assessments, and environmental health site assessments for deployed forces as well as surveillance, intervention, and abatement at the employed location?
M2	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of conducting environmental health risk and occupational health hazard assessments as well as environmental health site assessments for deployed forces?
M3	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel trained to accomplish these functions considered capable of sustaining continuous monitoring and developing force health protection measures/ risk-reducing activities?
M4	Percent	Surveillance products produced by the Defense Health Agency (DHA) Armed Forces Health Surveillance Division (AFHSD) that meet timeliness and content requirements of combatant commands (CCMD).
M5	Percent	Surveillance activities funded by Armed Forces Health Surveillance Division (AFHSD) that support execution of the combatant command (CCMD) campaign plan (CCP) and align with the CCMD infectious disease priority list.

OP 4.4.3.5 Provide Medical Logistics (MEDLOG)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Provide medical logistics (MEDLOG) services and/or materiel (to include class VIIIA and class VIIIB MEDLOG services) to the joint force.

References: JP 4-02, JP 3-29, JP 4-0

Notes: Task may include in-garrison and expeditionary activities to develop and sustain shared medical logistics (MEDLOG) situational awareness, to synchronize the provision of integrated MEDLOG capabilities, and to provide MEDLOG support (e.g., medical supplies [to include cold chain and controlled chain requirements], medical equipment, medical maintenance, biomedical repair, blood, plasma, optical, medical facilities, medical services, and/or medical contracting).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of providing in-place and mobile blood donor and/or blood and plasma processing capability (e.g. blood collections, transportation, resupply etc.)?
M2	Days	To respond to surge events with adequate medical logistics (MEDLOG) support.
M3	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of providing increased support to the theater lead agent for medical materiel (TLAMM)? This includes medical logistics (MEDLOG) leadership, materiel management, supply distribution, and biomedical equipment maintenance support.
M4	Percent	Of closed medical equipment maintenance and repair work orders for assigned deployable assets.
M5	Hours	To establish reach-back and theater lead agent for medical materiel (TLAMM) accounts, once deployed, for obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, equipment, and materiel from organizations that are not forward-deployed.
M6	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel

		considered capable of directing medical supply and maintenance operations?
M7	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File national stock numbers (NSN) common to two Services.
M8	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File national stock numbers (NSN) common to three Services.
M9	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File national stock numbers (NSN) common to five Services.
M10	Percent	Of rotary wing and ground ambulance en route care line items cataloged by theater lead agent for medical materiel (TLAMM), linked to national stock numbers (NSN), associated NSNs, TLAMM item identification numbers, or part numbers contained in Service assemblages.
M11	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of processing requests and supplies to meet required delivery dates?

OP 4.4.3.6 Conduct Health Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Use health capabilities in military-to-military, military-to-civilian, or multilateral activities to establish, reconstitute, maintain, assist, or improve capabilities or capacities of an allied or partner nation's (PN) military health system or civilian health sector.

References: **JP 4-02**, JP 3-20, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-57

Notes: This task may include medically related foreign engagement activities by the Department of Defense (DoD) with the armed forces, civilian authorities, and other agencies of partner nations (PN) and allies. This may include non-governmental or civil organizations. These activities may include humanitarian assistance, foreign disaster relief, and civic assistance missions that may promote PN stability and security, build PN trust and confidence, build the

PN's or DoD's health capacity, enhance interoperability, and enhance United States (US) visibility, influence, or access. This may also include activities that improve global health security, including, but not limited to, biosurveillance, research and training activities, and cooperative threat reduction programs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have units/assigned personnel completed required training and are considered current (to include language and cultural training) and able to execute assigned missions in accordance with combatant command (CCMD) requirements?
M2	Yes/No	Are relationships and agreements in place with the United States (US) Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners, and the host nation?
M3	Yes/No	Are information sharing agreements in place with relevant United States (US) Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners, and the host nation?
M4	Yes/No	Are unit communications equipment compatible with mission partners and the host nation?

OP 4.4.3.7 Integrate Health Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Organize and/or synchronize medical operations and medical resources (units, materiel, supplies, personnel, and/or equipment).

References: JP 4-02, JP 2-0

Notes: Task enables unity of medical effort. Task may include joint processes and tools that facilitate medical communication, collaboration, and coordination as well as a common operating picture of health service capabilities, capacities, and threats that enable real time joint force commander (JFC) decisions. This may include systems that are integrated with other Department of Defense (DoD) and interagency systems. Task may also include provision of medical intelligence, joint medical planning, and access to

electronic health records or other pertinent data to assess disease and injury trends.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of planning and directing medical operations and synchronizing medical resources?
M2	Hours	Elapsed from medical units/assigned personnel arriving in the operational area (OA) until command and control (C2) is established across the deployed medical elements.
M3	Yes/No	Are units/assigned personnel considered capable of exchanging information and providing situational awareness and data across geographic and organizational boundaries?
M4	Percent	Assessments, during Phase 0, of key host nation (HN) medical treatment facilities providing emergency care for United States (US) forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days of requests for information.
M5	Percent	Assessments, during Phase 0, of host nation (HN) first responder capabilities providing emergency care for United States (US) forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days of requests for information.
M6	Yes/No	Do units have real-time, reliable, bidirectional access to electronic health records and other pertinent data across geographic and organizational boundaries?

OP 4.4.3.8 Provide Forward Resuscitative Care

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 25-Jul-2022

Description: Provide essential forward resuscitative care and/or damage control surgery.

References: JP 4-02, DoDI 1322.24

Notes: This includes actions to reduce the threat of loss or life/limb/eyesight and suffering for wounded, ill, and injured. This may include stabilizing wounded, ill, and injured in preparation for transportation to higher capability medical treatment facilities (MTF). An operational setting is deployed First Responder Care (Role 1) environments and throughout the continuum of care. Hemorrhage is the most common mechanism of death in battlefield casualties with potentially survivable injuries. Early blood product transfusion saves lives among combat casualties. Transfusion of blood products within about 30 minutes of casualty wounding improves survival from hemorrhagic shock, while blood transfused later does not. When compared to blood component therapy, fresh whole blood (FWB) transfusion improves outcomes in military settings. FWB, preferably drawn from prescreened low titer group O donors, is not Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved due to necessary limitations in donor screening and transfusion-transmitted-disease testing.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of providers assigned to forward resuscitative or surgical teams who have completed Emergency War Surgery course (EWSC)-specialty specific within 3 years. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M2	Percent	Of providers/nurses assigned to forward resuscitative or surgical teams who have completed Advanced Trauma Life Support/Trauma Nursing Core Course within 4 years. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M3	Percent	Of all assigned personnel who have completed the appropriate role-based tier of Tactical Combat Casualty Care standardized training as outlined by each Secretary of a Military Department. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M4	Percent	Of assigned personnel who achieve the knowledge, skills and abilities (KSA) threshold for their specialty. >90%

		green, 70-89% amber, <69% red
M5	Percent	Of units/teams who have completed Role 1 or Role 2 trauma capability verification with assigned Trauma Medical Director after arrival in theater. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M6	Percent	Of all deploying military personnel who undergo walking blood bank (WBB) prescreen laboratory testing for transfusion-transmitted disease within 120 days prior to deployment.>90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M7	Percent	Of deploying military personnel who are blood group O who undergo anti-A/anti-B antibody titer testing within 120 days prior to deployment. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M8	Percent	Of all deployed medical units, medical first responders through role 3, including patient movement capabilities, who are logistically supported to conduct a walking blood bank (i.e. screen donors, collect fresh whole blood (FWB) from designated donors). >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M9	Percent	Of all unit medical personnel current in unit's skill sustainment plan for warm fresh whole blood collection and transfusion. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M10	Percent	Of unit personnel who have participated in a WBB exercise within the past year. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M11	Percent	Of casualties with hemorrhagic shock (severe mechanism of injury plus systolic blood pressure 120, or heart rate/systolic blood pressure >0.9) who receive a blood product as the initial

		resuscitation fluid. >90% green, 75-89% amber, <74% red
M12	Minutes	To first blood product transfusion for casualties with hemorrhagic shock (severe mechanism of injury plus systolic blood pressure 120, or heart rate/systolic blood pressure >0.9). Goal: transfuse within 30 minutes of casualty wounding. 60 min red
M13	Yes/No	Were there any potentially preventable and preventable deaths in the deployed setting associated with hemorrhage as the mechanism of death?

OP 4.4.3.9 Provide Theater Hospitalization

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Oct-2023

Description: Provide health services to repair, restore, stabilize, or rehabilitate wounded, ill, and injured personnel.

References: JP 4-02, DoDD 6200.04

Notes: Theater hospitalization delivers health support required to medically sustain forces in the combatant commander's (CCDR) area of responsibility (AOR) and ancillary capabilities. A Role 3 theater hospital is a military treatment facility (MTF) staffed and equipped to provide care to all categories of patients, including resuscitation, initial wound surgery, damage control surgery, and postoperative treatment. These activities ensure wounded, ill, and injured are expeditiously returned to duty or evacuated to definitive care to maximize survival rates and minimize potentially preventable morbidity. This capability may include dental care.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have personnel assigned to perform theater hospital functions completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period?
M2	Percent	Of assigned personnel who are

		clinically current and meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements.
M3	Hours	Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the operational area (OA) until they are able to provide primary care at the theater hospital or to a stand-alone outpatient platform.
M4	Hours	Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the operational area (OA) until they are able to provide comprehensive specialty treatment and ancillary services (e.g., dental; ear, nose and throat; gynecology; ophthalmology; neurology; radiology; urology; oral and maxillofacial surgery; mental health; etc.) at the theater hospital or a stand-alone outpatient platform.
M5	Yes/No	Are units/teams considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured personnel?
M6	Yes/No	Are units/teams considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured personnel?

OP 4.4.4 Reconstitute Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-May-2022

Description: Return combat/operationally-attrited units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and availability of resources.

References: JP 3-35, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-14, JP 3-36, JP 3-41, JP 4-0, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-02, JP 4-09

Notes: Reconstitution includes two types of activities: reorganization and regeneration. Reconstitution is primarily discussed in joint doctrine by type of force (air, land, or maritime); type of operation; or the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response.

Measures:

M1	Days	Necessary to reconstitute combat-attrited unit.
M2	Percent	Of reorganized/regenerated organizational personnel fully trained and qualified.
M3	Percent	Of salvage and battle damage repair conducted with in-theater forces.

OP 4.4.5 Train Joint Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Train replacement units, identify trained replacement units, and/or forward identified training shortfalls for resolution.

References: JP 3-33, JP 1-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 4-05, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: Units are reconstituted, reorganized, or regenerated to a level of training, manning, and equipment based upon the availability of resources. This activity includes training assistance for friendly nations and groups. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	For unit to begin training (upon arrival in theater).
M2	Percent	Of mission-essential task list (METL) on which unit is proficient.
M3	Hours	To establish required training program (from mission change).
M4	Months	Since commander's joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) last updated.
M5	Hours	To submit first crisis action status reports after unit notification.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to training

		joint forces and personnel.
M7	Days	For replacements and units to achieve minimum required proficiency.
M8	Percent	Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks trained to standard under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in training joint forces and personnel.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to train joint forces and personnel.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to train joint forces and personnel.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to train joint forces and personnel.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to train joint forces and personnel.
M15	Yes/No	Are mission-essential activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups used to train joint forces and personnel?
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to train joint forces and personnel.
M17	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-essential activities used to

		train joint forces and personnel.
M18	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-essential activities used to train joint forces and personnel.
M19	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to train joint forces and personnel?
M20	Percent	Of education focused on mission-essential activities used to train joint forces and personnel.
M21	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M22	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M23	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M24	Number	Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language.

OP 4.4.6 Integrate Religious Support (RS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Integrate the chaplain-facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the fallen, crisis intervention, and/or advice to the commander on ethical and moral issues, and morale.

References: JP 3-83, JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include but not be limited to planning and guidance for the provision and facilitation of worship, religious counseling services, and pastoral support. Religious support (RS) may also include care, counseling, and coaching which attend to personal and relational needs.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of authorized chaplain assistants/religious program specialists (RP) assigned and present for duty.
M2	Percent	Of military locations provided religious support (RS).
M3	Percent	Of authorized chaplains assigned and present for duty.
M4	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) for civilian internees coordinated?
M5	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) for enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPW) coordinated?
M6	Yes/No	Are hospitalized casualties receiving religious support (RS)?
M7	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) in a mass casualty event coordinated?
M8	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with nongovernmental organizations (NGO)?
M9	Percent	Of requested short term seasonal religious support (RS) needs met.
M10	Percent	Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled.
M11	Percent	Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IA) filled.
M12	Time	To respond to commander's request for information (RFI) on religious matters.
M13	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated with higher headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M14	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M15	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M16	Yes/No	Do plans have religious support appendices or annexes?
M17	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing

		liaison relationships with multinational/coalition/allied forces?
M18	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with intergovernmental organizations?
M19	Yes/No	Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with interagency organizations?
M20	Percent	Of required high demand/low density chaplains assigned and present for duty.
M21	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated through appropriate boards, centers, cells, and working groups?
M22	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate boards, centers, cells, and working groups?
M23	Yes/No	Are lay leaders/worship leaders/distinctive faith group leaders available for accommodation of faith groups?
M24	Days	Since last chaplain visit to isolated location or unit.

OP 4.4.7 Provide Legal Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Nov-2021

Description: Advise joint task force (JTF) commanders, component commanders, and staffs on civil, acquisition, fiscal, military, international, and operational law issues. Provide personal legal assistance to authorized clients, including foreign criminal jurisdiction support; investigate and process claims; review and provide advice concerning rules of engagement (ROE)/rules for the use of force (RUF), support of allies, status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs), applicable international agreements, and the law of armed conflict; review operation plans; and ensure the effective use of legal personnel and resources.

References: JP 3-84, JP 3-33, CJCSI 5810.01 series

Notes: This task includes overseeing administration of military justice, international law, operations law, environmental law, intelligence law,

battlefield acquisition, claims by and against the United States, and advice on detention and handling of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of deployable units with appropriate legal personnel.
M2	Percent	Of actions delayed by lack of available legal personnel expertise.
M3	Yes/No	Nonjudicial punishment actions complete within standards set by instruction.
M4	Yes/No	Courts-martial actions complete within standards set by instruction.
M5	Yes/No	Administrative discharge actions complete within standards set by instruction.
M6	Yes/No	Claims actions complete within standards set by instruction.
M7	Hours	To provide legal review of contingency acquisition action.
M8	Hours	To provide legal review on fiscal law issue pertaining to funding for contingency operations.
M9	Days	To obtain legal services upon request.
M10	Hours	To provide legal review of proposed host-nation support (HNS) agreement or modification.
M11	Days	For review of civil affairs (CA) plan by competent legal authority.
M12	Hours	To provide legal advice/solution(s) to legal issue(s).
M13	Yes/No	Are procedures established and disseminated by the joint staff to report suspected law of armed conflict (LOAC) violations in accordance with (IAW) DOD/Service Regulations.
M14	Days	To conduct rules of engagement (ROE) training for all staff personnel.
M15	Hours	To establish legal representation on a ROE cell during crisis action planning.
M16	Hours	To staff ROE change submissions

		before presentation to commander.
M17	Percent	Of proposed targets reviewed by competent legal authority for compliance with LOAC, restricted target lists, and ROE before incorporation in the ATO or execution as a TST.
M18	Yes/No	Are plans, branches, and sequels reviewed for legal sufficiency before a proposed course of action (COA) is adopted.
M19	Instances	Of information operations (IO) planning conducted without legal guidance available.
M20	Percent	Of legal advice citing authoritative reference (statute, regulation, policy, etc.).

OP 4.5 Manage Logistic Services

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jul-2019

Description: Distribute and maintain the flow of stocks and provision of services (supply, maintenance, general engineering, logistics services, and personnel).

References: JP 4-09, JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-03

Notes: Timely distribution of stocks includes all classes of supply in large quantities, as well as supply services (property accountability, disposition services, and supply support activities) and infrastructure development. This task may be applicable to forces using joint multinational, or contractor support transportation means (over ground, air, and sea lines of communication) in support of subordinate campaigns, major operations and normal support operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of ammo availability compared to requirements.
M2	Percent	Of required support material distributed at time and place required.

M3	Percent	Of supplies available compared to requirements.
M4	Percent	Of total fuel available compared to requirements.
M5	Percent	Of operational energy capable of being delivered to transportation units in support of the selected TRANSCOM COA

OP 4.5.1 Facilitate Required Movements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Nov-2019

Description: Move personnel, equipment, and supplies to sustain campaigns and/or major operations.

References: JP 4-01, JP 4-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes transportation mode operations, movement management and control, terminal operations, and joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) and in-transit visibility (ITV). This task includes actions of the joint movement center (JMC). Transportation mode operations include moving cargo, equipment, and personnel by various modes of transport and providing transport resources in support of campaigns and major operations. Also, movement management and control, although inherent to movement services, is a command and control (C2) activity. The task also involves coordinating for transportation resources and capabilities (military (organic), commercial (non-organic), and host nation)) for movement of forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Allowable cabin load (ACL) filled for in-theater airlift sorties (not including staging and backhaul).
M2	Hours	For joint movement center (JMC) to begin operation (upon arrival in-theater).
M3	Percent	Of airfields with required material handling equipment (MHE).
M4	Percent	Of in-theater airlift sorties (not including staging and backhaul) flying at 90 percent allowable cabin load

		(ACL) or better.
M5	Percent	Of landing zone(s) (LZs) with required material handling equipment (MHE).
M6	Percent	Of scheduled transport movements accomplished on-schedule.
M7	Ton miles	Of supplies and equipment transported per day.
M8	PAX/day	Transported in support of operations.
M9	Hours	To provide the joint movement center (JMC) initial requirements after arrival in-theater.
M10	Days	To published an accurate time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL) not later than validation suspense date.
M11	Percent	Of supply and equipment moved per day that have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M12	Percent	Of supplies and equipment moved arrived by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M13	Percent	Of passengers (PAX) moved arrive by required delivery date (RDD).
M14	Number	Of personnel able to understand transportation infrastructure capabilities and limitations.
M15	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 4.5.1.1 DELETED Perform Contract Support Integration

OP 4.5.1.2 DELETED Develop Contracting Requirements

OP 4.5.1.3 Organize Contracting Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2025

Description: Organize and/or leverage theater support contracting activities.

References: JP 4-10, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), DoDD 3000.16, DoDI 3020.41, DoDI 3020.50

Notes: The joint equities of this task may apply to planning for contracting support organizational constructs and coordinating common contracting actions. Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies also apply to this task. The combatant command's (CCMD) operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC), in coordination with the senior contracting official, advises the commander's logistics procurement support board (CLPSB) or other appropriate cross functional organizations to help determine the best contracting support organizational option(s) for the region, area of operations (AO), or operational area (OA). Conducting OCS may also involve addressing vendor threat mitigation (VTM)-related issues in cooperation with other staff entities (e.g., J-2, J-3, J-4, contracting support organizations) to identify and mitigate threats posed by vendors supporting operations. VTM leverages all-source information and combatant commander (CCDR) guidance to identify potential threats from vendors supporting adversaries and using applicable authorities to manage the associated risk.

Measures:

M1	Days	To support the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC) with development of the annex W of the campaign plan, concept plan (CONPLAN), operation plan (OPLAN), operations order (OPORD), and fragmentary order (FRAGO).
M2	Hours	To use the estimate of contracted support requirements to determine the best contracting support organizational options for the region, area of responsibility (AOR), or operational area (OA).
M3	Days	To coordinate mission support with multiple heads of contracting activities (HCA) to support a single mission.

M4	Hours	To identify the tasks to be performed of the lead Service for contracting coordination (LSCC).
M5	Hours	To identify the tasks to be performed of the lead Service for contracting (LSC).
M6	Hours	To identify the tasks to be performed of the joint theater support contracting command (JTSCC).
M7	Hours	To identify manpower requirements to support the contracting support effort.
M8	Yes/No	Was a task analysis conducted to support the designated contracting support organizational construct(s)?
M9	Days	To assist in developing a joint manning document (JMD) for the lead Service for contracting (LSC) or joint theater support contracting command (JTSCC).
M10	Hours	To assist in developing a contracting support requirement flow process.
M11	Hours	To establish the joint contracting support board (JCSB) on the command battle rhythm.
M12	Days	To prepare the joint contracting support board (JCSB) standing operating procedure (SOP) or charter.
M13	Hours	To determine the appropriate external or theater contracting support mechanism upon receipt of a requirement.
M14	Hours	To provide theater business clearance (TBC) and contractor management recommendations to the operational contract support (OCS) integration cell (OCSIC).
M15	Hours	To determine roles and responsibilities for gathering and sharing market intelligence.
M16	Hours	To determine the critical elements of the joint contracting support board (JCSB) charter that should be

		published in an official fragmentary order (FRAGO).
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OP 4.5.1.5 DELETED Perform Contract Closeout

OP 4.5.2 Supply Operational Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Provide all classes of supply, geospatial information and services (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy), water, and/or related services for sustaining operational forces throughout a campaign or major operation in the quantities and at the time and place needed.

References: JP 4-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes requesting, receiving, producing, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating, and issuing the necessary supplies and services. It also includes building up the necessary stock levels in staging areas for conducting the campaign and collecting, providing, and processing in-transit visibility (ITV) data. Joint force commanders (JFC) may have to sustain operational forces in contested environments.

Measures:

M1	Days	To develop concept of replenishment requirements (after receipt of warning order).
M2	Days	In advance of shortfalls, constraint identified.
M3	Percent	Of replenishment stocks delivered to customer in theater by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination).
M4	Percent	Of shortfalls in supply have acceptable alternatives.
M5	Percent	Of required supplies delivered.
M6	Percent	Of required reception and onward movement support available at time and place required.
M7	Percent	Of required supplies assured to be

		available when and where needed.
M8	Days	Of supplies stockpiled to support campaign.
M9	Days	Of sustainment supply supported by available facilities.
M10	Tons/Day	Supplies delivered to operational forces.
M11	Days	To achieve time-phased operating and safety levels (of supply).
M12	Percent	Of priority one geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M13	Percent	Of priority two geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M14	Percent	Of priority three geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s).
M15	Days	Between request for supplies and equipment and receipt.
M16	Days	To process receipts (receipt processing time).
M17	Percent	Of requested supplies and equipment received by required delivery date (RDD).
M18	Percent	Of supplies and equipment at staging areas that have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M19	Days	Between submission of request for procurement of supplies and equipment and receipt by the customer.
M20	Hours	To process procurement receipts (procurement processing time).
M21	Percent	Of requested procurement for supplies and equipment are received by required delivery date (RDD).
M22	Feet	Of storage space available.
M23	Percent	Of supplies and equipment procured have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M24	Percent	Of required storage capacity is

		available.
M25	Percent	Of inventory accuracy and accountability for materiel stored in staging areas.

OP 4.5.3 DELETED Recommend Evacuation Policy and Procedures

OP 4.5.4 Coordinate Recovery and Salvage

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate recovery and/or salvage of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned allied or enemy material ashore and/or at sea.

References: JP 4-18, JP 3-02, JP 3-32, JP 4-0

Notes: This task includes monitoring and managing recovered material from initial identification to disposal, disposition, or repair within the operational area (OA). These activities also include disposal and movement of hazardous waste and material.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of total losses, items recovered.
M2	Percent	Of items of hazardous material that cannot be processed in accordance with appropriate regulations.
M3	Weeks	To appropriately dispose of hazardous material.
M4	Percent	Of items recovered salvaged for further use.
M5	Percent	Of items returned to rear areas for additional salvage work.
M6	Percent	Of increase in combat capability.
M7	Weeks	To conduct salvage.
M8	Percent	Of total material disposed of contains hazardous material (i.e., requires hazardous processing).
M9	Percent	Of items requiring decontamination.

OP 4.6 Build Sustainment Bases

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Build and/or maintain principal and/or supplementary bases of support for sustainment.

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-10, JP 4-0, JP 4-04

Notes: Engineers contribute to logistics operations by constructing and upgrading logistics bases, troop beddown facilities, airfields, ports, and main supply routes (MSR). Engineers at all levels construct, maintain, and repair facilities for receiving, storing, and distributing all classes of supply and supporting all other logistic functions, including hazardous materials management facilities. In some operational areas (OA), peacetime construction and host nation (HN) agreements provide extensive facilities. In less-developed areas with no preexisting logistic facilities, adapting and converting commercial property to military use or constructing new facilities may be required. The location and type of base is determined by the combatant commander (CCDR). This task also includes coordinating common administrative and inter-Service support for the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support normal or contingency operations from a garrison base to the establishment of an expeditionary base in an austere environment. It may include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. The lead or dominant Service component assigned by the CCDR provides common servicing or cross servicing (reimbursable or otherwise) as required.

Measures:

M1	Days	Between arrival of building supplies and equipment and construction of sustainment facilities.
M2	Percent	Of facilities adequately maintained.
M3	Percent	Of overall cargo and equipment deliveries accommodated by sustainment base.
M4	Square Feet/Day	Of permanent facilities emplaced or constructed.
M5	Percent	Of required installation throughput capacity available at execution.
M6	Percent	Of supplies under weatherproof cover

		at sustainment bases.
M7	Square Feet/Day	Of temporary facilities emplaced or constructed.
M8	Days	To complete construction of sustainment facilities.
M9	Days	To initiate construction of facilities (from final project approval and authorization).
M10	Percent	Of facilities hardened against chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M11	Hours	To validate asset requests.
M12	Days	To have assets at requested location.
M13	Days	To have bases identified in operation plan (OPLAN) operational.

OP 4.6.1 DELETED Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases

OP 4.6.2 Provide General Engineering

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Provide infrastructure and/or modify, maintain, and/or protect the physical environment.

References: JP 3-34, JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-09, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: General engineering operations vary by type and level of effort depending on the type of operation conducted and the conditions within the competition continuum. This task includes horizontal and vertical construction, but also encompasses numerous specialized capabilities. This activity may include the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases; restoring rear areas to include sustainment infrastructure, such as repair of water supply and sewage treatment structures; sustaining lines of communications (LOC); supporting construction; and acquiring or producing construction material. Environmental protection and restoration will be accomplished in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) environmental policy, status-of-forces-agreement (SOFA), international treaties, and other

binding guidance to which the United States Government (USG) is a party. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of supplies under weatherproof cover.
M2	Percent	Of tasks correctly assigned (correct engineers/location/time).
M3	Percent	Of maintenance facilities protected from elements.
M4	Days	To restore seaport of debarkation (SPOD) to handle required shipping.
M5	Days	To reestablish damaged lines of communications (LOC).
M6	Days	To restore essential utilities in rear areas.
M7	Days	To restore aerial port of debarkation (APOD) to handle required shipping.
M8	Days	To construct field hospital after forces identified and marshaled.
M9	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces and civilian agencies in native language.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language.

OP 4.6.3 DELETED Expand Throughput Capacity of Ports of Debarkation (PODs)

OP 4.6.4 Provide Law Enforcement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Enforce military law and order.

References: JP 3-10, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This task may be performed in support of operational-level commander's campaigns and major operations. This task may provide specialized technical, forensic, and/or polygraph support to resolve criminal issues or to investigate acts of sabotage and subversion which impact on the ability of the forces to perform their mission. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Instances/Week	Involving off-duty United States (US) military personnel that involve alcohol or drugs.
M2	Instances/Week	Of accidents involving military vehicles.
M3	Instances/Week	Of crimes reported.
M4	Percent	Of crimes/incidents resolved within 30 days.
M5	Percent	Of felony cases cleared within first month.
M6	Percent	Of requests for rail and road movement escorts met.
M7	Percent	Of security units performing in secondary role as infantry.
M8	Percent	Of security force (SF) requirement available to meet operational needs.
M9	Instances	Of law and order incidents not covered by existing/established policy/standard operating procedure (SOP).
M10	Percent	Article 5 Tribunals held within 30 days of initial detention.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide law enforcement and prisoner control.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to law enforcement and

		prisoner control.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing law enforcement and prisoner control.
M14	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to law enforcement and prisoner control.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing law enforcement and prisoner control.
M16	Number	Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M19	Number	Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language.

OP 4.6.4.1 DELETED Manage Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Reporting

OP 4.6.5 Provide Real Estate Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Coordinate the planning, acquisition, management, and/or disposal of land and facilities.

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-10, JP 3-80, JP 4-0

Notes: Real estate operations involve planning, acquisition, management, and disposal of land and facilities to support joint operations. General engineering encompasses real estate management from acquisition of real property to final turnover of land and facilities upon completion of an operation. Combatant commanders (CCDR) are responsible for coordination of real estate requirements within the theater. CCDRs resolve conflicting requirements for additional real estate and incompatible use of existing real estate. The Services are normally responsible for facility acquisition funding and support.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of change in quality of local environmental conditions from joint force solid and liquid waste management.
M2	Percent	Of commercial price paid for real estate transaction.
M3	Percent	Of difference between market value of real estate and cost paid by United States (US) forces.
M4	Percent	Of real estate/real property acquired by lease or host-nation donation versus short term rental.
M5	Percent	Of real estate/real property assets acquired to support operational campaign later found to be unsuitable or inappropriate to original purpose.
M6	Percent	Of records and titles for real estate acquired by joint force cleared by end of joint force operation.
M7	Percent	Of Service components with authority to conduct real estate transactions.
M8	Days	To coordinate (within joint force headquarters [JFHQ]) component requests for use of real estate in support of operational campaign.
M9	Days	To correlate component requests for real estate purchases to eliminate component duplication of effort.
M10	Days	To prioritize component requests for real estate purchases in support of operational campaign.

M11	Days	To prioritize component requests for use of real property assets in support of operational campaign.
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OP 4.6.6 Manage Contracts

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Provide oversight of contracts from initial development, contract award, contract administration, transition, and phase out. .

References: JP 4-10, JP 1-06, JP 4-0, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: This task may include the initial translation of requirements into contract terms. This task may also include properly adjusting required deliverables in light of requirements and allowable scope of effort. Contractor management includes planning contractor management, preparing for contractor deployment, deploying or redeploying contractors, managing contractors, and sustaining contractors. It also includes managing contractor operations, to include their performance, life support, movement, reception, integration, and any unique cultural, safety, security or inherent military training required when using contractors to augment the Department of Defense (DOD) force structure. This task includes following the contractor management plan developed in the planning stages of the operation.

Measures:

M1	Days	Delay in providing support services to theater forces (awaiting finalization of contracts).
M2	Percent	Of contracts terminated for cause (after issuance of more than one cure notice).
M3	Percent	Of contracts with more than one current cure notice against them.
M4	Days	To modify existing contract deliverables and scope(s) of effort to support crisis or conflict requirements.
M5	Percent	Of contingency clause contractors not providing support by the required time.
M6	Percent	Of contractors not deployable.
M7	Hours	To review existing contracts for

		adequacy in supporting requirement in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) in a crisis.
M8	Days	To include contractor representatives in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) sustainment planning.
M9	Percent	Of theater support resources required to support individual contractor personnel in the Joint Operational Area (JOA).
M10	Percent	Of contracting officers with appropriate warrants.
M11	Hours	To review existing contracts for adequacy in supporting requirement in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) in a crisis.
M12	Yes/No	Are contract oversight arrangements coordinated?
M13	Percent	Percent of non-warranted contracting officers deployed.

OP 4.6.7 Establish Military Postal Service (MPS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Establish and/or sustain Military Postal Service (MPS) support, to include military post offices (MPO) and/or mobile postal finance service capabilities to allow for both receipt and dispatch of mail.

References: JP 1-0, DoDI 4525.09

Notes: Task includes establishing mail terminals or mail control activities to create a transportation network infrastructure using commercial, military or contract air/surface means to meet customer demands for mail service. These tasks include identifying key dispatch/receipt locations in the supported area of responsibility (AOR) and in the continental United States (CONUS) Postal Service gateway network so integration for smooth mail movement is achieved. Joint and Service-specific postal activities adhere to principles and requirements outlined in mail policy and procedure guidance/regulations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of commands that requested free mail authorization from Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and appointed an Inter-Service Postal Manager (formerly called Single Service Manager).
M2	Percent	Of commands that established military post office (MPO) and zip codes at designated forward operating bases (FOB).
M3	Percent	Of commands that determined military mail terminals and mail control activity operations/locations.
M4	Percent	Of commands that validated required equipment to support both post office and mail terminal setup.
M5	Percent	Of commands that implemented a postal activity situation report (SITREP) paragraph for inclusion in location/commander reporting.
M6	Percent	Of commands that identified the number of required postal clerks to open a contingency military post office (MPO) for the first 12 months with contracting consideration follow-on (Performance Work Statements to be coordinated with organization postal managers); and established pro-rata clerk support (i.e., based on each Service's population numbers at a designated postal site/location).
M7	Percent	Of commands that used current Department of Defense (DoD) postal manual facility standards, and established and setup military post offices (MPO) and mail terminal facilities to support populations.
M8	Percent	Of commands that established a forward Joint Postal Cell/Inter-Service Postal Manager entity to report to and coordinate with the responsible command postal manager.

M9	Percent	Of commands that established assistance/inspection schedules and mobile service routes/requirements to support smaller forward operating bases (FOB) not warranting full clerk postal service.
M10	Percent	Of commands that consolidated official mail support via a consolidated mail facility or local operation and ensured official mail functions were housed with the servicing military post office (MPO).

OP 4.7 Provide Political-Military (POLMIL) Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Sep-2018

Description: Provide POLMIL assistance to other nations, groups, or government agencies that support strategic and operational goals.

References: **JP 3-08**, JP 3-33, JP 3-34, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: Political-military (POLMIL) support is planned through the United States (US) Department of State (DOS). This task includes security assistance (SA), civil-military operations (CMO) support (such as humanitarian assistance [HA], advice on environmental cleanup, disaster relief), and other assistance from military forces to civilian authorities and population. The assistance can be personnel, material, or services. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Coordination of commercial capabilities (services, personnel and/or equipment) may provide commanders with options to best address mission requirements. Commercial capability options may simultaneously strengthen alliances and partnerships associated with USG agencies, state, local, and tribal governments; intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of funds provided for humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), security assistance (SA) and military civic action (MCA) operations accounted for.
M2	Hours	After declaration of disaster (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] or Department of State [DOS]/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance [OFDA]) to initiate deployments.
M3	Percent	Of approved assistance projects completed.
M4	Hours	For joint force to establish liaison with country team (CT), host-nation, other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)/information operations (IO), and coalition forces.
M5	Instances	Of insufficient support provided to other nations, groups, or agencies.
M6	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) receiving United States (US) military support.
M7	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with liaison with joint force.
M8	Instances	Of shortfall in supplies and materiel provided in response to requests by nations, agencies, or groups.
M9	Tons/day	Of supplies and materiel provided in assistance.
M10	Personnel	Provided to support other nations, groups, or agencies.
M11	Hours	To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA).
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in political-military (POLMIL) support.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in political-

		military (POLMIL) support.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support.
M18	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
M19	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated in the support applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide political-military (POLMIL) support?
M21	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
M22	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
M23	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide political-military (POLMIL) support?

M24	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M25	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M26	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies and procedures.

OP 4.7.1 Provide Security Assistance (SA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide friendly nations or groups with defense articles, military training, and/or other defense-related services in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Security assistance (SA) is a group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States (US) provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Those portions of SA funded and authorized by the Department of State (DoS) to be administered by Department of Defense (DoD)/Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) are considered a part of security cooperation (SC). This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Number	Personnel from allied nations enrolled in United States (US)-provided military training.
M2	Percent	Of valid requests for security assistance (SA) met.
M3	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in security assistance (SA).
M4	Days	To respond to request for security assistance (SA).
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in security assistance (SA).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA).
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide security assistance (SA).
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA).
M10	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide security assistance (SA).
M11	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide security assistance (SA).
M12	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to provide security assistance (SA)?
M13	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide security assistance (SA).
M14	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-

		specific activities to provide security assistance (SA).
M15	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered in providing security assistance (SA)?
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M19	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 4.7.10 Provide Operational Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide direct and indirect support to-, and, if required conduct United States (US) combat operations in support of- a partner nation's (PN's) security forces conducting combat operations while concurrently building PN capability and capacity to conduct combat operations without US assistance.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-24

Notes: This task is conducted through a whole-of-government approach to support a partner nation (PN). Foreign internal defense (FID) may be planned and implemented as a program, an operation, or both. FID programs primarily entail security cooperation (SC) activities (programs and authorities) integrated with interagency activities, as required, and under the coordinating authority of the United States (US) embassy country team as approved by the chief of mission (COM). FID programs entail limited direct support (e.g., intelligence cooperation) and FID indirect support and may include all aspects of security assistance (SA) and security force assistance (SFA) as the means for achieving program objectives. If a FID program cannot keep pace with the internal

threats, or a friendly nation experiences an overwhelming internal threat, then a United States Government (USG) contingency or crisis response could necessitate a FID operation, likely conducted using special funding and authorities for a contingency/crisis. A joint force commander (JFC) typically commands the FID operation, which may involve indirect support (e.g., training host nation [HN] security forces), direct support (e.g., intelligence cooperation, logistic support, and civil-military operations [CMO]), and operational contract support (OCS) (planning for and procurement of infrastructure, services/products, and personnel), US combat operations, all in coordination and cooperation with interagency and multinational partners as required. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have minimum conditions been met in order to initiate the clearing phase?
M2	Yes/No	Have minimum conditions been met in order to initiate the holding phase?
M3	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) providing continuous security for the local populace?
M4	Yes/No	Has rule of law been established?
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) forces trained in host nation (HN) capacity building.
M6	Percent	Of host nation (HN) forces trained in capacity building.
M7	Yes/No	Has the area been cleared of armed insurgents?
M8	Yes/No	Have hold activities been executed?
M9	Yes/No	Have build activities been executed?
M10	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) improving essential services?
M11	Yes/No	Has United States Government (USG) in conjunction with host nation (HN)

		reinforced political primacy?
M12	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) recruiting local security forces (SFs)?
M13	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) organizing local security forces (SFs)?
M14	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) equipping local security forces (SFs)?
M15	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) training local security forces (SFs)?
M16	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces aware of limited support requirements?
M17	Yes/No	Is key staff aware of limited support requirements?
M18	Yes/No	Is there a host nation (HN) request for support agreement in place?
M19	Yes/No	Have planned effects been achieved, after implementing limited support activities?
M20	Yes/No	Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been identified and degraded in the area?
M21	Yes/No	Has host nation (HN) planned for biometric data collection on security forces (SFs)?
M22	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 4.7.2 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area (OA) in order to facilitate military operations.

References: JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Civil-military operations (CMO) may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national 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. CMO may be performed by designated civil affairs (CA), by other military forces, or by a combination of CA and other forces. This task includes coordination and synchronization of all with strategic communication activities (e.g., public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC) or joint civil-military operations task force (JCMOTF) (after arrival).
M2	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials (after mission assignment).
M3	Hours	To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), other interagency partners, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and private sector and coalition forces (after standing up a joint force).
M4	Hours	To provide completed Annex G (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Days	To deploy engineering units.
M6	Hours	To distribute supplies and services.
M7	Days	To organize relief effort in country.
M9	Yes/No	Activities are coordinated with all other strategic communication (SC) activities (public affairs [PA]/information

		operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency).
M8	Hours	To assess situation and define assistance needed.
M10	Hours	To provide civil information management (CIM) support.
M11	Percent	Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) civil-military operations (CMO).
M12	Percent	Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil-military operations (CMO).
M13	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M14	Percent	Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M15	Percent	Of language proficiency billets filled to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M16	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M17	Number	Of required cultural experts assigned to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M19	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct civil-military operations (CMO)?
M18	Number	Of required regional experts assigned to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).

M20	Percent	Of training events focused on mission-specific activities to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M21	Percent	Of exercises focused on mission-specific relevant activities to conduct civil-military operations (CMO).
M22	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct civil-military operations (CMO)?
M23	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M24	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain.

OP 4.7.3 Provide Support to Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Sep-2017

Description: Provide specified support to the Department of Defense (DOD), Joint Staff (JS), other Services, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Department of State (DOS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Information Agency (USIA), civil governments, and other related agencies.

References: JP 3-08, JP 1-06, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: This task will always require interorganizational coordination and may often require some form of civil-military operations (CMO). This task also includes controlling civil disturbances, countering illegal drugs, combating terrorism (CbT), and conducting joint exercises and operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of governmental requests for support (RFSs) met by joint force.
M2	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support (RFSs) not tied to joint force assigned mission met by joint force.
M3	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support (RFSs) resolved without involving joint force commander (JFC).
M4	Hours	To respond to a combat support agency's (CSA's) formal request for assistance (RFA).
M5	Hours	To respond to United States (US) civil agency request for support (RFS).
M6	Hours	To respond to in-theater request for support (RFS) from ambassador or country team (CT).
M7	Days	To respond to request for support (RFS).
M8	Percent	Of potential drug smuggling aircraft coordinate with appropriate law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
M9	Percent	Of reports on aircraft scramble and intercept-monitor or identification (ID) of potential drug smuggling aircraft forwarded in accordance with (IAW) directives.
M10	Percent	Of special tracks forward told in accordance with (IAW) directives.
M11	Percent	Of airspace management issues/requirements coordinated with

		Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
M12	Percent	Of potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations coordinated with local law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
M13	Percent	Of hijacking and defecting aircraft events coordinated and reported with appropriate civil, military and government agencies in accordance with (IAW) directives and procedures.
M14	Percent	Of region/sector checklists, guides, operating Instructions and plans provide proper guidance on coordination and reporting (with other Department of Defense [DOD] and government agencies).
M15	Hours	To respond to request for support (RFS).
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M18	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M19	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.

M21	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M22	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies?
M23	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M24	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M25	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies?
M26	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specified activities used to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.

OP 4.7.4 Transition to Civil Authority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Apr-2022

Description: Implement the transition from military government or military administration to a legitimate follow-on military force, international, or host nation (HN) civilian authority.

References: JP 3-07, JP 3-0, JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06 Series

Notes: The joint force may be called upon to provide protection during all phases of stability. This task includes the transition of responsibility for a territory and population from a military authority to another legitimate and capable authority. A joint force conducts this task at the end of a military occupation of hostile territory, or the military administration of liberated territory. The joint force exercises authority under international law until the area is stabilized and a legitimate civilian authority can relieve the joint force from its responsibility for the political and security affairs of the area. This task may include conduct of, or military support to truce negotiations, ceasefires, and armistice agreements. This task may include contracted capabilities support. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as to understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned civil affairs (CA) tasks completed by transition decision date.
M2	Percent	Of essential services / facilities (damaged or destroyed during hostilities) that are returned to operation.
M3	Percent	Of civil affairs (CA) personnel required to remain in country to coordinate post transition activities with host nation (HN) government.
M4	Percent	Of United States (US) forces redeployed prior to transition to local government / United Nations (UN) administration.
M5	Percent	Of United States (US) forces, other than civil affairs (CA) assets, retained in theater to support civil administration after transition from military administration.
M6	Days	To coordinate transition between United States (US) forces and host nation (HN) government.
M7	Days	To implement United States (US) post-conflict policy objectives.
M8	Days	To properly account for funds and

		equipment expended during military administration.
M9	Days	To close outstanding claims against military administration.
M10	Percent	Of personnel trained to support transition to civil administration.
M11	Percent	Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in transition to civil administration.
M12	Percent	Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in transition to civil administration.
M13	Percent	Of forces that are ready to deploy in support of transition to civil administration.
M14	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of transition to civil administration.
M15	Percent	Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of transition to civil administration.
M16	Percent	Of language proficiency billets filled in support of transition to civil administration.
M17	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to support of transition to civil administration.
M18	Number	Of required cultural experts assigned in support of transition to civil administration.
M19	Percent	Of required regional experts assigned in support of transition to civil administration.
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of

		applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to support of transition to civil administration?
M21	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities in support of transition to civil administration.
M22	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities in support of transition to civil administration.
M23	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered in support of transition to civil administration?
M24	Days	To implement higher headquarters direction or approval to become directly involved in executive, judiciary, or legislative functions of host nation (HN) government.
M25	Percent	Of objectives achieved related to military end state.
M26	Time	Since interagency assessment(s) were conducted.
M27	Yes/No	Are transition points fully coordinated between military, interagency partners, and host nation (HN)?
M28	Percent	Of essential services transferred to other authority.
M29	Yes/No	Have resources used by other authority been placed under stewardship?
M30	Yes/No	Does the receiving authority have the political will to direct resources and capacity to meet citizen's expectations?

OP 4.7.5 Coordinate Political-Military (POLMIL) Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Jan-2015

Description: Coordinate and support political-military (POLMIL) activities among military commands, the Department of Defense (DOD), other United States Government (USG) agencies, and friendly governments and groups.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Days	From submission of plan for coordination until final concurrence.
M2	Percent	Of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) assets dedicated to civil-military operations (CMO) employment in the joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Percent	Of United States Government (USG) organizations, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) that support operation through to completion.
M3	Percent	Of support requirements filled at execution.
M5	Days	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC) to establish liaison and coordination with other United States Government (USG) agencies and friendly government/groups in the joint operations area (JOA).
M6	Days	To transition facilities and operations from United States (US) forces to host nation (HN) authorities.
M7	Days	To identify civil affairs (CA) requirements and resources to support United States Government (USG) agency operations in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Days	To plan for redeployment of United States (US) forces not required to

		support transition activities in the joint operations area (JOA).
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled in political-military (POLMIL) support.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M17	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.

M18	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M19	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support?
M20	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M21	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
M22	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support?
M23	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M24	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M26	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

OP 4.7.6 Conduct Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Apr-2015

Description: Conduct civil affairs operations (CAO) that enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in localities where military forces are present.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include coordinating activities necessary to maintain the civilian population in an occupied country or area when United States (US) or allied military forces are present. This task includes coordination and synchronization of all strategic information activities (e.g., public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency, etc.). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Coordinate with other interagency organizations, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and the private sector; and Involve application of functional specialty skills that normally are the responsibility of civil government.

Measures:

M1	Days	For review of civil affairs operations (CAO) plan by competent legal authority.
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO)?
M3	Days	Lead time to mobilize Reserve Component(s) (RC) personnel to support civil affairs (CA) mission.
M4	Percent	Of local populace able to maintain normal activities.
M6	Percent	Of exercises focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M5	Percent	Of local populace able to remain in their homes.
M7	Percent	Of training events focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).

M8	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO)?
M9	Number	Of required regional experts assigned to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M10	Number	Of required cultural experts assigned to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M11	Number	Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M12	Number	Of language proficiency billets filled to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M13	Percent	Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M14	Percent	Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
M15	Percent	Of forces that are ready to deploy in support of civil affairs operations (CAO).
M16	Percent	Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil affairs operations (CAO).
M17	Percent	Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil affairs operations (CAO).
M18	Percent	Of trained civil affairs (CA) personnel.
M19	Yes/No	To prioritize civil affairs operations (CAO) requirements.
M20	Days	To determine specific civil affairs (CA)

		forces required to support subordinate joint and Service component headquarters and forces.
M21	Days	To submit plan for civil affairs operations (CAO) to country team (CT) for review and comment.
M23	Days	To include comments of country team (CT) review in revised civil affairs (CA) plan.
M22	Days	To prepare estimates of impact of military operations on civilian environment.
M24	Days	To integrate civil affairs operations (CAO) priority information requirements into command intelligence programs.
M25	Days	To establish liaison with allied military forces.
M27	Days	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC).
M26	Days	To determine requirements for civil affairs (CA) forces.
M28	Days	To achieve agreement with local authorities on maintaining local populace.
M29	Percent	Of United States (US) military supplies and resources used in civil affairs operations (CAO).
M30	Percent	Of total United States (US) military forces involved in any form of civil affairs operations (CAO).
M31	Percent	Of personnel conducting civil affairs operations (CAO) tasks drawn from Reserve Components (RCs).
M32	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M33	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert

		cross-cultural influence.
M34	Number	Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain.
M35	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNFs).

OP 4.7.7 Conduct Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Participate in friendly foreign government internal defense and development (IDAD) actions.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-20, JP 3-24, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes United States (US) military support to friendly nations facing threats to their internal security. The task includes US military participation in host nation (HN) internal defense and development (IDAD) programs. An IDAD program blends four interdependent functions to prevent or counter internal threats. These are balanced development, security, neutralization, and mobilization. Programs may include multinational exercises, exchange programs, civil-military operations (CMO), military information support operations (MISO), operations security (OPSEC), intelligence and communications sharing, logistic support, security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), and combat operations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). Commanders should consider implementing operational contract support (OCS) to fill emergent mission requirements. Analysis of the OE regarding such matters as force management levels, availability of local services or external support contract resources, civil-military impact, and operations security may prove OCS (commercial) options more responsive to the commander's operational requirements.

Measures:

M1	Days	To begin arriving in the objective area (OA) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Hours	To secure United States (US) personnel in country.
M3	Percent	Accuracy in accounting for funds used in foreign internal defense (FID).
M4	Percent	Of foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nation.
M5	Percent	Of foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nationals area of responsibility (AOR).
M6	Hours	To initiate foreign internal defense (FID) activities (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M7	Days	For unit to begin training (upon arrival in theater).
M8	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation military officials (after mission assignment).
M9	Percent	Of risks identified and implemented in the force protection plan.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in foreign internal defense (FID).
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in foreign internal defense (FID).
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in foreign internal defense (FID).
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy in support of foreign internal defense (FID).
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support

		of foreign internal defense (FID).
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of foreign internal defense (FID).
M16	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to support foreign internal defense (FID).
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct foreign internal defense (FID).
M18	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct foreign internal defense (FID).
M19	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct foreign internal defense (FID).
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct foreign internal defense (FID)?
M21	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct foreign internal defense (FID).
M22	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct foreign internal defense (FID).
M23	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct foreign internal defense (FID)?
M24	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities.
M25	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to understand

		military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M28	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 4.7.8 Establish Area Damage Control (ADC) Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Take measures before, during, or after hostile action or man-made disasters to reduce probability of damage and minimize its effects.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-34

Notes: Multiple emergency response functions are synchronized for this purpose, which include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response, engineer, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), firefighting, law enforcement (LE), medical, public affairs (PA), and religious affairs capabilities. Other forces and assets contributing to area damage control (ADC) include combat support units, logistic units, tenant units, transient units, and host nation (HN) units. When an attack or natural disaster occurs, the objective is to continue normal operations by quickly restoring control, evacuating casualties, isolating dangerous areas, and replacing personnel and materiel losses.

Measures:

M1	Days	To restore normal ground lines of communications (LOCs) following hostile action or disaster.
M2	Days	To restore public utilities to pre-event levels, following hostile action or disaster.

M3	Gallons	Of water available to each individual per day for human consumption.
M4	Gallons	Of water available per day for livestock consumption.
M5	Gallons	Of water available to each individual per day to support sanitation measures.
M6	Minutes	Firefighting response at fixed bases in joint operations area (JOA).
M7	Percent	Difference in disease incidence in affected civil populace compared to before hostile action or disaster.
M8	Percent	Difference in mortality rates in affected civil populace, compared to before hostile action or disaster.
M9	Percent	Difference in water availability to individuals in affected civil populace compared to before hostile action or disaster.
M10	Percent	Of affected civil populace displaced, as consequence of hostile action or disaster.
M11	Percent	Of affected civil populace without access to normal markets, to buy or sell, compared to before hostile action or disaster.
M12	Percent	Of affected civil populace without public utilities, compared to before hostile action or disaster.
M13	Percent	Of casualties to civil populace joint force prepared to treat (without impacting operational tempo).
M14	Percent	Of fires being covered by initial firefighting response at fixed base.
M15	Percent	Of casualties to civil populace joint force prepared to treat.
M16	Percent	Of fixed installations with firefighting equipment.
M17	Percent	Of joint operations area (JOA)-fixed bases with backup energy sources which survive hostile action or natural

		disaster.
M18	Percent	Of joint operations area (JOA)-fixed bases with backup energy sources.
M19	Hours	To provide commander with technical expertise on impact of disaster.
M20	Hours	To coordinate for additional assets for theater.

OP 4.7.9 Develop Civil Information Management (CIM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Develop civil information from the civil dimension that can be fused or processed with the supported stakeholders in all phases and levels of the joint operation. Develop information from data about civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events that can be fused or processed to increase interagency, intergovernmental organization (IGO), and nongovernmental organization (NGO) situational awareness (SA).

References: JP 3-57

Notes: This task includes the process whereby civil information is collected, entered into a central database, and fused with the supported joint force commanders (JFCs), higher headquarters (HHQ), Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations, other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and the private sectors to ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to achieve decision superiority. Civil information management (CIM) is a sequential process performed simultaneously at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. CIM is not solely the task of the civil affairs (CA) officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) in the CIM Cell. CIM is everyone's responsibility that is involved in civil-military operations (CMO).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of governmental requests for support met by joint force.
M2	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) and

		other United States Government (USG) requests for support not tied to joint force assigned mission met by joint force.
M3	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support resolved without involving the joint force commander (JFC).
M4	Hours	To respond to a combat support agencies (CSAs) formal request for assistance.
M5	Hours	To respond to United States (US) civil agency request for support.
M6	Hours	To respond to in-theater request for support from ambassador or country team (CT).
M7	Days	To respond to request for support.
M8	Percent	Of potential drug smuggling aircraft coordinate with appropriate law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
M9	Percent	Of reports on aircraft scramble and intercept-monitor or identification (ID) of potential drug smuggling aircraft forwarded in accordance with (IAW) directives.
M10	Percent	Of special tracks forward told in accordance with (IAW) directives.
M11	Percent	Of airspace management issues/requirements coordinated with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
M12	Percent	Of potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations coordinated with local law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
M13	Percent	Of hijacking and defecting aircraft events coordinated and reported with appropriate civil, military, and government agencies in accordance (IAW) directives and procedures.
M14	Percent	Of region/sector checklists, guides, operating instructions, and plans that

		provide proper guidance on coordination and reporting (with other Department of Defense [DOD] and government agencies).
M15	Hours	To respond to request for support.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M18	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M19	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M21	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M22	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies?

M23	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M24	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies?
M25	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.
M26	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities used to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies.

OP 4.8 Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Nov-2021

Description: Provide advice to commanders on financial management implications and costs of preparing for and conducting operations.

References: JP 3-80, JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series

Notes: Finance and accounting functions include capturing of the costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means, and operating systems that pay personnel and providers (contractors, host nation (HN) suppliers, etc.). This task may track and report costs of battlefield operations to support efforts of reimbursement of costs initially paid from available training and readiness funds. May also obtain guidance on fund citations and funding levels and provide to tactical resource managers and supporting finance elements. In addition it may provide fund control, monitor fund execution, track and report costs and obligations. Operational finance functions may include providing policy guidance and centralized currency funding support.

Measures:

M1	Days	To refine the financial management
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		support plan after receipt of the warning order.
M2	Percent	To determine personnel with access to adequate financial support services.
M3	Days	To procure local contracted.
M4	Number	Of personnel services contracted with HN elements.
M5	Cost	Per week in dollars spent on completing the operation.
M6	Cost	Per month in dollars for foreign labor in the joint operations area (JOA).
M7	Days	To provide guidance to commands on funding procedure operations after established of the JOA.
M8	Days	To establish and maintain nonappropriated fund accounting after establishment of the JOA .
M9	Days	To establish and maintain central currency fund support after establishment if the JOA.
M10	Days	To establish electronic funds transfer accounts.
M11	Dollars	Per month transacted in foreign currency exchange.
M12	Dollars	Per month disbursed in US Treasury checks.
M13	Number	Of local depository accounts established and maintained per month.
M14	Percent	Of personnel experiencing pay problems in the JOA.

OP 4.9 Operate Office of Inspector General (OIG)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Establish staff and/or provide administrative oversight of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

References: **JP 3-33**, DoDI 5505.16, DoDM 5106.06

Notes: This task may include the establishment, manning and resourcing the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and ensuring the effective use of Inspector General (IG) personnel and resources. It may also include vetting IG staff, procuring office equipment and space, and developing standard operating procedures.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the investigation Inspector General (IG) appropriate?
M2	Yes/No	Were all issues and allegations found in the complaint properly investigated or referred?
M3	Yes/No	Was evidence sufficient to make a determination?
M4	Yes/No	Was a legal review conducted?
M5	Yes/No	Was the final report approved or disapproved by the directing authority?
M6	Yes/No	Was the final report in the Report of Investigation (ROI) or ROI format?

OP 4.9.1 Provide Inspector General (IG) Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Resolve issues of concern or requests for help that do not warrant investigation.

References: JP 3-33, DoDM 5106.06

Notes: This task may include complaint analysis, research, informal fact finding, and/or coordination with staff sections, functional experts, or external agencies.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were all issues identified?
M2	Yes/No	Was a determination made on Inspector General (IG) appropriateness?
M3	Yes/No	Were all issues addressed or resolved?

M4	Yes/No	Was the case closed?
M5	Yes/No	Was the complainant notified?

OP 4.9.2 Perform Inspector General (IG) Inspections

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Identify noncompliance or deficiency; evaluate effectiveness; detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement; and/or determine root causes for activities within Inspector General (IG) authorities.

References: JP 3-33, DoDI 5505.16, DoDM 5106.06

Notes: This task involves comparing and analyzing the inspected, assessed, or audited area against an appropriate standard or criterion. This task may include inspection/audit planning, research, root cause analysis, results reporting, and development of corrective recommendations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was inspection based on a standard?
M2	Yes/No	Were root causes determined?
M3	Yes/No	Was corrective action recommended?
M4	Yes/No	Was entity responsible for corrective action identified?
M5	Yes/No	Were results reported to the directing authority?
M6	Yes/No	Were all inspections required by higher authority completed?

OP 4.9.3 Conduct Inspector General (IG) Investigations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Perform inquires and/or a fact-based examination of allegations of impropriety or an adverse condition in accordance with Inspector General (IG) authorities.

References: JP 3-33, DoDI 5505.16, DoDM 5106.06

Notes: This task may include complaint analysis, fact finding, gathering evidence, gathering testimonial evidence, analysis, and results adjudication.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the investigation Inspector General (IG) appropriate?
M2	Yes/No	Were all issues and allegations found in the complaint properly investigated or referred?
M3	Yes/No	Was evidence sufficient to make a determination?
M4	Yes/No	Was a legal review conducted?
M5	Yes/No	Was the final report approved or disapproved by the directing authority?
M6	Yes/No	Was the final report in the Report of Investigation (ROI) or ROI format?

OP 5 Provide Command and Control (C2)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Exercise authority and direction by a commander over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces to accomplish a mission.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 6-0

Notes: This task includes operational guidance, direction, and vision to assigned forces. It follows the theater strategy and links operational and tactical end states. Joint force commanders (JFC) employ assigned single Service and joint and multinational forces to accomplish assigned missions. When directed, a JFC will establish a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to plan, direct, and coordinate operations. JFCs may develop and execute policies, plans, and programs. They assign tasks, prescribe task performance standards, and designate operational areas (OA). They prioritize and allocate resources, manage risk, and assess progress toward accomplishing tasks, creating conditions, and achieving objectives. They provide interoperable communication systems support for joint operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Prior to execution, plan published and delivered.
M2	Percent	Of communications nodes in place.
M3	Percent	Of units receive orders in time to plan and execute.
M4	Hours	Delay to direct, establish, and control the means by which the various staffs and forces send and receive operationally significant data/information, in order to minimize operations delayed/affected because of lack of information.
M5	Minutes	Lag between the joint force common operational picture and the real world situation, in order to maintain operational information, force status, and the capability to respond to an emerging crisis and/or project branches/sequels.
M6	Percent	To communicate all approved orders and plans to subordinate and adjacent units.
M7	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 5.1 Integrate Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Build shared understanding. Integrate information on military objectives, adversary operational forces and centers of gravity (COG), friendly operational forces, terrain, and/or weather.

References: JP 3-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: Decisions are the most important products of the command and control (C2) function, because they guide the force toward objectives and mission accomplishment. Commanders and staff require not only information to make these decisions but also the knowledge and understanding that results in the wisdom essential to sound decision making. Shared understanding is the

synthesis of information management, knowledge sharing, collaboration, and the related processes that enable all. This activity may include informing and advising the operational-level commander and securing an understanding of strategic guidance or an understanding of national and multinational policy, objectives, strategic aims, other elements of national and multinational power (for example, political, economic, informational), and theater strategic objectives. This task may also include interfacing with friendly and adversary (in occupied territory) civilian government authorities. This activity may include disseminating any type of information. This involves joint all-domain operations (JADO). To fight successfully, commands collect vital information, accurately and quickly analyze it, and then rapidly and securely disseminate it to the right commands for action. Through C2, the commands ensures that subordinate commanders have similar situational awareness. They identify the most important information, make it actionable, avoid the enemy's strengths, and attack their weaknesses.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Since latest information collected.
M2	Hours	To establish connectivity with component intelligence agencies, combatant command and national intelligence agencies (after arrival).
M3	Minutes	To process and disseminate status information (to subordinate units).
M4	Percent	Of available information examined and considered in latest status reporting.
M5	Percent	Of critical information acquired and disseminated to subordinate commanders.
M6	Percent	Of organizations or units receiving latest information.
M7	Percent	Of subordinate commanders with uninterrupted communication with joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M8	Percent	Of subordinate commanders in communication with joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M9	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems are operational.
M10	Percent	Of command, control,

		communications, and computer support systems meet command reliability standards.
M11	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) plans, reports, and other information passed error free.
M12	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems equipment down for unscheduled maintenance.
M13	Percent	Of information not passed to or received by allies (lack of equipment interoperability).
M14	Percent	Of traffic sent on nondedicated or non-Department of Defense (DoD) lines or circuits.
M15	Percent	Of saturation of Department of Defense (DoD) communications circuits.
M16	Percent	Of time required expansion into other sectors accomplished.
M17	Percent	Of needed information not passed to bilateral or multinational nations due to classification restraints.
M18	Hours	To account for 100 percent of personnel after last arrival at final destination.
M19	Yes/No	Was a concept of operations (CONOPS) for global connectivity developed in time to execute supported combatant commander's (CCDR) course of action (COA)?
M20	Yes/No	Are organizations or units provided the latest information?
M21	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 5.1.1 Communicate Operational Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Send and receive operationally significant data from one echelon of command to another by any means.

References: JP 3-33

Notes: The joint operations center (JOC) is the most common center typically found in a joint force headquarters (JFHQ). Early JOC establishment may assist in the flow of information, since it provides a centralized point for the handling, tracking, and recording of information.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After approval, all orders and plans received by components and adjacent units.
M2	Minutes	Queuing time for high precedence messages.
M3	Percent	Accuracy of data transmitted/disseminated.
M4	Percent	Accuracy of deployment orders and notification requirements transmitted/disseminated within reporting criteria.
M5	Percent	Of time mission-essential intelligence and threat assessments passed within established time criteria.
M6	Hours	For liaison officers (LNO) to communicate new orders or information to allies and friendly elements of force.
M7	Percent	Of messages go outside normal communications channels.
M8	Hours	To establish and maintain an internal joint special operations task force (JSOTF) local area network (LAN) setting up the JSOTF.
M9	Hours	To transfer information from Global Decision Support System (GDSS) to Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).
M10	Percent	Accuracy of deployment orders (DEPORD) and notification

		requirements transmitted/disseminated within reporting criteria.
M11	Hours	To establish communications with deployed advance forces once operational.
M12	Hours	To establish one or more secure communication means to send both voice and data traffic to joint special operations task force (JSOTF) components and higher joint force headquarters (JFHQ) after activation/alert.
M13	Percent	Of messages sent outside joint/Service channels without message classification.
M14	Percent	Of Service and functional component addressees received critical planning messages (e.g., warning order [WARNORD]).
M15	Percent	Of addressees received message.
M16	Percent	Of time information passed within established time criteria.
M17	Percent	Of time information on commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) passed within established time criteria.

OP 5.1.10 DELETED Conduct Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations (JEMSMO)

OP 5.1.11 Provide Combat Identification (CID)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Attain an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment (OE) sufficient to support an engagement decision.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-09

Notes: Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to friendly, enemy, or neutral. In other situations, other characterizations may be required, including, but not limited to class, type, nationality, and mission configuration. Combat identification (CID) characterizations, when applied with combatant commander (CCDR) rules of engagement (ROE), enable engagement decisions and the subsequent use, or prohibition of use, of lethal and nonlethal weaponry to accomplish military objectives. A wide array of technologies currently exists or are in various stages of development to assist in the performance of this task. Available intelligence sources and sensors may also be brought to bear. For instance, full-motion video (FMV) and motion imagery provided by unmanned and manned assets can contribute to mission effectiveness by providing force deconfliction support during overwatch missions and during support to troops in contact.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before enemy begins to mimic identification or recognition procedure.
M2	Minutes	To confirm identity of unidentified friendly target.
M3	Percent	Of coalition nations accurately reporting force locations.
M4	Percent	Of force with passive identification interrogation capability employing capability.
M5	Percent	Of friendly aircraft destroyed by friendly air defense.
M6	Percent	Of friendly aircraft destroyed by friendly fire.
M7	Percent	Of friendly casualties from friendly fire.
M8	Percent	Of friendly fire incidents cross-national.
M9	Percent	Of friendly fire incidents cross-service.
M10	Percent	Of friendly forces with procedures or equipment to allow positive identification, employ such procedures or equipment.

M11	Percent	Of positive identification false negatives (friendly identified as enemy).
M12	Percent	Of positive identification false positives (enemy identified as friendly).
M13	Percent	Of friendly casualties caused by friendly weapon systems.
M14	Percent	Of friendly missiles destroyed by friendly air defense.
M15	Minutes/Hours	Time required to positively identify friendly forces.
M16	Ratio	Total target area over standard area (required to positively identify friendly forces).
M17	Ratio	Sensor time on target over number of standard areas (required to positively identify friendly forces).
M18	Yes/No	Have full-motion video (FMV) assets provided early warning of enemy activity?
M19	Percent	Of objects correctly identified by full-motion video (FMV).
M20	Percent	Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified.
M21	Minutes	To confirm identity of contact.

OP 5.1.13 DELETED Coordinate with Security Contractors

OP 5.1.14 Establish a Collaborative Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 27-May-2015

Description: Establish a collaborative environment in which joint, multinational, interagency, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) stakeholders share data, information, knowledge, perceptions, ideas, and concepts.

References: JP 3-08, JP 5-0, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task allows a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to optimize the use of time and resources by leveraging the capabilities of a collaborative environment that includes decision-support tools. Collaborative planning can dramatically reduce planning timelines and coordination requirements associated with concurrent staff planning. A collaborative environment facilitates and strengthens communications and shared situational awareness (SA) among all stakeholders allowing them to adapt quickly to changing situations. A virtual collaborative environment also can promote force protection by reducing the need for physical meetings and associated travel. Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) procedures are key in collaborative planning among agencies. This task may also include consideration of operating in Mission Partner Environment construct.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are trained information management officers assigned to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ)?
M2	Yes/No	Is there an information management sharing and dissemination plan (i.e., information and knowledge management, digital rules of engagement [ROE]) for the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and mission partners?
M3	Yes/No	Are collaborative rules and related processes trained and enforced among all agencies and mission partners?
M4	Number	Of meetings conducted in a virtual collaborative environment.
M5	Number	Of centers, groups, bureaus, cells, offices, elements, boards, and working groups using the virtual collaborative environment for synchronous sharing and asynchronous document posting.
M6	Days	To identify operational and resource requirements for collaboration with partners outside of common operating networks.
M7	Hours	To provide collaboration process training for senior leadership and other key personnel.

M8	Number	Of staff and leadership personnel assessed to determine the effectiveness of the collaboration training.
M9	Yes/No	Has the command established a network or communications system for all force providers to share force location information?
M10	Yes/No	Are the Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) measures synchronized and coordinated (through plans) between agencies so that gaps are addressed and joint force headquarters (JFHQ) missions and objectives met?

OP 5.1.15 Conduct Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requirements

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Establish and/or sustain a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and/or Privacy Act Office.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-61, DoDD 5400.07, DoDI 5400.16

Notes: This task includes establishing, sustaining and/or meeting the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Office. FOIA and Privacy Act requirements are mission-dependent and are required to meet congressional mandates, Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Defense (DoD) policy requirements, tailored to meet command, control, communications, and computer systems and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) architecture needs. Typical planning includes, but is not limited to, searching and reviewing classified and unclassified information, coordinating efforts to determine responsiveness, managing case files, synchronizing headquarters FOIA and Privacy Act Office, and coordinating with legal to ensure responses are sufficient. This task may identify subject matter experts (SME) throughout the joint force in intelligence, operations, planning, finance, inspector general and law enforcement, logistics, personnel, and communications communities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Search, review, and/or release information within the 20-business day congressional mandate.
M2	Percent	Apply applicable Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and classified information exemptions and coordinate with legal community.
M3	Percent	Identify and develop draft system of records notices and privacy impact assessments for new and existing information systems which collect, maintain, and/or store personally identifiable information.
M4	Yes/No	Are reporting processes established to notify headquarters when privacy breaches occur?
M5	Yes/No	Are processes established to identify and report privacy collection disclosures?
M6	Percent	Coordinate with legal community to identify and process investigations for primary next of kin releases and other high-profile investigations.

OP 5.1.16 Sustain Life-Cycle Records Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Sustain the life-cycle management, to include records management oversight.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-33, DoDI 1336.08

Notes: This task includes establishing policies, standards, criteria, procedures, and conducting training. Records Management mission is required to meet federal laws and regulations which govern records under policy requirements. Failure to properly manage federal records can result in significant legal and criminal proceedings. The goal is to provide a continuous set of records reflecting the organization, functions, policies, procedures, operations, and other actions that have historical, legal, research, or public interest value.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of records properly managed by headquarters (HQ).
M2	Yes/No	Is records management training conducted in accordance with policy?
M3	Yes/No	Does a command directive provide guidance for records management?

OP 5.1.18 Conduct Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Conduct operations using terrestrial-, airborne-, and/or satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Conduct operations with systems that are reliable, assured, resilient, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) (including elements that may be commercially contracted) through exercise, testing, and analysis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	(U) Of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements.
M2	Percent	(U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements.
M3	Percent	(U) Of survivable and endurable nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

OP 5.1.2 Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Determine, establish, direct, and/or control the means used in sending or receiving operational information of any kind and to use Department of Defense (DoD) standard communication networks.

References: **JP 6-0**, DoDI 8110.01, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Many factors may affect United States (US) advantages: the growth of adversary anti-access and area denial capabilities; the changing US global defense posture; the emergence of more contested space and cyberspace; and the increasingly congested, contested, and constrained electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) availability for operations. This may also include congested, degraded, contested, or denied conditions. Communications systems employment objectives include reliable, resilient, secure, jam-resistant, available, accessible, and robust communications system in support of the commander's concept of operations and actual operations. Communications systems provide an assured flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. They also support operations in denied, disconnected, intermittent, or limited communications environments. In these cases, communications planners would develop mitigation techniques to contend with a loss of bandwidth; connectivity; and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). They would also develop risk mitigation methodologies to address complex interdependencies. This task may include achieving interoperability (through policies for transmission, message, and switching systems), anticipating information requirements, and/or using existing systems to best support information requirements. This task may also include the requirement to produce Annex K for plans and operation orders (OPORD) and/or monitor execution. It includes the responsibility to monitor and/or integrate joint force headquarters (JFHQ) transmission, message, and switching systems to achieve information advantage. Command, control, communications, and computers systems support other agencies of the United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and friendly nations. Mission Partner Environments and modes are also considered in the execution of this task.

Measures:

M1	Days	To integrate new headquarters (HQ) into existing SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).
M2	Hours	For ad hoc joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to be connected to Global Command and Control System (GCCS) (after arrival at headquarters [HQ] facility).
M3	Hours	To establish integrated communications system.
M4	Percent	Of communications equipment, circuits, and/or connectivity with status accurately displayed.
M5	Percent	Of command and control (C2) nodes possess required communications capabilities.
M6	Percent	Of required command, control, communications, and/or computers systems resources identified.
M7	Percent	Of communications outages had adequate backup communications paths.
M8	Percent	Of essential joint force headquarters (JFHQ) command, control, communications, and/or computers systems accessible from all component locations.
M9	Percent	Of time, essential joint force headquarters (JFHQ) command, control, communications, and/or computers systems accessible from all locations.
M10	Percent	Of joint force classified systems networked together.
M11	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) local area networks (LAN) capable of interoperating (e.g., theater battle management core system [TBMCS], Global Command and Control System [GCCS], joint deployable intelligence support system [JDISS]).

M12	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLAN) address existing terminals and lines of communications (LOC) and known or estimated throughput capability.
M13	Percent	Of time that accurate common operational picture (COP) maintained within sector/region.
M14	Percent	Of time communication and radar equipment maintained within established systems reliability and maintenance criteria.
M15	Percent	Of time communications connectivity maintained with all units.
M16	Percent	Of time communications networks fully operational.
M17	Percent	Of time voice and data communications (unsecure and/or secure) maintained.
M18	Percent	Of equipment interoperability problems result in late and/or lost data.
M19	Hours	To establish both data and voice communication with combatant command (CCMD) and its components.
M20	Percent	Of time joint force subordinate commanders in communication with joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M21	Percent	Of resources requested to fill all shortfalls.
M22	Hour	To establish connectivity with mission partners.
M23	Percent	Of required systems networked in mission partner environment.
M24	Yes/No	Are mission thread-based interoperability assessment, such as a United States (US) Coalition Interoperability Assurance & Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M25	Percent	Of findings issues and risks discovered during the mission-based

		interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M26	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and/or exiting instructions completed.

OP 5.1.3 Determine Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Identify critical information requirements that facilitate timely decision making by the commander.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) are elements of information the commander identifies as being critical to timely decision making. CCIRs help focus information management and help the commander assess the operational environment (OE) and identify decision points during operations. CCIRs belong exclusively to the commander. CCIRs are situation-dependent, focused on predictable events or activities, time-sensitive, and always established by an order or plan. The CCIR list is normally short enabling the staff to focus its efforts and allocate scarce resources. The CCIR list is not static. Joint force commanders (JFC) add, delete, adjust, and update CCIRs throughout an operation based on the information they need for decision making. Priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and friendly force information requirements (FFIR) constitute the total list of CCIRs. JFC-approved PIRs are automatically CCIRs.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) active?
M2	Hours	Since commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) last update.
M3	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) initiated by joint force commander (JFC).
M4	Percent	Of commander's critical information

		requirements (CCIR) initiated by Joint Staff.
M5	Hours	To promulgate commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) for collection.
M6	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) initiated by components.
M7	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) are answered.
M8	Yes/No	Do commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) look into the future?

OP 5.1.4 Process Information

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2022

Description: Screen, process, circulate, store, and/or display data in a form suitable for decision-making and planning processes.

References: JP 3-33, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 6-0, CJCSM 3150.14 Series

Notes: The availability of information in a suitable form enables the joint force commander (JFC) and staff to plan for the execution functions of subordinate task forces (TF) and components and for supporting other United States Government (USG) agencies, friendly nations, and groups in the region; and to conduct intelligence planning (IP) and provide information in an environment that can be open to various users conducting operations in support of USG operations. This task includes tracking the movement of friendly forces into and within the operational area. This task also includes maintaining logistics situational awareness (SA) information, data, and status.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of reports processed and disseminated to all agencies within time limits.
M2	Percent	Of reinforcing or supporting forces, joint force commander (JFC) has accurate information.
M3	Percent	Accuracy of information in essential logistics, maintenance, aircraft,

		missile, and personnel reports.
M4	Seconds	To access and display shared local databases.
M5	Yes/No	Does the staff demonstrate the ability to manage and process reports to keep the Strategic Force Accounting Module current?
M6	Minutes	To transmit Strategic Force Accounting Module reports after an event or when changes occur.
M7	Time	For reconnaissance aircraft to submit Nuclear Execution and Reporting Plan (NEREP) reconnaissance assessment reports after observations, when in range of National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) ground facilities.
M8	Percent	Of friendly units/organizations and personnel with current status known.
M9	Percent	Of information gets to appropriate people.
M10	Percent	Of operational data displays are current.
M11	Percent	Of reports with no significant errors.
M12	Percent	Of time, data presented to decision maker in suitable format.
M13	Hours	Lag between joint force common operational picture (COP) and real-world situation.
M14	Instances	Of incoming information (which could affect outcome of operation) not getting to person responsible for action.
M15	Instances	Of critical information not reaching person responsible for action.
M16	Minutes	To post unit reports to appropriate databases or pass to work centers (from receipt).
M17	Minutes	To access and display shared remote databases.
M18	Minutes	To enter most current information on force status.

M19	Percent	Accuracy of information on essential logistics, maintenance, aircraft, missile, and personnel requirements and reports.
M20	Percent	Accuracy of information on deployment bases and deployment options.
M21	Percent	Accuracy of information regarding subordinate unit deployments.
M22	Percent	Accuracy of intelligence situation displays maintained with mission-essential information.
M23	Percent	Accuracy of mission-essential information maintained on situation displays.
M24	Percent	Accuracy of data used by operations staff.
M25	Percent	Accuracy of subordinate unit aircraft and missile status.
M26	Percent	Of decisions delayed awaiting appropriate data.
M27	Time	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M28	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M29	Hours	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M30	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

OP 5.1.5 Maintain Awareness of Strategic Situation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Monitor and/or maintain awareness of the current situation with respect to the strategic perspective.

References: JP 3-33, JP 2-0

Notes: Understand national and multinational objectives, policies, goals, other elements of national and multinational power (diplomatic, economic, informational), political aim, and the joint force commander's (JFC) concept and intent. This activity may include staying current on and projecting events, including religious, humanitarian, and cultural affairs. It involves sharing, integrating, and understanding both operational and intelligence information.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the information on adjacent military forces or non-Department of Defense (DoD) agencies current?
M2	Incidents	The commander was surprised by critical/emerging political, economic, or military event (not briefed).
M3	Instances	Of commander learning of emerging theater political, economic, military event from source outside his staff.
M4	Minutes	To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation.
M5	Percent	Of time commander learns of emerging theater political, economic, military event from staff.
M6	Yes/No	Is religious advisement coordinated with higher headquarters (HQ) command chaplain?
M7	Yes/No	Is religious advisement coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M8	Yes/No	Is religious advisement coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains?
M9	Number	Of religious advisement issues provided to the commander by the staff.
M10	Yes/No	Is information provided to commander on emerging religious event?
M11	Yes/No	Is information provided to commander on emerging humanitarian event?
M12	Yes/No	Is information provided to commander on emerging cultural event?

OP 5.1.6 Preserve Historical Documentation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Collect primary source materials pertaining to key events, decisions, and observations of joint/combined operation(s) or campaigns.

References: JP 3-33, CJCSI 5320.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: This task may involve identifying, retaining, and reporting (when necessary) information defined as official command records. This task includes attending key briefings and meetings, and interviewing key personnel to gather firsthand observations, facts, and impressions. This task may include keeping a daily journal of personal observations and key events, and packaging and forwarding collected information to appropriate agencies. Historians will typically prepare and submit contingency historical reports that include required data.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of decision documents with pre-decisional material available.
M2	Percent	Of key leaders interviewed after the event.
M3	Percent	Of key staff members interviewed after the event.
M4	Percent	Of official documentation (maps, orders, photos) preserved in historical accounts.
M5	Percent	Of operations have enemy versions or accounts available.
M6	Percent	Of records retired or retained (rather than destroyed).
M7	Percent	Of Standard Form (SF) 135s properly completed.
M8	Weeks	From termination of major event until all key personnel interviewed.
M9	Percent	Of battles and engagements with photographic images and electronic documentation available.
M10	Months	Before documents available for lessons learned analysis.

M11	Hours	Before initial status reports are submitted to higher echelons.
M12	Days	Before contingency historical reports and supporting documents are sent to central collection point.
M13	Days	Before after-action reports (AAR) are submitted to higher echelons.

OP 5.1.7 Employ Combat Camera (COMCAM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Acquire and/or use still and motion imagery. Assign and/or direct combat camera (COMCAM) teams to acquire still and motion imagery.

References: JP 3-61, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, DoDI 5040.02

Notes: Combat camera (COMCAM), in support of operational and planning requirements, is an essential battlefield information resource that supports strategic, tactical, and operational mission objectives. COMCAM imagery is a fundamental tool of decision makers and commanders at all levels, providing an essential battlefield information capability. Requirements for COMCAM include imagery to counter misinformation and disinformation, legal and evidentiary documentation, imagery for battlefield and environmental assessments, military information support operations (MISO) and civil affairs (CA) support, in addition to media requirements to public affairs (PA) and historical documentation. COMCAM imagery is to be shared, as required, to simultaneously support operational and planning requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMD), defense agencies, and other Department of Defense (DoD) components. COMCAM documentation teams will be combat trained and equipped, quickly deployable, and able to operate in austere and hostile environments. COMCAM assets may provide the ability to acquire and transmit sensitive imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and product development. COMCAM assets may provide battle damage assessment (BDA)-type footage.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was the combat camera (COMCAM) detachment commander tasked as a
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		joint information bureau liaison?
M2	Hours	To provide finished imagery products to customers.
M3	Hours	To respond to emergent taskings.
M4	Hours	To review selected combat camera (COMCAM) materials for release (until approval).
M5	Hours	To process, transmit, and disseminate requested imagery.
M6	Percent	Of operations taskings filled.
M7	Yes/No	Were combat camera (COMCAM) forces allocated sufficiently to accomplish the mission (or event)?
M8	Percentage	Of usable imagery acquired.
M9	Yes/No	Were requested combat camera (COMCAM) forces assigned?
M10	Percent	Of operational phases documented.
M11	Percentage	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)/request for information (RFI) fulfilled.
M12	Hours	To set up and transmit unreleased imagery via a remote transmission capability.
M13	Percent	Of operational phases documented.

OP 5.1.8 Execute Command and Control (C2) Procedures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Implement tactics, techniques, and/or procedures (TTP) to enable integrated command and control (C2) systems for contingency operations.

References: JP 6-0, CJCSI 3151.01 Series, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Many factors may affect United States (US) advantages: the growth of adversary anti-access and area denial capabilities; the changing US global defense posture; the emergence of more contested space and cyberspace; and the increasingly congested, contested, and constrained electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) availability for operations. This may also include congested,

degraded, contested, or denied conditions. Communications systems employment objectives include reliable, resilient, secure, jam-resistant, available, accessible, and robust communications system in support of the commander's concept of operations and actual operations. Communications systems provide an assured flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. They also support operations in denied, disconnected, intermittent, or limited communications environments. In these cases, communications planners would develop mitigation techniques to contend with a loss of bandwidth; connectivity; and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). They would also develop risk mitigation methodologies to address complex interdependencies. This task may include developing joint force headquarters (JFHQ) programs and/or guidance for information security and command of operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC). This task may also implement information security policies to support daily command and control (C2) and/or communications systems activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the command a proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the developer of the operational architecture, doctrine, and/or concept of operations (CONOPS) for global C2 systems?
M2	Yes/No	Is oversight and guidance provided for the development and implementation of global command, control, communications, and/or computers systems architectures?
M3	Yes/No	Does the command provide assured system network availability, information protection, and/or information delivery across strategic, operational, and/or tactical boundaries in support of Department of Defense (DoD) full spectrum of war fighting, intelligence, and business missions?
M4	Yes/No	Does the global command, control, communications, and/or computers systems services; infrastructure; standards; and policies provide

		coordination with the Defense Information Systems Agency, combatant commanders (CCDR), and mission partners to realize efficiencies in the systems environment?
M5	Yes/No	Is the Department of Defense (DoD) able to integrate and convey information in various media including video, voice, and/or data to global users?
M6	Yes/No	Is command, control, communications, and/or computers systems capabilities coordinated in support of strategic force employment, to include global strike, integrated missile defense, space, and associated planning?

OP 5.1.9 Coordinate Cybersecurity Procedures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Coordinate cybersecurity procedures established by the joint force commander (JFC) and/or Combatant Commander (CCDR).

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-12, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DoDD 3600.1

Notes: This task includes developing and coordinating cybersecurity appendices for all deliberate plans and/or operation orders (OPORD), as required. Cybersecurity may be used to ensure information and information systems availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for operation and/or maintenance of information systems perform risk assessment of potential threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks which meet the appropriate
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		criteria?
M2	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for operation and/or maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) and/or defensive memorandums of understanding (MOU) with commercial communications providers who support information systems?
M3	Percent	Of operational information systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software, and/or other appropriate defensive measures.
M4	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect operational information systems.
M5	Hours	For appropriate computer emergency response teams to respond, identify, and correct operational information system failures attributed to adversary action or criminal mischief.
M6	Instances	Of operational information systems being disabled, corrupted or compromised through identified adversary actions or criminal mischief.
M7	Percent	Of operational information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail and/or are corrupted.
M8	Yes/No	Are commands responsible for design, operation, and/or maintenance of information systems and use red teams to identify vulnerabilities in those systems?

OP 5.10 Integrate Space Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-May-2024

Description: Incorporate space capabilities into all operations.

References: JP 3-14, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-32, JP 4-10, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Space capabilities and operations are critical enablers that should be included in command plans and operations. This task requires prioritization of subordinate requests for capabilities through combatant command (CCMD) processes with the understanding of the impact of those capabilities on operations. It may require validation and/or authorization of required mission needs and capabilities, both organic and non-organic, using operational contract support (OCS) for commercial capabilities. This task requires knowledge of communications and environmental space support but is focused upon the coordination of the space capabilities of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), missile warning (MW), space domain awareness (SDA), satellite communications (SATCOM), electromagnetic warfare (EW), orbital warfare (OW), cyberspace operations (CO), command and control (C2), and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel responsible for planning, coordinating and integrating space capabilities with required training and/or education.
M2	Annually	Since last review of the process for subordinate requests for space support.
M3	Percent	Of the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and/or component staff that understands the processes for requesting space capabilities.
M4	Percent	Of operational phases space capability requirements considered for crisis and/or plans.
M5	Percent	Of Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) space enablers requested within directed plans.
M6	Number	Of missile warning space enablers requested within directed plans.
M7	Percent	Of positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) space enablers requested within directed plans.

M8	Yes/No	Are intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) space enablers requested to support operations?
M9	Yes/No	Are missile warning space enablers requested to support operations?
M10	Yes/No	Are positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) space enablers requested to support operations?
M11	Number	Of operational-level space requirements and/or considerations coordinated with multinational partners.
M12	Number	Of space enablers integrated and/or executed into exercises.
M13	Number	Of space capability gaps identified and/or submitted to combatant command (CCMD), Service headquarters (HQ) and United States Space Command (USSPACECOM).
M14	Number	Of space threats nominated for analysis and/or targeting.
M15	Number	Of gain/loss estimates regarding the impact of actions against space capabilities provided.

OP 5.2 Conduct Operation Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Monitor and evaluate information received through reports or the personal observations of the commander (CDR) against the commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) on the general situation in the theater of operation and conduct of the campaign or major operation. Determine the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0

Notes: Operation Assessment is a continuous process and provides information on progress towards achieving stated objectives and attaining desired end states. Assessment reports are based on continuous situational

awareness (SA) and operational environment (OE) analysis from internal and external sources and address changes in the OE (to include risk analysis associated with reliance on commercial activities) and their proximate causes, opportunities to exploit and risks to mitigate, and recommendations to inform decision making throughout planning and execution. This includes evaluating operational requirements of subordinate task forces (TFs) and components and support to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For joint force to review or develop flexible deterrent options (after request or occurrence).
M2	Hours	Since update of joint force situation.
M3	Minutes	For commander to forward and disseminate crisis assessment.
M4	Minutes	To access current situation and formulate plan of action.
M5	Weeks	Before operation plan (OPLAN) submitted, joint force commander (JFC) develops flexible deterrent option(s) (FDO).
M6	Instances	Of time commander/senior staff made aware of emerging political, economic, or military event (which could impact theater) from outside source.
M7	Percent	Of time theater political event of interest occurs without options available.
M8	Hours	For commander to formulate crisis assessment.
M9	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations forecast.

OP 5.2.1 Review Current Situation (Project Branches)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Examine operational information developed by senior headquarters, the joint force commander's (JFC's) staff, and subordinate components and/or task forces.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: This includes analyzing the assigned mission (includes assigned strategic military and political-military [POLMIL] objectives) and related tasks in the context of the next higher echelons campaign plan or operation order (OPORD), the strategic aim. It also involves combining on hand information with incoming information while separating critical from noncritical information.

Measures:

M1	Days	Into future, planning branches have been developed.
M2	Percent	Of decision points have branches.
M3	Yes/No	Forecast branches reviewed for legal sufficiency.
M4	Percent	Of forecast branches appeared at execution.
M5	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations affected course of battle, but not forecast.

OP 5.2.2 Formulate Crisis Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Formulate options for use by United States (US) military forces in response to crisis situation.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33

Notes: This may involve initiation of crisis planning and/or assessment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Following voice report, hard copy operational report (OPREP) 3 (PINNACLE) report submitted.
M2	Hours	From receipt of intelligence to complete analysis of situation.

M3	Hours	To identify forces available.
M4	Time	To formulate crisis assessment.
M5	Hours	To send voice report to commander (upon request).
M6	Minutes	To forward and disseminate crisis assessment.
M7	Percent	Of available forces identified.
M8	Hours	To send voice report to combatant commander (CCDR) (after occurrence of crisis).

OP 5.2.3 Project Campaign or Major Operation Branches and Sequels

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Project beyond immediate battles and estimate enemy's future actions and anticipate friendly actions for employment of forces after each phase of a current campaign or major operation.

References: JP 5-0

Notes: Branches provide a range of alternatives often built into the basic plan. Branches add flexibility to plans by anticipating situations that could alter the basic plan. Such situations could be a result of adversary action, availability of friendly capabilities or resources, or even a change in the weather or season within the OA. Sequels anticipate and plan for subsequent operations based on the possible outcomes of the current operation—victory, defeat, or stalemate. Once the commander and staff have determined possible branches and sequels as far in advance as practicable, they should determine what or where the decision points (not to be confused with decisive points) should be. Such decision points capture in space and/or time decisions a commander must make. Each branch from a decision point requires different actions, and each action demands various follow-up actions, such as sequels or potential sequels.

Measures:

M1	Days	Of future planning is completed and available.
M2	Percent	Of decision points have sequels.
M3	Yes/No	Identified sequels with courses of

		action (COA) developed are reviewed for legal sufficiency.
M4	Percent	Of identified sequels with course(s) of action (COA) developed.
M5	Percent	Of possible follow-on operations have preplanned sequels.
M6	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations forecast.
M7	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

OP 5.3 Prepare Plans and Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Make detailed plans, staff estimates, and/or decisions for implementing the strategy, associated sequels, and anticipated campaigns or major operations.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3100.01 series, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: Plans and orders address centers of gravity (COG), branches, sequels, culminating points, and phasing. Organize an effective staff; structure and organize the force; consider multinational capabilities/limitations; and cross-level or balance Service component, joint, and national command, control, communications, and computer means. Address specific missions and tasks for subordinate joint or multinational task forces, Service and functional components and supporting commands and agencies. Specify main effort(s) and supporting and supported relationships by phase. Address rules of engagement (ROE) for force employment. This activity may also include determining solutions to operational level needs. All plans and orders must maximize the operational capability while simultaneously minimizing the risk to the force. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To issue joint force commander's (JFC) intent and end state (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] or combatant commanders (CCDR) warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Hours	To compile appropriate reports.
M3	Percent	Of enemy actions or operations forecast.
M4	Seconds	To respond to emergency aircraft.
M5	Percent	Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to provide commander's intent.
M6	Minutes	To dispatch emergency action message (EAM).
M7	Minutes	To receive and respond to emergency action message (EAM).
M8	Percent	Accuracy of information in region/sector and gained unit supplemental plans.
M9	Percent	Currency of information in region/sector and gained unit supplemental plans.
M10	Percent	Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to provide concept of operations (CONOPS).
M11	Yes/No	Courses of action (COA) evaluated to find which were suitable, feasible, acceptable, variable, and complete.
M12	Yes/No	Milestone criteria for plan development met.
M13	Yes/No	Concept of operations (CONOPS) developed in time to execute supported combatant commander's (CCDR) course of action (COA).
M14	Hours	To complete executable operational plans and orders (after receipt of commander's estimate).
M15	Minutes	To generate and forward commander's situation reports (SITREP).

M16	Hours	To adjust original plan for decisive operations (after recognizing planning assumptions invalid).
M17	Hours	After constitution of joint planning group (JPG) (or equivalent) to publish joint force headquarters (JFHQ) daily battle rhythm.
M18	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M19	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M20	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 5.3.1 Conduct Mission Analysis

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Analyze the assigned mission (includes assigned strategic military and political-military [POL-MIL] objectives) and related tasks in the context of the next higher echelon's campaign plan or operation order (OPORD), and the strategic end state.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: Mission analysis is critical because it provides direction to the commander and the staff, enabling them to focus effectively on the problem at hand. The primary inputs to mission analysis are strategic guidance; the higher headquarters planning directive; the commander's initial planning guidance (which may include a description of the operational environment [OE]), the operational approach, initial intent, and the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). The primary products of mission analysis are the mission statement, staff estimates, a refined operational approach, the joint force commander's (JFC) intent statement, updated planning guidance, and commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). The joint force's mission is the task or set of tasks, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the

reason for doing so. Mission analysis is used to study the assigned tasks and to identify all other tasks necessary to accomplish the mission.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has an initial force allocation review been conducted?
M2	Yes/No	Has mission statement been developed?
M3	Yes/No	Has the commander's refined operational approach been published?
M4	Yes/No	Has the commander's updated intent statement been published?
M5	Yes/No	Have specified, implied, and essential tasks been determined?
M6	Yes/No	Have operational limitations been determined and analyzed?
M7	Yes/No	Determine known facts and develop planning assumptions.
M8	Yes/No	Are higher headquarters (HHQ) planning activities and strategic guidance analyzed?
M9	Yes/No	Has a risk assessment been developed?
M10	Yes/No	Have commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) been developed?
M11	Yes/No	Have mission success criteria been developed?
M12	Yes/No	Have staff estimates been prepared?
M13	Yes/No	Has a mission analysis brief been prepared and delivered?
M14	Yes/No	Has the commander's updated planning guidance been published?
M15	Yes/No	Has commander's initial planning guidance, including his initial understanding of the operational environment (OE), of the problem, and description of the operational approach been reviewed?
M16	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence

		with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M17	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 5.3.1.1 Identify Desired and Undesired Effects

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Identify and/or develop desired and undesired effects based on strategic theater and operational objectives.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1-0, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: An "effect" is a physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. Desired effects describe specific conditions of system behaviors or capabilities of an adversary that, if attained and maintained, could be expected to reflect the accomplishment of intended objectives. Undesired effects describe system behaviors or capabilities of an adversary that, if attained, would be adverse to the accomplishment of the intended objectives. An unintended effect is a situation when an action results in an effect that is not (or not only) what is intended and commanders should consider this in their risk assessment.

Measures:

M1	Days	To review strategic objectives.
M2	Days	To review operational area (OA)/focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems analysis products.
M3	Hours	To identify/develop desired effects.
M4	Hours	To identify/develop undesired effects.
M5	Days	To develop strategic and operational desired effects to change adversary's behavior and systems capabilities.
M6	Days	To develop desired effects on the adversary's systems capabilities that creates the conditions necessary to

		achieve joint force commander (JFC) military objective.
M7	Days	To provide an understanding of the systems and their behavior in the operational environment (OE) to the subordinate commander to focus the development of desired and undesired effects.
M8	Days	To develop direct desired effects.
M9	Days	To develop indirect desired effects.
M10	Days	To develop operational effects to support the joint force commander (JFC) operational-level objectives.
M11	Days	To develop measurable operational effects to relate to higher-level objectives to component missions, tasks, and actions.

OP 5.3.1.2 Develop Measures of Effectiveness (MOE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Develop indicators to help measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time, to gauge the achievement of objectives and attainment of end states.

References: JP 5-0, JP2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: The intent in developing measures of effectiveness (MOE) is to identify the indicators of whether joint force or coalition activities are producing the desired effects. MOE indicators are the observable, measurable system behaviors or capabilities that will provide the data required to conduct MOE trend analysis. Indicators should be distinct (indicators that are too similar to each other can result in the repetitious evaluation of change in a particular condition and lead to skew analyses by overestimating, or 'double-counting,' change in one item of the operational environment [OE]), from different causal chains, and maximize clarity. If indicators have a cause and effect relationship with each other, either directly or indirectly, it decreases their value in measuring a particular condition. Measuring progress toward a desired condition by multiple means adds rigor to the analyses.. MOE indicators and

effects assessment criteria are the data thresholds, metrics, and relative weights associated with each effect/effect element that provide the baseline for identifying acceptable progress in achieving planned objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To review desired effects.
M2	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOE) for desired effects.
M3	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOE) for undesired effects.
M4	Hours	To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators.
M5	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired effects.
M6	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired measures of effectiveness (MOE) and MOE indicators.
M7	Hours	To review measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators for desired/undesired effects.

OP 5.3.1.3 Conduct Campaign Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Assess progress towards achieving campaign objectives based on the current and projected assessment of desired and undesired effects attainment, task accomplishment status, and required timelines, with recommendations for corrective action where appropriate.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Campaign assessment helps to identify a difference between current campaign status and required progress based on campaign design. The results of the campaign assessment process provides the basis for alternative course of action (COA) development, resource re-allocation, development of branch and/or sequel plans, and/or adjustments to campaign plan and its decision points.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To analyze effects assessment results.
M2	Hours	To analyze deficiency analysis results.
M3	Hours	To review strategic objectives/timelines. Identify any delta between current and required progress.
M4	Hours	To assess task/mission accomplishment.
M5	Hours	To produce recommendations for adjustments to campaign plans.
M6	Hours	To recommend additional allocation of resources.
M7	Hours	To produce branch/sequel plans.
M8	Hours	To recommend adjustments to campaign decision points.

OP 5.3.1.4 Conduct Effects Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Provide the commander with the current status of progress towards or away from attaining desired and/or undesired effects developed in support of strategic theater/campaign objectives.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Effects assessment is the process of analyzing trends of changes in system behaviors or capabilities that are exhibited as a result of military or non-military activities conducted by the joint force commander (JFC), coalition forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) elements of national power. Trend analysis for effects assessment is based upon indicators and criteria developed during planning including measures of effectiveness (MOE), measures of performance (MOP), and continuous joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To correlate and analyze measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicator data.
M2	Hours	To conduct trend analysis and produce effects assessment summary.
M3	Hours	To conduct deficiency analysis.

M4	Percent	Of indicator data received in a timely manner.
M5	Percent	Of indicator data deemed reliable/credible.
M6	Hours	To review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems analysis products.
M7	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOE) for desired effects.
M8	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOE) for undesired effects.
M9	Hours	To develop indicators and identify associated nodes for measures of effectiveness (MOE).

OP 5.3.1.5 Develop Effects Assessment Criteria

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Develop criteria for assessing measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators and effects.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-0

Notes: Assessment criteria are the data thresholds, metrics, and relative weights associated with each effected element that provide the baseline for identifying acceptable progress in achieving planned objectives. When approved by the commander, assessment criteria form the basis of the effects assessment process.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To review desired/undesired effects.
M2	Hours	To review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems of analysis products.
M3	Hours	To review measures of effectiveness (MOE) and MOE indicators for desired/undesired effects.
M4	Hours	To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators.

M5	Hours	To assign relative weights to measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators.
M6	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired effects.

OP 5.3.1.6 Determine Human Aspects in the Operational Environment (OE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Develop courses of action (COA), branches, and/or sequels for joint force campaigns and operations through the lens of human aspects.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13, JP-5-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: This task involves planning operations utilizing human aspects to engage and influence relevant actors and generate desired effects.. Joint Force Commanders (JFC) and Joint Force (JF) organizations should: 1. Understand the evolving operational environment through the lens of human aspects to develop an integrated, foundational understanding of the situation, problem set, and elements that shape human decision-making and behavior. 2. Develop intelligence on elements shaping human decision-making to obtain actionable information and intelligence in a timely manner, facilitating the development of coherent plans that will enable engagement and influence activities in the environment. 3. Determine relevant actors to identify individuals, groups, and populations (in physical or virtual space) that are relevant for the successful execution of military operations, including actors who may be vulnerable to adversary influence or receptive to collaboration with the United States Government (USG) and its partners. 4. Incorporate human aspect insights into operational planning to develop multiple suitable, feasible, and acceptable employment options to accomplish military objectives through engaging and influencing relevant actors. 5. Take into account the elements that shape perceptions, decisions and behavior. 6. Address human-specific vulnerabilities or opportunities (including anticipated actions) 7. Include non-traditional approaches to military challenges (e.g., non-kinetic approaches to conflict resolution).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs that define the factors integral to
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		mission success through the lens of human aspects.
M2	Yes/No	Do joint force commander (JFC) staffs mitigate against perceptual errors, such as mirror imaging, stereotyping, and confirmation/activity biases when evaluating relevant actors?
M3	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to determine key aspects of the operating environment which require analysis to support commander's information priorities.
M4	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to leverage and sustain multiple streams of intelligence sources, especially human sources.
M5	Yes/No	Is analysis of elements that shape human decision-making and behavior sufficient to address the information requirements?
M6	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to identify and categorize the criteria (i.e., psychological, informational, social, cultural, and physical elements, environmental conditions, resources, and enabling mechanisms) that make an actor critical to the success or failure of a given joint force policy, strategy, campaign, operation, or tactical action.
M7	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs that have the ability to synthesize multiple streams of critical/relevant information with partners.
M8	Yes/No	Does a joint force commander (JFC) staff have a common understanding of all relevant friendly, neutral and adversary actors in the environment and their perceptions (relevant actors' grievances and conflicts, and assess their goals, desires, and historical

		context), decisions, behavior and capabilities?
M9	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) courses of action (COA) based on an understanding of the limitations and/or opportunities presented by an actor's identity, norms, values, interests, and perceptive lens.
M10	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to develop appropriate operational outcome-based human aspect-related metrics for evaluating the progress towards, and achievement of, operational objectives outlined in commander's guidance.

OP 5.3.1.7 Prepare for Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Dec-2021

Description: Establish enabling conditions (e.g., command and control, integration with mission partners, trained/ready forces, etc.) required to successfully incorporate an understanding of human aspects of military operations into campaigns and operations.

References: JP 5-0, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13, Joint Concept for Human Aspects of Military Operations (JC-HAMO) 19 October 2016

Notes: Establishing enabling conditions may result in necessary preconditions (integrated plans and information sharing, command and control, communications, and intelligence capabilities; etc.) for the incorporation of Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) understanding in Joint Force (JF) activities. To prepare the joint force and partners for operations utilizing HAMO Joint Force Commanders (JFC) and JF organizations may: 1. Establish relationships with full range of potential partners to build trust, cultivate support, maximize situational awareness, and gain access, influence and strategic understanding of the pertinent conditions (global, regional, local, trans-regional, supranational). 2. Evaluate actor behavior and decision-making to examine past actions and determine drivers of behavior in order to

understand how behavior evolves. 3. Anticipate relevant actor behavior and decision-making to determine the range of relevant actor decision options, while assessing which actions are most probable or may have the greatest impact. 4. Integrate HAMO understanding with interagency, host country and multinational partners to create a shared understanding of the environment, the operational challenge, and JF objectives. 5. Prepare the joint force to enhance the JF's ability to identify, evaluate, anticipate and influence relevant actors in support of JFC's objectives.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	JFCs have a common understanding of all relevant friendly, neutral and adversary actors in the environment and their perceptions (including but not limited to relevant actors' grievances and conflicts, and assessments of their goals, desires, and historical context), decisions, behavior and capabilities.
M2	Number	JFCs are able to understand the materiel and non-materiel sources of adversary support.
M3	Number	JFCs are able to identify the behavior(s) an actor must demonstrate to lead to the success of a given operation or activities.
M4	Number	JFCs are able to develop potential COAs to influence relevant actors to engage in desired behavior.
M5	Yes/No	JFCs are able to identify specific actions or deviations that indicate that a desired or undesired event is going to occur.
M6	Number	JFC staffs are able to accurately forecast decisions that relevant actors will need to make and the options that they will select.
M7	Yes/No	The JFC is able to share and receive information and intel regarding relevant actors, networks, and the elements that impact their decision-making and behavior with mission

		partners.
M8	Number	The JF can develop and maintain personal and professional relationships with relevant actors in the environment and mission partners.
M9	Yes/No	The JF mission command and control system is able to interface with command and control systems used by mission partners.
M10	Yes/No	JFCs and staff understand and can articulate the anticipated impact of engagement with relevant actors during the execution of operations.
M11	Number	Individuals/units can identify, evaluate, anticipate, and influence relevant actors in the environment prior to deployment.
M12	Yes/No	JFCs and staff understand and can articulate the anticipated impact of engagement with relevant actors during the execution of operations

OP 5.3.1.8 Employ Human Aspects

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Employ human aspects in campaigns and/or operations to influence the will and decisions of relevant actors in support of joint force commander (JFC) objectives.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-61, JP-5-0, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: Effectively and efficiently directing and employing human aspects in campaigns and operations should result in relevant actors' decisions and behaviors being influenced and impacted in such a way that supports national and military objectives. To execute operations utilizing human aspects, joint force commanders (JFC) and Joint Force (JF) organizations may decide to act on a course of action (COA) necessary to influence the will and decisions of relevant actors and/or influence the will and decisions of relevant actors in the environment in a manner that supports national and military objectives.

Measures:

M1	Number	Joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staffs are able to identify points of concurrence between United States' (US) and partner nations' (PN) intent, goals, and objectives.
M2	Yes/No	Do individuals, groups, and/or populations support United States government (USG) objectives and oppose adversary aims following receipt of a compelling narrative?
M3	Number	Joint force commanders (JFC) are able to determine the capabilities necessary for host nation (HN) forces to be able to identify, evaluate, anticipate, and influence relevant actors, both within their own nations and as contributing partners in support of deployed coalition operations.
M4	Minutes/Hours	The joint force is able to determine the type, criticality, and movement of support to adversaries in a timely manner.
M5	Number	The joint force's reconciliation efforts reflect realistic and understandable incentives and disincentives to encourage adversaries to abandon their struggle against the host nation (HN).
M6	Yes/No	Is the joint force able to secure and transition necessary infrastructure services to the host nation (HN)?
M7	Yes/No	Do joint force commanders (JFC) understand the influence potential of infrastructure and symbolic sites, both generally and in their specific areas of responsibility (AOR)?

OP 5.3.1.9 Assess Human Aspects in the Operational Environment (OE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Aug-2022

Description: Evaluate the operating environment with regards to relevant actors, the influence of those actors, the status of campaigns/operations and capabilities, and/or the outputs/outcomes of the influence of human aspects across the competition continuum.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13, JP-5-0, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Evaluating the operational environment (OE) may result in an understanding of the effectiveness of incorporating human aspects into campaigns and operations within specific theaters and at the national level, and the actions required to improve operational effectiveness through revised planning/execution or manning/training/equipping actions. To assess operations utilizing human aspects, joint force commanders (JFC) and joint force (JF) organizations may: 1. Assess plans and operations to analyze, track and measure outcomes of campaigns and operations that account for relevant actors and the elements that impact their behavior. 2. Recommend policy actions to effectively inform national and strategic decision-makers on the appropriate policies or options that will positively impact United States (US) goals by drawing on a detailed understanding of the human aspects, relevant actors, and the elements that impact their decision-making and behavior.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to establish and maintain appropriate data-gathering processes and methodologies to observe and track the perceptions, decisions, and behavior of relevant actors in the operating environment?
M2	Number	Of joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to identify and track all external influences on relevant actors, including activities by the host nation (HN), other actors in the environment, and environmental conditions.
M3	Yes/No	Are joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to adjust plans, activities, and operations based on analysis, changing information requirements, and shifts

		in the operating environment, particularly with regard to relevant actors and their perceptions, decisions, and behavior?
M4	Yes/No	Do Service and joint lesson-learned organizations (e.g., Center for Army Lessons Learned) have visibility of relevant databases and after action report repositories established by combatant commands and Services for use in developing human aspects-related Lessons Learned?
M5	Yes/No	Are joint force commander (JFC) staffs able to provide clear, consistent policy options to national and strategic policy makers that will meet national security objectives?

OP 5.3.2 Issue Planning Guidance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Establish guidance for planning tasks to be accomplished by subordinate commanders and their staffs.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-33

Notes: This includes initial and subsequent planning guidance. The format for the commander's planning guidance varies based on the personality of the commander and the level of command, but should adequately describe the logic to the commander's understanding of the operational environment (OE), the methodology for reaching the understanding of the problem, and a coherent description of the operational approach. It may include the following elements: describe the OE; define the problem to be solved; describe the operational approach; and provide the commander's initial intent (purpose, end state, and risk). It may also include constraints and restraints such as rules of engagement (ROE) for force employment.

Measures:

M1	Days	In advance of execution, planning guidance issued to subordinate
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		commands.
M2	Hours	After being notified of mission, joint force commander (JFC) issued or approved initial planning guidance.
M3	Hours	From request for change to rules of engagement (ROE) until approval/denial.
M4	Instances	Of amendments issued to planning guidance (due to requests for clarification).
M5	Percent	Of planning time used by higher headquarters (HHQ) to issue guidance.
M6	Days	For rules of engagement (ROE) cell to be established by subordinate commands when planning during crisis.
M7	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE) clearly understood.
M8	Incidents	Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE).
M9	Instances	Of requests for clarification of planning guidance/commander's guidance received from subordinate headquarters.
M10	Percent	Completeness of commander's guidance (i.e., coverage of functional areas).

OP 5.3.3 Determine End State

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Determine the set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives.

References: JP 5-0, CJCJSM 3130.0 series, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: An end state describes what the commander desires in military end state conditions that define mission success. There may be a preliminary end state, described by a set of military conditions, when military force is no longer the principal means to the strategic objective. There may be a broader end state that typically involves returning to a state of peace and stability and may include a variety of diplomatic, economic, informational, and military conditions.

Measures:

M1	Days	To pass control of operations area to local government or appointed transitional administrative authority (after achieving end state).
M2	Days	Delay in turnover of control of operations area to legitimate or transitional administrative authorities.
M3	Percent	Of commanders accepting end state conditions without requests for clarification.
M4	Instances	Of revisions to end state conditions.
M5	Days	To transition control of operations area to civil authority.
M6	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 5.3.4 Develop Courses of Action (COA)**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 12-Sep-2021**Description:** Anticipate and/or define unique options to the commander oriented on accomplishing the military end state.**References:** JP 5-0, JP 3-33**Notes:** These options should be formulated in light of the friendly situation, restrictions, assumptions, and estimates of relative combat power. Each course of action (COA) should be adequate, feasible, acceptable, distinguishable, and complete.**Measures:**

M1	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) acceptable.
M2	Percent	Of courses of action (COA)

		distinguishable.
M3	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) feasible.
M4	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) presented to commander were suitable, feasible, acceptable and distinct from one another.
M5	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) suitable.
M6	Instances	Of courses of action (COA) developed.
M7	Percent	Of available planning time allotted for subordinate planning.
M8	Percent	Of non-selected courses of action (COA) considered for deception.
M9	Instances	Of courses of action (COA) not reviewed by legal authorities during development.
M10	Hours	To complete a staff estimate after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD).
M11	Hours	To provide the commander with a minimum of three courses of action (COA) which are suitable, feasible, and acceptable after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD).
M12	Hours	To provide the joint task force (JTF) or combatant commander (CCDR) with a commander's estimate after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD).

OP 5.3.5 Analyze Courses of Action (COA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Examine and/or wargame each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events to determine its advantages and disadvantages.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Course of Action (COA) analysis is the process of closely examining potential COAs to reveal details that enable the commander and staff to tentatively evaluate COA validity and identify the advantages and

disadvantages of each proposed friendly COA. The commander and staff analyze each COA separately according to the commander's guidance. COA analysis should include a thorough examination of opposing COAs through the wargaming process including the effect of possible enemy COAs on the success of each friendly COA. COA comparisons should be made in the light of governing factors which include fixed values such as the principles of war; other critical factors, such as political constraints and specific factors from the commander's guidance; and mission accomplishment. If appropriate, elements of various COAs may be merged into one.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of limitations (ultimately identified during execution) identified during analysis.
M2	Percent	Of branches and sequels experienced identified in courses of action (COA).
M3	Yes/No	Advantages/disadvantages of courses of action (COA) identified during analysis.
M4	Percent	Of courses of action (COA) analyzed against potential enemy COAs.
M5	Percent	Of capabilities ultimately required identified in planning.

OP 5.3.6 Compare Courses of Action (COA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Analyze the various courses of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Analyzing can be done by comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each course of action (COA) previously analyzed or by isolating and comparing decisive factors that are selected based on each situation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of evaluation criteria eliminated before comparison.
M2	Yes/No	Evaluation criteria selected allowed for

		definitive comparison of courses of action (COA).
M3	Percent	Of evaluation criteria eventually used, defined, and weighted before comparison began.

OP 5.3.7 Select or Modify Courses of Action (COA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Decide on the courses of action (COA) that offer the best prospect for success.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-33

Notes: Course of Action (COA) selection is the end result of the COA comparison process. The commander, upon receiving the staff's recommendation, combines personal analysis with the staff recommendation, resulting in a selected COA. It gives the staff a concise statement of how the commander intends to accomplish the mission and provides the necessary focus for planning and plan development. This task may also include modifying a COA previously selected. This is a cyclical process. The COAs not selected potentially become sequels and contingencies to phases of the operation as the situation evolves. This enables the commander to respond rapidly to changing situations.

Measures:

M1	Days	Since course of action (COA) reviewed.
M2	Days	In advance of execution, course of action (COA) selected.

OP 5.3.8 Issue Commander's Estimate

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Provide a concise narrative statement of how the commander intends to accomplish the mission and provide necessary focus for plan development.

References: JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03 series

Notes: Once the commander selects a course of action (COA), provides guidance, and updates intent, the staff then completes the commander's estimate. The commander will tailor the content of the commander's estimate based on the situation and ongoing analysis. A typical format for a commander's estimate is in CJCSM 3130.03, Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance and includes paragraphs on Mission Analysis, Situation and Course(s) of Action.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before execution, commander's concept and intent issued.
M2	Hours	Before execution, commander's estimate issued.
M3	Hours	To issue commander's estimate (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Percent	Of planning time available, used to issue commander's concept and intent.
M5	Yes/No	Commander's estimate adequately addresses commander's intent, subordinate tasks and objectives, and concept of operations (CONOPS) for all mission areas.

OP 5.3.9 Prepare Supporting Campaign or Major Operation Plans

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Develop a plan or order that supports the objectives of combatant command campaign plans, functional campaign plans (FCP), designated global campaign plans (GCP) or those of other designated supported commander.

References: JP 5-0, JP 1, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3141.01 series

Notes: Joint planning is the deliberate process of determining how to implement strategic guidance: how (the ways) to use military capabilities (the means) in time and space to achieve objectives (the ends) within an acceptable level of risk. Crisis planning may also be conducted to meet emergent tasking and requ

irements. Supporting plans are prepared by a supporting commander, a subordinate commander, or the head of a department or agency to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan.

Measures:

M1	Days	Prior to hostilities, special operations forces (SOF) allowed to conduct cross-border operations.
M2	Hours	For complete set of executable operational plans and orders (following receipt of commander's estimate).
M3	Hours	To prepare plans and orders (after deciding on mission concept and intent).
M4	Percent	Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in operation plan (OPLAN).
M5	Percent	Of functional areas covered in operation plan (OPLAN).
M6	Percent	Of operations in plan conform to United States (US) and international law.

OP 5.4 Command Subordinate Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 05-Dec-2022

Description: Promulgate the interrelated responsibilities between commanders and/or the authority of commanders in the chain of command.

References: JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include clear delineation of responsibility among commanders up, down, and laterally ensures unity of command which is a foundation for trust, coordination, and the teamwork necessary for unified military action. All lower echelon commanders must understand their mission (and communicate to their subordinates), their contribution to achievement of the commander's concept and intent, and their relationship to attainment of a higher or supported commander's operational objectives. This facilitates maximum decentralized conduct of campaigns and major operations utilizing

either detailed or mission-type plans and orders as the situation and time permit.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of time, required expansion into other sectors accomplished.
M2	Minutes	To dispatch deployed weapons teams.
M3	Percent	Accuracy of information in plans and orders issued and disseminated to subordinate units.
M4	Percent	Of completed planning documents (e.g., mission analysis, course of action [COA] decision, synchronization matrix) passed to components to allow parallel planning.
M5	Percent	Of planning time joint force allows components.
M6	Percent	Of time during crisis action procedures, execution orders initiated or warning relayed.
M7	Minutes	To issue and disseminate threat conditions (THREATCON) and attack warnings.
M8	Percent	Of units visited personally by commander to convey concept and intent.
M9	Percent	Of time mission-essential intelligence and threat assessments passed within established criteria.
M10	Percent	Of subordinate commands clear about their immediate objectives.
M11	Percent	Of time joint force commander (JFC) positioned to best affect accomplishment of operational end state for each operational phase.
M12	Percent	Of time joint force staff issues a battle rhythm standard operating procedure (SOP) for planning use of available time.

OP 5.4.1 Approve Plans and Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Obtain the commander's approval and the next higher commander's approval of fully rationalized joint/multinational plans and/or orders prior to issuance.

References: JP 5-0, CJCSI 3141.01 series

Notes: Campaign plans and level 1-4 Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)-tasked plans undergo a formal review and approval process outlined in CJCSI 3141.01 series.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To complete plan or campaign plan review and approval.
M2	Hours	To obtain approval of plans and orders.
M3	Instances	Of operation plan (OPLAN) conflicting with standards under conduct of war and international convention.
M4	Percent	Of accurate deployment orders (DEPOD) and notification requirements disseminated within reporting criteria.
M5	Percent	Accuracy of information in commander's operations plan to meet established objectives.

OP 5.4.2 Issue Plans and Orders

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Submit orders, plans, and/or reports for transmission to subordinate, supporting, or attached units for execution and to adjacent and higher units for coordination.

References: JP 5-0

Notes:

Measures:

M1	Hours	To issue plan or order (after approved).
M2	Minutes	For commander to forward and disseminate plan of action.
M3	Minutes	To initiate or relay warning or execution order (WARNORD or EXORD).
M4	Percent	Of commander's threat conditions (THREATCON) and attack warnings issued and disseminated.

OP 5.4.3 Provide Rules of Engagement (ROE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Provide commander's directive which delineates the circumstances and limitations under which United States (US) forces will initiate or continue combat engagement.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-84, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Rules of engagement (ROE) and rules for the use of force (RUF) are specific authorizations and limitations by which the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and operational commander regulate the use of the Armed Forces of the United States in the context of applicable political and military policy and United States (US) and international law. The SecDef provided Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE) provide standalone guidance for US forces worldwide and are equally applicable to all the combatant commands (CCMD) and can be easily amended or clarified to meet mission-specific requirements. SROE apply in addition to specific guidance, if any, from higher authority in the form of supplemental measures. SROE also provide lists of numbered supplemental measures that may be provided by, or requested from, higher authority to tailor ROE for a particular situation. The commander and staff must understand the military, diplomatic, political, and legal considerations that influence ROE and be able to distill the SROE and any combatant commander (CCDR)-specific ROE into baseline ROE for the unit commander, weapon system operator, and individual Service member to apply in the field.

Measures:

M1	Days	Prior to hostilities, special operations forces (SOF) allowed to conduct cross-border operations.
M2	Hours	From receipt of warning order to submission of rules of engagement (ROE) request.
M3	Percent	Of target attacks violate rules of engagement (ROE).
M4	Percent	Accuracy of information in rules of engagement (ROE) changes.
M5	Hours	To develop general order regarding prohibited and permitted actions for deploying joint force.
M6	Percent	Of rules of engagement (ROE) exception determinations followed all procedures.
M7	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of operations in the information environment (OIE) campaign and anticipate effects.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

OP 5.4.4 Synchronize Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Arrange land, air, maritime, space, cyberspace, and/or special operations forces in time, space, and/or purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at the decisive point.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 5-0

Notes: Synchronization ensures all elements of the operational force, including supported agencies' and nations forces and contractors are efficiently and safely employed to maximize their combined effects beyond the sum of their individual capabilities. This activity includes the vertical and the horizontal integration of tasks in time and space to maximize combat output. This task includes synchronizing support to a supported command. Synchronization permits the friendly commander to get inside the enemy commander's decision

cycle. In some situations, commanders may consider designing joint all-domain operations (JADO), a type of offensive action that integrates diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to outperform and outmaneuver enemy forces. Designing a JADO concept of operation (CONOPS) allows commanders to respond more rapidly to evolving situations by modifying targets, task organization, control measures, and subordinate OAs throughout execution. Additionally, a JADO CONOPS drives, enables, and protects schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. Finally, a JADO CONOPS transitions the commanders planning into an executable integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint force or component missions carried out as planned.
M2	Percent	Of subordinate missions executed with requested joint force or component support.
M3	Hours	Delay in initiating phase of operation.
M4	Hours	Prior to execution, joint force has execution matrix with sequence and timing of each component task throughout operation.
M5	Incidents	Of potential cross component boundary fratricide identified and eliminated by joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M6	Percent	Of assigned and supporting forces commence operation on time (right people, right place, right time).
M7	Percent	Of friendly forces actively contributing to conduct of operation.
M8	Percent	Of operational missions (e.g., special operations forces [SOF], military information support operations [MISO], military deception [MILDEC]) executed without coordinating with operating forces in target area.
M9	Incidents	Of operational missions (e.g., special operations forces [SOF], military information support operations [MISO],

		military deception [MILDEC]) executed without coordinating with operating forces in target area.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SF), and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 5.4.5 Coordinate with Relevant Entities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate with allies/coalition partners; United States (US) component commands; the combatant commands; and/or adjacent, subordinate, higher, and supporting organizations.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include coordinating with ambassadors and country teams (CT) (as appropriate), other United States (US) agencies, and leaders of supported nations to provide cooperation and mutual support, a consistent effort, and a mutual understanding of the joint force commander's (JFC) priorities, support requirements, concept and intent, and objectives. This activity includes, but is not limited to, coordinating concept development, sustainment support, and supporting component operation plans (OPLAN). Coordination of air, land, sea, space, cyberspace, and special operations support begins early in the process.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media in the area of responsibility (AOR) nations addressed in the operation plan (OPLAN) or another document.
M2	Percent	Of policies and procedures for establishment and coordination of logistics, maintenance, and transportation support completed

		using Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).
M3	Yes/No	Is coalition support adequately addressed in the joint air operations plan (JAOP) in the joint operations area (JOA)?
M4	Percent	Of allies/coalition partners, component commands, combatant commanders (CCDR), government agencies, and supporting organizations adequately represented on the supported headquarters staff.
M5	Percent	Of requests for support (RFS) sent directly to combatant commander's (CCDR) Service component.
M6	Yes/No	Is novel and/or time sensitive threat information shared with allies, partners, and the greater intelligence community (IC) to enable defense of United States (US) and partner equities?
M7	Yes/No	Is the team prepared to execute defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) missions, to include integrating with, coordinating with, and assisting non-military organizations?
M8	Yes/No	Is the team prepared to integrate with, coordinate with, and assist Department of Defense (DoD) organizations during the course of defensive cyberspace operations (DCO)?
M9	Yes/No	Is the team prepared to integrate with, coordinate with, and assist partner nations in complex foreign culture environments?

OP 5.4.6 Conduct Operational Rehearsals

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Learn, understand, practice, and/or mitigate shortfalls of a plan in the time available until execution.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-09.3

Notes: This task includes the coordination for, and conduct of, commander and/or staff rehearsals within a headquarters (HQ). Rehearsing key combat and logistical actions allows participants to become familiar with the operation and visualize the plan. This process assists them in orienting joint and multinational forces to their surroundings and to other units during execution. Rehearsals also provide a forum for subordinate leaders to analyze the plan, but they should exercise caution in adjusting the plan. Staffs coordinate changes throughout the chain of command to prevent errors in integration and synchronization. HQ at the operational level can rehearse key aspects of a plan using command post exercises, typically supported by computer-aided simulations, while many tactical units can engage in live events. While the joint force may not be able to rehearse an entire operation, the joint force commander (JFC) should identify key elements for rehearsal.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the type of rehearsal specified (e.g., staff only, commander and staff, partial force, or full force)?
M2	Yes/No	Is the technique of rehearsal specified (e.g., map/chart, area/terrain board, models/simulations supported, similar area, or actual area)?
M3	Yes/No	Are roles and responsibilities of participants specified?
M4	Yes/No	Are events to be rehearsed identified and prioritized?
M5	Percent	Of the operations phases/objectives are rehearsed.
M6	Yes/No	Have components reviewed their mission, commander's intent, and concept of operations (CONOPS) in relationship to time (i.e., by timelines or phases)?
M7	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) reviewed by phase of the operation.
M8	Yes/No	Are operational movement and

		maneuver issues discussed and resolved?
M9	Yes/No	Are operational intelligence issues reviewed and resolved, to include enemy actions realistically portrayed (most likely or most dangerous enemy courses of action [COA])?
M10	Yes/No	Are operational firepower issues reviewed and resolved?
M11	Yes/No	Are operational support issues reviewed and resolved?
M12	Yes/No	Are operational command and control (C2) issues reviewed and resolved?
M13	Yes/No	Are operational protection issues reviewed and resolved?
M14	Percent	Of developed branch (or contingency) plans are reviewed.
M15	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) maintained throughout the rehearsal?
M16	Yes/No	Are major changes made to the existing plan?
M17	Hours	To document and distribute changes to the original plan as a result of the rehearsal.

OP 5.4.7 Integrate Computer Investigations and Operations in Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Coordinate, facilitate, and/or deconflict computer investigations and operations between investigative and member agencies.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, DoDI 8530.01

Notes: This task integrates investigative results into the operations and missions of the command and its components for the protection of Department of Defense (DoD) computer networks and infrastructures. Coordination efforts include interagency law enforcement (LE) and counterintelligence (CI) investigative matters among DoD, federal, and international investigative

organizations involving information systems (IS). Additionally, this task involves the release of LE and CI information, when feasible, with appropriate consent from originating agencies to support information sharing across the DoD components in coordination with the combatant commander's (CCDR) CI staff officer. This task facilitates cyberspace operations (CO), warning intelligence, and criminal and CI investigations conducted by the DoD criminal and CI investigative organizations. It helps identify and neutralize CI-related cyberspace threats to DoD. It promotes cyberspace superiority and provides worldwide cyberspace CI situational awareness and coordination.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To conduct routine dissemination of information derived from investigative operations.
M2	Hours	To provide investigative information to the commander regarding high-interest (named) intrusions/intrusion sets.
M3	Hours	To provide status reports to joint commands, Services, and outside agencies regarding United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) (named) intrusion sets and planned cyberspace operations (CO).
M4	Yes/No	Were investigative efforts maximized and conflict minimized with cyberspace operations (CO) operational responses?
M5	Percentage	Of known vulnerabilities assessed likely to adversely impact the Department of Defense (DoD).
M6	Percentage	Monitor and report any threats that physically impact or directly target the Department of Defense (DoD) computer networks and infrastructures.

OP 5.5 Command and Control (C2) Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Establish continuous, uninterrupted, and/or unambiguous guidance and direction for the command and control (C2) of designated joint and multinational forces (MNF) under a duly authorized, single joint force commander (JFC).

References: JP 3-33

Notes: This task includes establishing, organizing, and operating a headquarters. This task may include establishing a joint force headquarters (JFHQ). As part of the task, ensure possession of adequate command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) capabilities; specific procedures; adequate communications; connectivity; manning; intelligence support; and command and control (C2) capability for command transitions.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For joint force commander (JFC) to request Department of Transportation (DOT) transfer operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of United States Coast Guard (USCG) forces identified in operation plan (OPLAN) or request for feedback (RFF) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Hours	To form joint force staff (from activation order).
M3	Percent	Of joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of staff augmentees.
M4	Percent	Of joint force augmentees received and integrated into joint force staff in accordance with established procedure.
M5	Days	From activation order until headquarters (HQ) fully staffed.
M6	Yes/No	Are joint force key billets distributed on a proportionate basis with major forces assigned?
M7	Days	To approve augmentation to newly formed Joint Staff (JS).
M8	Days	To determine and approve joint force headquarters (JFHQ) structure.

M9	Days	To establish and approve command and control (C2) architecture for a joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M10	Percent	Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to determine and approve joint force command arrangements.
M11	Time	To approve Joint Staff (JS) augmentation in key positions of responsibility from each Service having significant forces assigned.

OP 5.5.1 Develop a Joint Force Command and Control (C2) Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Establish a structure for command and control (C2) of subordinate forces.

References: JP 3-33, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: The preferred approach to forming a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) is around an existing command and control (C2) structure. Typically, this is a combatant command's (CCMD's) Service component HQ or a subordinate Service component HQ. The establishing authority (typically the combatant commander [CCDR]) determines the appropriate level based on the scope and scale of the operation and nature of the mission. An existing JFHQ may be tasked, should one exist. Another option is to establish a new JFHQ. This task may include assigning or establishing the range of responsibilities for the various boards, centers, cells, and bureaus that aid the commander in exercising C2 of a joint force.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	For new joint force staff sections and boards to establish initial communication with opposite numbers on combatant commander (CCDR) staff and in supporting commands.
M2	Hours	Until joint force headquarters (JFHQ)

		staff, to include boards, cells, centers, and committees, augmented and in full operation (after alert order [ALERTORD]).
M3	Percent	Of combined force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of non-United States (US) personnel.
M4	Percent	Of components with allocated or apportioned forces, suitably represented on combined force staff.
M5	Percent	Of components, involved foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) (suitably) represented on designated joint force staff.
M6	Percent	Of joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of augmentees.
M7	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of augmentees.
M8	Percent	Of required augmentees identified in joint force standard operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position.
M9	Hours	To obtain approval of joint force command and control (C2) structure.
M10	Hours	To issue tasking to initial augmentees for newly-formed joint force headquarters (JFHQ).
M11	Incidents	Of friendly forces orders / taskings significantly delayed because of unclear relationships within headquarters (HQ).
M12	Percent	Of joint force staff elements, represent force makeup as to numbers, experience, influence of position, and rank among concerned Services making up joint force.
M13	Incidents	Of modifications to command structure taking place during execution (combat attrition excepted).
M14	Instances	Of new sections and boards

		established within joint force (after initial organization).
M15	Percent	Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies and forces participating in operation, identified in command and control (C2) annex of joint force operation order (OPORD).
M16	Percent	Of required staff positions filled.
M17	Percent	Of required subordinate joint force staff positions filled.
M18	Yes/No	Does employment of E-3 and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Airborne Battle Staff (NABS) operations conform to established directives?
M19	Percent	Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees.
M20	Percent	Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees in same position.
M21	Hours	To establish a joint special operations task force (JSOTF) command and control (C2) structure after arrival at a forward staging base (FSB).
M22	Days	Until joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff augmented and in full operation (from alert order [ALERTORD]).
M23	Days	To issue joint force operation order (OPORD) or plan (from alert order [ALERTORD]).
M24	Hours	For joint force to identify elements and boards to establish within headquarters (HQ).
M25	Hours	For joint force staff to select specialized equipment required from joint force establishing commander.
M26	Hours	For joint force staff to select specialized personnel required from joint force establishing commander.
M27	Hours	To complete notification of joint force core staff (after alert order

		[ALERTORD]).
M28	Hours	To establish joint force headquarters (JFHQ) boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups.
M29	Hours	To form joint planning group (after alert order [ALERTORD]).
M30	Hours	To form joint force staff.
M31	Incidents	Of friendly forces orders / taskings significantly delayed.
M32	Percent	Of joint force primary subordinate commanders' and functional commanders' responsibilities identified prior to a specified point in the planning process.
M33	Hours	To obtain approval of joint force command and control (C2) operation plan (OPLAN) / operation order (OPORD) annex.

OP 5.5.2 Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Establish a structure to maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force to ensure mutual understanding and/or unity of purpose and action.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: Commanders identify the requirement for liaison personnel based on command relationships and mission support requirements. Liaison should be established between the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and higher commands; between adjacent units; and between supporting, attached, and assigned forces and the JFHQ. The JFHQ may also exchange liaison officers (LNO) with other interagency partners, multinational forces (MNF), host nation (HN), and other significant entities.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Until joint force liaison structure established (from alert order [ALERTORD]).
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M2	Hours	Since liaison officers (LNO) attached to joint force headquarters (JFHQ) last received situation update from own unit.
M3	Incidents	Of friendly forces orders/taskings significantly delayed.
M4	Minutes	For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) liaison officers (LNO) to contact JFHQ on behalf of unit to which sent.
M5	Percent	Of unit or agency information missing or late.
M6	Minutes	For parent unit to contact their liaison officer (LNO).
M7	Percent	Of adjacent units or agencies with liaison to joint force.
M8	Percent	Of joint force liaison personnel have required security clearances and identification credentials.
M9	Minutes	For joint force staff sections to contact liaison officer (LNO) attached to joint force headquarters (JFHQ).

OP 5.5.3 Integrate Joint Force Staff Augmentees

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Integrate augmentees into existing staff structure to form a joint staff to support a joint force commander (JFC).

References: JP 3-33, JP 1-0

Notes: The gaining headquarters (HQ) should identify individual augmentation requirements as early as possible when forming a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) due to the extended time that may be required to source, process, and deploy individual augmentees, especially those with special technical or language skills.

Measures:

M1	Days	Before joint force headquarters (JFHQ) prepared to release deployable JFHQ augmentation cell.
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M2	Percent	Of augmentee requests issued during execution for immediate augmentation to fill unforeseen needs.
M3	Percent	Of required augmentees identified in joint force standard operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position.
M4	Time	To identify expected augmentees based on current call-up.
M5	Hours	To provide specialized staff personnel.
M6	Percent	Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees.
M7	Time	From augmentee arrival until on the watch bill.
M8	Percent	Of required staff positions filled.

OP 5.5.4 Deploy Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) Advanced Echelon (ADVON)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Deploy elements of the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) into the operational area in advance of the main force.

References: JP 3-33

Notes: This activity includes collecting and updating information relevant to the deployment of the joint force. A primary consideration is communications. Staffs should consider whether secure communications are available to communicate with the main force, supported combatant commanders (CCDR), and the appropriate United States (US) embassy. If the advanced echelon (ADVON) deploys aboard ship, communications should be adequate to support the mission. Once in the operational area, the ADVON should have secure communications capabilities to enable effective exchange of current intelligence, graphics, planning, and adjustments to operational assessments and orders.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) advanced echelon (ADVON) to
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		establish in-country communications with host nation (HN) and United States (US) Department of State (DOS) representatives (after arrival at deployed site).
M2	Hours	To deploy forward and establish in theater joint force headquarters (JFHQ) element.
M3	Hours	For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to issue joint force operation order (OPORD) (from receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]).
M4	Hours	For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) advance element to establish communication links up, down, across (after arrival in operational area).

OP 5.5.5 Establish Command Transition Criteria and Procedures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Establish continuous, uninterrupted, and unambiguous guidance and direction for command transition.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0

Notes: When considering transition, the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) focuses on maintaining the stability of current situation; continues planning for future operations in collaboration with the newly designated headquarters (HQ) and higher HQ until the new organization is ready to assume full planning responsibilities; and continues planning for transition between the existing and new organizations to ensure the smooth transfer of responsibilities (assumption of operations by the new HQ and its forces, turnover of equipment and facilities, redeployment of organizations and personnel, etc.). This task includes ensuring possession of adequate command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) capabilities; specific procedures; adequate communications; connectivity; manning; intelligence support; and command and control (C2) capability for command transitions.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Before beginning of transition and redeployment to publish redeployment plan.
M2	Percent	Of transitioning units have no gaps in command.
M3	Hours	Before execution, command transition plans provided to units.

OP 5.5.6 Establish a Task Force (TF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Establish a functional or single-Service task force (TF) to achieve a specific, limited objective.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0

Notes: This task force (TF) may be single Service, joint, or multinational.

Measures:

M1	Days	For joint force to be dissolved (following achievement of end state).
M2	Days	To recommend organizations to fund various aspects of joint force.
M3	Hours	For functional (multinational) task force (TF) to be prepared to conduct operations (from decision to stand up).
M4	Hours	For functional or joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to be prepared to conduct operations (from decision to stand up).
M5	Percent	Change in initial headquarters (HQ) manning allocation for functional or single-Service task force (TF), without change in mission.
M6	Hours	To define joint operations area (JOA).
M7	Hours	To name commander (after decision taken to stand up subordinate functional or single-Service task force [TF]).
M8	Hours	To provide directive or mission (after

		decision taken to stand up subordinate functional or single-Service or task force [TF]).
M9	Hours	To provide directive with purpose, in terms of desired effect and scope of action required.
M10	Hours	To appoint joint force commander (JFC).

OP 5.5.6.1 Command and Control (C2) Joint/Combined Force Component

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Command and Control (C2) designated joint, combined, and/or multinational forces (MNF) as directed by the joint force commander (JFC).

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-0, JP 3-05

Notes: This task includes establishing, organizing, and operating a service or functional component to a joint force headquarters (JFHQ). A service or functional component plans and executes operations or tasks assigned by the higher commander's plans and orders. They advise the JFC on employment of the component or functional command's capabilities and progress toward mission accomplishment. They coordinate with other JFC component and functional commanders to ensure effective and efficient conduct of operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	From receipt of warning order until joint force component or functional commander issues a request to the Department of Transportation (DOT) for transfer of operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of those United States Coast Guard (USCG) forces identified in an operation plan (OPLAN) or request for forces (RFF).
M2	Hours	From activation order until a joint staff is declared as achieving initial operational capability (IOC).

M3	Number/Percent	Number of joint force actions or operations delayed or cancelled due to inadequate staff augmentees vs. the total number of actions or operations.
M4	Number/Percent	Number of joint force augmentees integrated into joint force structure in accordance with established procedure vs. total number of augmentees.
M5	Days	From activation order until headquarters (HQ) achieves 100% staffing of assigned billets.
M6	Yes/No	Are joint force key billets distributed on a proportionate basis with major forces assigned?
M7	Days	From time of request for augmentees until request is approved.
M8	Days	From activation until joint force component or functional command structure is approved.
M9	Days	From activation until command and control (C2) architecture for joint force component or functional command is approved.
M10	Percent	From activation until joint force component or functional command arrangements are approved.
M11	Time	From activation until joint staff (JS) augmentee assignments are approved.

OP 5.5.7 Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Organize, direct, and/or coordinate the activities of the joint force staff to efficiently support the joint force commander (JFC) and execute the military strategy.

References: JP 3-33, JP 1 Vol 2

Notes: This task may include developing staff operating procedures, delimiting watchbill/duty responsibilities, and determining facility support requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are staff standard operating procedures (SOP) developed?
M2	Yes/No	Are watchbill/duty responsibilities delimited?
M3	Yes/No	Are facility support requirements determined?

OP 5.5.8 Provide Joint Force Staff Facilities/Equipment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Provide the facilities and/or equipment to conduct joint force staff operations.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-34

Notes: This task includes providing the communications equipment, computer systems, working spaces, and life support facilities necessary for the joint force staff to perform command, control, asset visibility, and planning tasks during all operations.

Measures:

M1	Days	To provide sustainable, survivable, and securable facilities for joint air operations centers (JAOC).
M2	Hours	To establish secure communications with higher headquarters.
M3	Percent	Of staff sections with dedicated Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) connections.

OP 5.5.9 Report Readiness

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Assess and report readiness of forces.

References: JP 3-33, JP 1 Vol 2, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series, DoDI 7730.66

Notes: This task entails the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) for joint units. Commanders report readiness through their JMETL, which is derived from assigned missions such as the combatant command campaign plan (CCP), Level 4 operation plans, and named operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were the joint force commander's (JFC) priority warfighting requirements used to develop the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL)?
M2	Yes/No	Were the organization's mission and assigned operation plans (OPLAN), operation plans in concept format (CONPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and combatant command campaign plans (CCP) reviewed to identify joint mission-essential tasks (JMET)?
M3	Days	Commander reports readiness in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).
M4	Percent	Of missions that have an assessment.

OP 5.6 Coordinate Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Plan, execute, and/or monitor operations in the information environment (OIE).

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, DoDD 3600.1, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: The joint force operationalizes the information joint function through operational design in planning of operations that use information and deliberately leverage the inherent informational aspects of its activities, and by

conducting operations in the information environment (OIE). This task may affect will, awareness, perceptions, attitudes, emotions, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior. This typically involves planning and conducting activities and operations in the information environment (IE) to achieve objectives by informing audiences; influencing external relevant actors; attacking, exploiting, and denying relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems; and protecting friendly information, information networks, and information systems. OIE leverage information to deny competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actors the ability to act in and through the IE to negatively affect the joint force or joint force actions in the operational environment (OE). This protects the joint force's will, awareness, understanding, and ability to maintain freedom of action in and through the IE. Operational-level efforts may include coordination within and across areas of operations and across combatant commands (CCMD), Country Teams, and various interagency partners. Effective planning and execution with coalition forces, international partners, local populations, or others may be enabled by a shared collaborative space and may require inputs and perspectives that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, cultural knowledge, and advanced psychological, sociological, or social science knowledge (often supplied by contract support personnel) to fully understand and act upon (or within) an OE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do operational-level operations in the information environment (OIE) coordination policies and procedures exist?
M2	Yes/No	Are strategic theater OIE policies and procedures being applied?
M3	Yes/No	Does OIE planning reflect the commander's guidance?
M4	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been incorporated into the joint planning process (JPP)?
M5	Yes/No	Has an operational-level OIE cell been established?
M6	Percent	Of assigned OIE cell personnel who are joint OIE planning course graduates or who have completed applicable graduate-level education.
M7	Yes/No	Have OIE skill sets been identified on the joint manning document (JMD)?

M8	Percent	Of OIE skill set billets identified on the joint manning document (JMD) that have been filled.
M9	Yes/No	Are operational-level OIE planners involved in the targeting process?
M10	Hours	To identify required information necessary for operational-level OIE planning.
M11	Yes/No	Have OIE priorities been articulated to accomplish planned OIE objectives?
M12	Days	To develop the prioritized OIE operational-level requirements.
M13	Hours	To submit OIE capability requirements.
M14	Yes/No	Are special technical operations (STO) considered during planning?
M15	Hours	To respond to requests for OIE support.
M16	Percent	Of operational-level OIE-related objectives achieved.
M17	Hours	To make OIE-related recommendations to the supplemental rules of engagement (ROE).
M18	Hours	To identify available OIE resources in the operational area (OA).
M19	Yes/No	Are the core, supporting, and related OIE capabilities synchronized?
M20	Hours	To integrate core, supporting, and related OIE capabilities into the planning process.
M21	Yes/No	Does OIE planning reflect the commander's objectives?
M22	Yes/No	Does operational-level OIE guidance address component inputs?
M23	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), as well as the joint planning process (JPP)?
M24	Yes/No	Is OIE guidance being incorporated into operational-level OIE planning?
M25	Yes/No	Is operational-level planning for OIE

		consistent with overall strategic communication objectives?
M26	Hours/Days	To develop proposed OIE planning guidance.
M27	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to measure operational-level OIE effectiveness?
M28	Hours	To assess operational-level OIE effectiveness.
M29	Yes/No	Have OIE intelligence requirements (IR) been identified?
M30	Yes/No	Is OIE considered across all phases of operations?
M31	Yes/No	Are OIE annexes/tabs completed in accordance with combatant commander's (CCDR) guidance?
M32	Hours	To respond to requests for OIE coordination.
M33	Number	Of OIE personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M34	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in an indigenous language and with appropriate tailoring to cultural patterns, mores, norms, and/or argot.
M35	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of OIE campaign and anticipate effects.
M36	Hours/Days	To correct, counter, and/or discredit competitor/adversary disinformation/propaganda.
M37	Yes/No	Have joint force commanders generated tactical/local mission narratives to support the Department of Defense (DoD) strategic military narrative and/or the US strategic national narrative?
M38	Yes/No	Does the commander have a program in place to educate personnel on malware intrusions and adversarial influence attempts?

M39	Hours/Days	To employ counter-narratives and reinforce the commander's tactical/local mission narrative.
M40	Percent	Of enemy operations disrupted, cancelled, or modified due to OIE activities.
M41	Yes/No	Are operations in the information environment coordinated with personnel recovery, exploitation, or other specialized staffs/commands during planning, execution, and/or training?

OP 5.6.1 Integrate Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Integrate operations in the information environment (OIE) within the Department of Defense (DoD) and/or with interagency, allied, coalition, and other organizations during military operations involving information capabilities and activities in concert with other lines of operation (LOO).

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01, Joint Concept for Operating in the Information Environment (JCOIE)

Notes: Throughout the competition continuum, the joint force commander (JFC) integrates operations in the information environment (OIE) into joint plans. The command synchronizes OIE with other operations to create desired behaviors, reinforce or increase combat power, and gain advantage in the information environment (IE). This task may affect will, awareness, perceptions, attitudes, emotions, cognition (thinking), and/or other drivers of competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actor behavior. This typically involves planning and conducting activities and operations in the IE to achieve objectives by informing audiences; influencing external relevant actors; attacking, exploiting, and denying relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems; and protecting friendly information, information networks, and information systems. OIE leverage information to deny competitor, adversary, enemy, and other relevant actors the ability to act in and through the IE to negatively affect the joint force or joint force actions in

the operational environment (OE). This protects the joint force's will, awareness, understanding, and ability to maintain freedom of action in and through the IE. Operational-level efforts may include coordination within and across areas of operations and across combatant commands (CCMD), Country Teams, and various interagency partners. This task may include employing information capabilities and activities that leverage information to inform, influence, and attack, relying at times on language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. If planning or execution reveals gaps in capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force. Inherent informational aspects include, but are not limited to, physical attributes of the capabilities and forces involved; the duration, location, and timing of the situation or activity; and any other characteristics that convey information to an observer. Inherent informational aspects, along with the context within which the activity occurs (i.e., the background, setting, or surroundings), are processed through an individual's worldview to make sense of what is happening. In automated systems, programming and algorithms take the place of worldview. Inherent informational aspects are similar to nonverbal communication; they are the "body language" of activities.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to integrate operations in the information environment (OIE).
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate OIE.
M3	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups that integrate OIE?
M4	Yes/No	Do plans address mission-specific activities to integrate OIE?
M5	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities are integrated into OIE.
M6	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific

		activities in OIE?
M7	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to integrate OIE.
M8	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to integrate OIE.
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to integrate OIE.
M10	Yes/No	Is the OIE cell organized to perform operational-level coordination?
M11	Yes/No	Has the OIE cell coordinated augmentation requirements?
M12	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition resources coordinated with for execution of operational-level OIE, as required?
M13	Yes/No	Have OIE intelligence requirements been submitted / coordinated?
M14	Yes/No	Have information requirements for operational-level OIE planning been coordinated?
M15	Days	To coordinate resource requirements for operational-level OIE.
M16	Yes/No	Has interagency coordination and/or deconfliction occurred?
M17	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related OIE capabilities?
M18	Yes/No	Have operational-level OIE been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M19	Yes/No	Are lessons learned being incorporated into operational-level OIE planning?
M20	Days	To publish operational-level OIE lessons learned.
M21	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition information-capabilities considered in operational planning?
M22	Yes/No	Has OIE guidance been promulgated at the operational level?
M23	Yes/No	Is there a process to capture, review, and submit OIE lessons learned?

M24	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to integrate OIE that are trained in theater-/mission-specific requirements.
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate OIE.
M26	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M28	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of the information campaign and anticipate effects.

OP 5.6.10 Counter Insurgent Propaganda

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Analyze, publicize, and/or exploit the differences between facts, perceptions, or accepted cultural norms and the adversary's narrative propaganda.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-61

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) can support countering malign influence through promoting awareness, resiliency among vulnerable audiences, or inoculation to adversary misinformation, disinformation, or propaganda narratives. This task may involve composing a unified message that exploits the negative aspects of the adversary's efforts and reinforces the credibility and legitimacy of friendly efforts, which can be referred to as the dominant narrative. The dominant narrative counters adversary narrative and propaganda, to include misinformation and disinformation. While the dominant narrative should appeal to a wider audience, it is shaped and adapted to appeal to the cultural perspective of the population. The dominant narrative strikes a balance between simplicity for ease of understanding and an explanation of an often complex situation. The dominant narrative is also adaptive, or it will fail or even be counterproductive. Finally, it assists in managing both expectations and information. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have information activities to counter adversary propaganda been initiated?
M2	Yes/No	Are counter adversary propaganda plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information activities?
M3	Yes/No	Are information activities plans coordinated with multinational partners?
M4	Yes/No	Are information planners available to meet joint force headquarters (JFHQ) planning requirements?
M5	Yes/No	Are information planners available to meet joint force headquarters (JFHQ) coordination requirements?
M6	Yes/No	Does this task include military information support operations (MISO)?
M7	Minutes	In coordination with military information support operations (MISO) to identify disinformation.
M8	Minutes	In coordination with military information support operations (MISO) to identify misinformation.
M9	Minutes	In coordination with military information support operations (MISO) to recommend counterpropaganda technique.
M10	Minutes	To disseminate accurate information to the media through public affairs (PA) to correct misinformation/disinformation.
M11	Hours	Accurately release factual information to the target audience (TA) to help deter propaganda, misinformation, and disinformation.
M12	Yes/No	Has the local populace's means of communication been identified?
M13	Yes/No	Has the local populace's means of information sharing been identified?
M14	Hours	To disseminate talking points to the

		unit level.
M15	Yes/No	Do commanders provide subordinate autonomy for timely information activities message generation?
M16	Yes/No	Is there a disconnect between words and actions?

OP 5.6.3 Integrate Military Deception (MILDEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Sep-2017

Description: Integrate each military deception (MILDEC) plan with the supported operation.

References: JP 3-13.4, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3211.01F, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3213.02D

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) should be considered early in planning at all levels to ensure subordinate deception plans are integrated within higher-level plans. The development of the MILDEC concept should occur as part of the development of the commander's concept of operations (CONOPS). Ensure subordinate deception plans are integrated with and support the higher-level plans.

Measures:

M1	Days	To form the deception planning cell.
M2	Annually	Since last review of existing higher headquarters (HHQ) deception plans.
M3	Yes/No	Have existing higher headquarters (HHQ) plans been reviewed for deception applicability?
M4	Annually	Since last review of existing operational level plans for deception applicability.
M5	Days	To validate existing deception plan.
M6	Yes/No	Has execution of military deception (MILDEC) plan been evaluated?
M7	Hours	To initiate the deception execution cycle.
M8	Yes/No	Has military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria been achieved?

M9	Yes/No	Is military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria being monitored?
M10	Hours	To provide deception support to crisis action planning (CAP).
M11	Yes/No	Have deception priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been developed?
M12	Yes/No	Is military deception (MILDEC) plan security being continuously monitored?
M13	Yes/No	Have feedback requirements in conjunction with intelligence community (IC) been developed?
M14	Percent	Of joint military deception (MILDEC) planner's billets filled.
M15	Percent	Of assigned joint military deception (MILDEC) planners that have attended joint MILDEC training course.
M16	Yes/No	Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested?
M17	Number	Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

OP 5.6.3.1 Execute Military Deception (MILDEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Dec-2021

Description: Execute the military deception (MILDEC) plan as a component of the operation plan (OPLAN)/operation order (OPORD).

References: **JP 3-13.4**, JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3121.01 series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 series (S), CJCSI 3211.01 series (S), CJCSM 3122.01 series, CJCSM 3130.03 series, CJCSM 3213.02 series, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: When a combatant command (CCMD) or functionally organized joint task force (JTF) receives an execute order for a given plan, the associated military deception (MILDEC) plan may also be activated within the given authorities and approval processes. Once a plan is activated, it is critical that

constant coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels continue. There is potential for a tactical or operational-level deception to have strategic implications.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has deception plan been integrated with higher headquarters (HHQ) plans?
M2	Yes/No	Has deception plan been synchronized with ongoing activities?
M3	Yes/No	Have supporting deception planning efforts been integrated?
M4	Yes/No	Have deception planning efforts been deconflicted?
M5	Yes/No	Are ongoing deception efforts coordinated vertically and horizontally?
M6	Yes/No	Is deception termination coordinated vertically and horizontally?
M7	Yes/No	Are security requirements being coordinated?
M8	Yes/No	Are authorized military deception (MILDEC) secure channels being used to coordinate the deception plan separately from the supported plan?

OP 5.6.4 DELETED Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)

OP 5.6.4.1 DELETED Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

OP 5.6.4.2 DELETED Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)

OP 5.6.4.3 DELETED Conduct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

OP 5.6.4.4 DELETED Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)

OP 5.6.5 Conduct Cyberspace Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Conduct cyberspace attack to create denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) in cyberspace or manipulation of information.

References: JP 3-12, JP 2-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-85, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: Cyberspace attack actions may be apparent (noticeable) to system operators or users, either immediately or eventually, since they remove some user functionality. Cyberspace attack actions are a form of fires, are taken as part of an offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) or defensive cyberspace operations-response actions (DCO-RA) mission, are coordinated with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and are carefully synchronized with planned fires in the physical domains. Cyberspace attack capabilities, although they can be used in a stand-alone context, are generally most effective when integrated with other fires.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to determine collateral cyberspace operations (CO) effects?
M2	Yes/No	Are adversary/neutral cyberspace operations (CO) considered in planning and operations?
M3	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) measures of performance in place to determine the effects of CO?
M4	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO)

		integrated into operational planning?
M5	Yes/No	Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) plans and policies promulgated?
M6	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) plans and policies implemented?
M7	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) lessons learned incorporated into the planning process?
M8	Yes/No	Is there a process to incorporate lessons learned into cyberspace operations (CO) training processes?
M9	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to publish lessons learned from cyberspace operations (CO)?
M10	Yes/No	Are identified cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps reported to the theater level?
M11	Yes/No	Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)?
M12	Yes/No	Is there a process to identify battle damage assessment (BDA) criteria as it applies to cyberspace operations (CO)?
M13	Yes/No	Are capability gaps identified and forwarded to United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)?
M14	Percent	Of targets that have cyberspace operations (CO) vulnerabilities not prosecuted due to capability gaps.
M15	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) forces authorized to use identified CO capabilities?
M16	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) forces certified to use identified CO capabilities?
M17	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to identify cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps based on (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities

		[DOTMLPF]) analysis?
M18	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities available?
M19	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities identified?
M20	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) been implemented?
M21	Yes/No	Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) promulgated?
M22	Yes/No	Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) reviewed?
M23	Yes/No	Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) established?
M24	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct cyberspace operations (CO).
M25	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)?
M26	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)?
M27	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated in cyberspace operations (CO).
M28	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO).
M29	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)?
M30	Yes/No	Are measures of effectiveness (MOE) in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)?
M31	Percent	Of operational-level exercises that

		include cyberspace operations (CO).
M32	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct cyberspace operations (CO).
M33	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct cyberspace operations (CO).
M34	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to cyberspace operations (CO).
M35	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct cyberspace operations (CO).
M36	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform cyberspace operations (CO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M37	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in cyberspace operations (CO).
M38	Percent	Of identified cyberspace operations (CO) information needs unfulfilled at time-critical points in the planning process.
M39	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) threat assessments conducted?
M40	Yes/No	Is there a process to forward cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence requirements (IR) up echelon?
M41	Yes/No	Are intelligence information gaps in cyberspace operations (CO) identified?
M42	Yes/No	Are intelligence analytic support gaps in cyberspace operations (CO) identified?
M43	Percent	Of cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence needs met.
M44	Yes/No	Have operational-level targets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions been prioritized with theater-level

		planners?
M45	Yes/No	Are desired effects identified in targets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions?
M46	Yes/No	Are target folders with cyberspace operations (CO) actions in place?
M47	Percent	Of operational cyberspace operations (CO) objectives achieved.
M48	Yes/No	Are target sets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions nominated?
M49	Yes/No	Are operational cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence needs submitted?
M50	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO)?
M51	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) courses of action (COA) developed to create desired effects to achieve objectives?
M52	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated in support of other courses of action (COA)?
M53	Yes/No	Is a cyberspace operations (CO) coordination cell process established (i.e., boards, centers, cells, working groups, etc.)?
M54	Weeks	Since last review of cyberspace operations (CO) guidance.
M55	Yes/No	Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) plans synchronized/de-conflicted with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of operations in the information environment (OIE) and other operations efforts?
M56	Yes/No	Have resources based on doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis been allocated to conduct/support cyberspace operations (CO)?

M57	Weeks	Since last review of manning documents (billets/access/skill sets) focused on cyberspace operations (CO).
M58	Percent	Of cyberspace operations (CO) training objectives met during exercises.
M59	Percent	Of operational-level evaluations that include cyberspace operations (CO).
M60	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M61	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.

OP 5.6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

OP 5.6.5.2 DELETED Conduct Cyberspace Attack

OP 5.6.5.3 Conduct Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Plan, prioritize, and/or conduct defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) to preserve blue cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, cyberspace-enabled devices, and other designated systems.

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-85, JP 6-0

Notes: Cyberspace defense actions are taken within protected cyberspace to defeat specific threats that have breached or are threatening to breach the cyberspace security measures and include actions to detect, characterize, counter, and mitigate threats, including malware or the unauthorized activities of users, and to restore the system to a secure configuration. The combatant command (CCMD), Service, or Department of Defense (DoD) agency that owns or operates the network is generally authorized to take these defensive actions except in cases when they would compromise the operations of elements of

cyberspace outside the responsibility of the respective CCMD, Service, or agency.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.
M3	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M4	Yes/No	Is adversary risk to defended terrain assessed?
M5	Yes/No	Is effectiveness of clearing actions assessed?
M6	Yes/No	Is hardening of defended terrain enabled?
M7	Yes/No	Is the unit able to find, fix, and track adversary presence on defended terrain?
M8	Days	To identify, characterize, and validate the area of operations. (<= 7 days)
M9	Yes/No	Can the team perform triage-level malware analysis to enable defensive actions?
M10	Yes/No	Is the unit able to execute or coordinate target and engage actions against adversary intrusions?
M11	Hours	To coordinate with mission/terrain owner for implementation of critical defensive measures to safeguard key and/or critical terrain. (<= 6 hours)

OP 5.6.5.4 Conduct Cyberspace Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Conduct actions to gain intelligence, maneuver, collect information, and/or perform other enabling actions to prepare for future operations.

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-09, DCID 7/3

Notes: Cyberspace exploitation actions are taken as part of an offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) or defensive cyberspace operations - response action (DCO-RA) mission and include all actions in gray or red cyberspace that do not create cyberspace attack effects. Cyberspace exploitation includes activities to gain intelligence and support operational preparation of the environment (OPE) for current and future operations through actions such as gaining and maintaining access to networks, systems, and nodes of military value; maneuvering to positions of advantage; and positioning cyberspace capabilities to facilitate follow-on actions. Cyberspace exploitation also supports current and future operations through collection of information, including mapping red and gray cyberspace to support situational awareness; discovering vulnerabilities; enabling target development; and supporting the planning, execution, and assessment of military operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do operational-level cyberspace exploitation tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) follow Department of Defense (DoD) and intelligence community (IC) directives?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence resources provided for cyberspace exploitation?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities conduct cyberspace exploitation?
M4	Yes/No	Is cyberspace exploitation synchronized with joint force commander (JFC) intelligence operations?
M5	Yes/No	Is a process in place to determine collateral effects of cyberspace exploitation?
M6	Yes/No	Is cyberspace exploitation integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?

OP 5.6.6 Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and/or integrate conveyance of selected information and indicators to foreign audiences.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) may include the inducement or reinforcement of adversary, potential adversary, and other foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originators objectives. Commands coordinate MISO across the competition continuum, including during peacetime, in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC) campaigns and strategies. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. This task may influence their emotions, motives, attitudes, objective reasoning, cognition, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and/or individuals in a manner favorable to United States (US) and friendly objectives.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans synchronized with theater operations?
M2	Yes/No	Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with theater operations?
M3	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)?
M4	Airframe-Days	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M5	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with other United States Government (USG) agencies?

M6	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information activities?
M7	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated across the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and component staffs?
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) activities included in the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) targeting board output?
M9	Days	To develop and forward a military information support operations (MISO) program for approval.
M10	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) product approval delegated low enough to facilitate effective operations?
M11	Yes/No	Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners?
M12	Hours	To identify required information for operational military information support operations (MISO) planning after onset of planning.
M13	Hours	To request intelligence community (IC) and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IR).
M14	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) resources factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M15	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?

M16	Yes/No	Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M17	Yes/No	Are sufficient military information support operations (MISO) planners available to meet joint force headquarters (JFHQ) planning and coordination requirements?
M18	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) capabilities briefs given to joint force headquarters (JFHQ) leadership?
M19	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint planning process (JPP)?
M20	Yes/No	Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military information support operations (MISO) execution?
M21	Yes/No	Are the means for disseminating military information support operations (MISO) to the target audiences (TA) coordinated horizontally and vertically prior to MISO dissemination?
M22	Yes/No	Are interagency resources factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M23	Yes/No	Are interagency capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M24	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in military information support operations (MISO).
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.

M26	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M27	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M28	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M29	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M30	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M31	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M32	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO).
M33	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)?
M34	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to accomplish military information support operations (MISO)?
M35	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.

M36	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.
M37	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.

OP 5.6.6.1 Employ Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Convey selected information and/or indicators to foreign audiences. Influence emotions, motives, attitudes, objective reasoning, cognition, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to support United States (US) and friendly objectives.

References: JP 3-53, JP 1-0, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) can be a critical capability for a commander to employ informational power to gain and maintain an information advantage. MISO may include the inducement or reinforcement of adversary, potential adversary, or other foreign attitudes and behavior supporting the originator's objectives. This task influences the emotions, motives, attitudes, objective reasoning, cognition, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to United States (US) and friendly objectives. MISO is conducted across the competition continuum in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC) campaigns and strategies. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, as well as local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This may require specific planning and coordination for contracted support and personnel for these various skill sets. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Days	To initiate military information support operations (MISO) planning (after warning order [WARNORD]).
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M2	Days	For military information support operations (MISO) units to arrive in theater (after joint force headquarters [JFHQ] activation).
M3	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated into military information support operations (MISO).
M5	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander and component requirements?
M6	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning?
M7	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans developed?
M8	Yes/No	Has the commander articulated intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)?
M9	Yes/No	Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan designed to support commander's intent and desired effects?
M10	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander for guidance and intent?
M11	Yes/No	Do joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) planners provide advice/counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership?

M12	Yes/No	Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TA) for desired effect identified?
M13	Yes/No	Does joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan account for other ongoing theater public information activities?
M14	Yes/No	Does the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M15	Yes/No	Do the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the JFHQ MISO plan and the doctrinal MISO process?
M16	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) production procedures in place?
M17	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) distribution and dissemination procedures in place?
M18	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) support procedures in place?
M19	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) being executed according to plan and effects requirements?
M20	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames.
M21	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M22	Percent	Of desired military information support operations (MISO) effects created.

M23	Yes/No	Does organization of military information support operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission?
M24	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to collect adversary influence activity?
M25	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to assess adversary influence activity?
M26	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to counter adversary influence activity?
M27	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities identified?
M28	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities requested?
M29	Weeks	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets.
M30	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)?
M31	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel?
M32	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in military information support operations (MISO).
M33	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOP) and measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M34	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M35	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO).

M36	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M37	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to military information support operations (MISO).
M38	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M39	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M40	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M41	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M42	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M43	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M44	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.
M45	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M46	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign

		public opinion and perceptions.
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OP 5.6.7 Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Jul-2015

Description: Conduct and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task includes the coordination of operations security (OPSEC) issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect critical information at the strategic level. It may also include communications security (COMSEC) monitoring activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) command critical information identified?
M2	Yes/No	Has a threat analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?
M3	Yes/No	Has the vulnerability analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?
M4	Yes/No	Has a risk assessment been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process?
M5	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been identified to and approved by the commander?
M6	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been applied?
M7	Instances	Of identified adversary reaction to operations security (OPSEC) measures.
M8	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) measures?

M9	Yes/No	Is there an operational-level operations security (OPSEC) program established?
M10	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) included in the planning joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M11	Yes/No	Has an initial operations security (OPSEC) assessment been accomplished?
M12	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) program officer or program manager (PM) been designated in writing?
M13	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) working group been established?
M14	Yes/No	Has operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been developed?
M15	Percent	Of operations security (OPSEC) program managers (PMs) that have attended OPSEC training.
M16	Percent	Of planners that have received operations security (OPSEC) training.
M17	Time	Since last review of existing operational-level plans for operations security (OPSEC) applicability.
M18	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been defined?
M19	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to perform an operations security (OPSEC) review on information prior to public release?
M20	Yes/No	Have any operations security (OPSEC) deficiencies resulted in the disclosure of critical information.
M21	Instances	Of identified operations security (OPSEC) vulnerabilities exploited by adversary.
M22	Percent	Of exercises that include operations security (OPSEC) training objectives.
M23	Yes/No	Do operations security (OPSEC) planners have access to compartmented planning efforts?
M24	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC)

		issues identified by using the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been identified?
M25	Yes/No	Operations security (OPSEC)-related intelligence requirements (IRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) identified and submitted?
M26	Percent	Of people who have completed annual operations security (OPSEC) training?
M27	Percent	Have required operations security (OPSEC) measures been coordinated with other core capabilities of information operations (IO)?

OP 5.6.7.1 Coordinate Operations Security (OPSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-May-2015

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands and agencies.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task may protect critical information at the operational level.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has annual operations security (OPSEC) review been submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M2	Percent	Of subordinate organizations that have submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) report?
M3	Yes/No	Has an operations security (OPSEC) critical information list been disseminated to subordinate

		organizations?
M4	Yes/No	Have subordinate organizations identified organization specific critical information list?
M5	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been de-conflicted across other lines of operations?
M6	Yes/No	Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M7	Instances	Of operations security (OPSEC) support to subordinate organization.
M8	Yes/No	Has operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been disseminated to subordinate units?
M9	Instances	Of request for external operations security (OPSEC) support?
M10	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been submitted?
M11	Yes/No	Do operations security (OPSEC) planners have access to compartmented planning efforts?
M12	Yes/No	Has a subordinate organizations operations security (OPSEC) points of contact (POCs) list been established?
M13	Yes/No	Have operations security (OPSEC) issues identified by using the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been forwarded to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M14	Yes/No	Does the operations security (OPSEC) program include contract review?
M15	Instances	Of request for external communications security (COMSEC) support?
M16	Percent	Of staff who have completed an operations security (OPSEC) survey.
M17	Yes/No	Has operations security (OPSEC)

		planning guidance been provided as part of the commander's information operations (IO) planning guidance.
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OP 5.6.8 Integrate Special Technical Operations (STO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Integrate special technical operations (STO) and special access program (SAP) capabilities, effects, and/or fires, to include requesting, prioritizing, and/or executing.

References: JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.07 Series (S), CJCSM 3130.08 Series (S)

Notes: Special technical operations (STO) capabilities are critical enablers in plans and operations. This task requires prioritization of requests for capabilities through combatant command(s) processes with the understanding of the impact of those capabilities on operations. Commands may include special access programs (SAP). This task also requires sufficient cleared personnel (to include contractors), facilities, and system connectivity.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of special technical operations (STO) planner billets filled.
M2	Percent	Of personnel with required special technical operations (STO) training responsible for planning, coordinating and integrating STO capabilities.
M3	Percent	Of personnel with required planning and fires training/education responsible for planning, coordinating and integrating special technical operations (STO) capabilities.
M4	Yes/No	Is a special technical operations working group (STOWG) established?
M5	Yes/No	Is the special technical operations working group (STOWG) established in the command battle rhythm and

		integrated with a higher headquarters' (HHQ) battle rhythm?
M6	Yes/No	Does the special technical operations working group (STOWG) effectively employ 7-minute drill methodology?
M7	Yes/No	Are special technical operations (STO) planners and key STO/special access program (SAP) personnel designated and assigned as members of relevant cross-functional teams (CFT)?
M8	Months	Since last review of special technical operations (STO) in higher headquarters (HHQ)-directed plans.
M9	Percent	Of the joint force commander (JFC)/joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and/or component staff that understands the processes for requesting special technical operations (STO) capabilities?
M10	Yes/No	Is there a special technical operations (STO) augmentation plan for crisis response?
M11	Number	Of approved special technical operations (STO) packages.
M12	Number	Of special technical operations (STO) packages in an approval process.
M13	Number	Of special technical operations (STO) capabilities coordinated with multinational partners.
M14	Number	Of special technical operations (STO) capabilities integrated/executed into exercises.
M15	Number	Of potential special technical operations (STO) capability gaps identified/submitted to combatant command (CCMD) and Service headquarters.
M16	Number	Of gain/loss estimates regarding the impact of special technical operations (STO) capabilities actions provided.
M17	Yes/No	Is there a process to integrate special

		technical operations (STO) capabilities into the joint force commander (JFC)/joint force headquarters (JFHQ) planning and execution methodology (e.g., via an air tasking order [ATO] or integrated tasking order [ITO])?
M18	Yes/No	Is the special technical operations (STO) capability execution methodology rehearsed in major exercises?

OP 5.6.8.1 Coordinate Special Technical Operations (STO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Coordinate subordinate requirements for special technical operations (STO) and special access program (SAP) capabilities, effects, and/or fires.

References: JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.07 Series (S), CJCSM 3130.08 Series (S)

Notes: This task may require joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and/or components to ensure special technical operations (STO) and special access program (SAP) capabilities, in support of subordinates and supporting command operations, are executed with the understanding of the impact of those capabilities on operations. This task also requires sufficient cleared personnel (to include contractors), facilities, and system connectivity.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) security processes and procedures established to ensure appropriate personnel have access to programs to support planning, decision making, and execution?
M2	Percent	Of months per year staff has coordinated with subordinates via special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP)

		channels.
M3	Yes/No	Is oversight of subordinate's special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) equities and capabilities maintained?
M4	Yes/No	Are subordinates' and supporting commands' special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) requirements and information integrated into STO and staff planning processes?
M5	Yes/No	Is special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) planning, execution, and reporting guidance provided to subordinates and supporting commands?
M6	Yes/No	Are subordinates and/or supporting commands (when required) integrated into the staff's special technical operations working group (STOWG)?
M7	Number	Of subordinate and supporting command requirements for potential special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) capabilities provided to higher headquarters (HHQ).
M8	Percent	Of subordinate staffs evaluated for access to special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) capabilities.
M9	Percent	Of subordinate staffs having access to special technical operations (STO)/special access program (SAP) capabilities that require access.

OP 5.7 Integrate Multinational/Interagency Participation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-Nov-2022

Description: Coordinate with elements of the joint force, allies or coalition partners, and/or United States Government (USG) departments and agencies.

References: JP 3-33, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDI 8110.01

Notes: Memorandums of agreement (MOA) or memorandums of understanding (MOU) between organizations may be used to ensure cooperation, provide mutual support, and facilitate an understanding of what is to be accomplished. They may also state the priorities and support requirements of the joint force commander (JFC). This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish coordination process with American Embassy and allied coalition partners (after establishment of joint force).
M2	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support?
M3	Percent	Of agencies found in operations area at execution, known to joint force during planning.
M4	Percent	Of allied support requirements filled at time of execution.
M5	Percent	Of allies/coalition mission partners or other government agencies, participate in operation.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.

M8	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M9	Days	For joint force to successfully integrate coalition force doctrinal differences.
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support?
M11	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support?
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M13	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M14	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support?
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned coordinate

		and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M17	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support.
M18	Days	To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request).
M19	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M20	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language.
M21	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M22	Number	Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain.
M23	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M24	Days	To establish a federated mission network.
M25	Yes/No	Is a mission-thread based interoperability assessment, such as a United States (US) Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M26	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M27	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions

	completed.
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OP 5.7.1 Ascertain National or Agency Agenda

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Jan-2015

Description: Determine unstated agendas of each participant in a joint or multinational effort, to understand each nation's or agency's individual goals within the framework of a joint or multinational effort and to adjust to the perceptions and needs of each participant to strive for unity of effort in a joint or multinational mission.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-0

Notes: This task includes understanding how a member's individual goals can affect conflict termination and the desired end state.

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of coalition nation or non-Department of Defense (DOD) agency goals, of which joint force commander (JFC) was unaware.
M2	Incidents	Of refusal by coalition or agency partner to support operation.
M3	Percent	Of allied and coalition support requirements identified at (or after) execution.
M4	Percent	Of allies or coalition partners provide their proposed end state.
M5	Percent	Of United States Government (USG) agencies provide their proposed end state.

OP 5.7.10 DELETED Determine Operational End State

OP 5.7.11 Execute Security Cooperation (SC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct military interaction with foreign security establishments of allied or partner nations (PN).

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-0, JP 3-22, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: The task involves building security relationships that promote United States (US) security interests, developing allied and partner nation (PN) military and security capabilities, and providing US forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. This task requires the development, execution, and assessment of operational plans, orders, directives, activities, and the programming and application of resources in support of combatant commander (CCDR) theater strategy, combatant command campaign plans (CCP), security cooperation (SC) strategy, and country-specific security cooperation sections' (CSSC) country plans. It is essential to coordinate and integrate assessment, planning, and execution with activities of interagency partners, US embassies, allied and coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, and other entities. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations, as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are country plans in existence for applicable theater of operations?
M2	Yes/No	Are country plans reviewed or updated within 12 months?
M3	Number	Of country plan events for our most critical partnerships planned and executed annually.
M4	Number	Of units/organizations that conducted country plan events.
M5	Yes/No	Are other governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations integrated into country plans?
M6	Yes/No	Are near-term and long-term objectives established in country plans?
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to execute country plans.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to execute country plans.

M9	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to execute country plans that they are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy execute country plans.
M11	Weeks	Of personnel shortfalls that impact the capability to execute country plans.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans.
M13	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to execute country plans.
M14	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans.
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to execute country plans.
M17	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to execute country plans.
M18	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to execute country plans?
M19	Yes/No	Does the plan address mission-specific activities to execute country plans?
M20	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to execute country plans.
M21	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-

		specific activities objectives are integrated to execute country plans.
M22	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to execute country plans.
M23	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to execute country plans?
M24	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to execute country plans?
M25	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M26	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 5.7.2 Determine Interagency Capabilities and Limitations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Identify interagency members' capabilities, strengths, and/or weaknesses in order to match missions with capabilities to leverage their special or unique capabilities.

References: JP 5-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-08

Notes: Interagency coordination is the interaction that occurs among United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, including the Department of Defense (DOD), for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. Interagency coordination forges the vital link between the United States (US) military and the other instruments of national power. Combatant commands (CCMD), Services, and DOD agencies interact with non-DOD agencies and organizations to ensure mutual understanding of the capabilities, limitations, and consequences of military and nonmilitary actions (including the impact of all commercial capabilities supporting the commander's mission requirements), as well as the understanding of end state and termination requirements. They

also identify the ways in which military and civilian capabilities best complement each other.

Measures:

M1	Days	To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request).
M2	Percent	Of allies/coalition partners or other government agencies actively contributing to conduct of operation.
M3	Percent	Of execution taskings to coalition partners or agencies accepted.
M4	Percent	Of allies or coalition partners or other United States Government (USG) agencies, share their concept of operations (CONOPS) and plans with joint force.

OP 5.7.3 Develop Multinational Intelligence/Information Sharing Structure

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Aug-2022

Description: Implement a multinational information and/or intelligence sharing framework.

References: **JP 2-0**, CJCSI 5128.01 Series, CJCSI 5128.02 Series, DoDI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include optimizing each member nation's intelligence and information capabilities, incorporating and employing those capabilities, and/or providing member forces a common intelligence picture tailored to their requirements and consistent with disclosure policies of member nations. This task may include establishing intelligence sharing arrangements with allied and partner military intelligence counterparts, who typically cluster around the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) or joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) in the form of national intelligence cells. It is imperative for the joint force intelligence director (J-2) in this environment to establish good working relationships with allied and coalition partners and to encourage a shared view of the operational environment (OE). Allied nations also bring valuable intelligence contributions and can often provide niche capabilities in support of the overall JTF mission. This task may involve establishing a multinational

intelligence center to share the responsibility for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from all sources. This task may require language proficiency and regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the OE. This task may require the establishment of a Mission Partner Environment.

Measures:

M1	Days	From receipt of request for support (RFS) from allies to determination of releasability.
M2	Yes/No	Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a United States (US) Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M3	Days	To establish Mission Partner Environment.
M4	Days	From receipt of request for support (RFS) from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agencies to determination of releasability.
M5	Days	To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request).
M6	Days	To obtain commitment of support from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agency (after submitting request).
M7	Percent	Of intelligence information shared among all multinational partners.
M8	Percent	Of intelligence information shared with one multinational partner shared with all partners.
M9	Yes/No	Is a nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system established with all coalition members?
M10	Percent	Of national forces and agencies operating with joint forces have

		intelligence sharing arrangement.
M11	Percent	Of needed information, not passed to allies (because of classification).
M12	Percent	Of needed information passed to allies.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
M14	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.
M15	Percent	Of mission partners participating in federated Mission Partner Environment.
M16	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M17	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed.
M18	Days	Assess all existing State Department partner agreements.

OP 5.7.4 Coordinate Plans with Non-Department of Defense (DOD) Organizations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 28-Jan-2015

Description: Facilitate exchange of operational information, ensure coordination of operations among coalition or agency forces, and provide a forum where routine issues can be resolved formally or informally among staff officers.

References: JP 3-08, JP 3-57

Notes: This task is facilitated by robust liaison. It specifically involves the exchange of plans prior to publication to obtain feedback from other members of the coalition or agencies for incorporation into the final plans. Procedures such as control of attacking aircraft, maneuver control, and fire support

coordinating measures (FSCM), and requests for supporting fires should be standardized as part of the plan to prevent fratricide.

Measures:

M1	Days	Before execution, plans released to coalition members.
M3	Days	From receipt of request for support (RFS) from allies to determination of releasability.
M2	Days	From determination of releasability to actual receipt of information by allies.
M4	Days	From receipt of request for support (RFS) from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agencies to determination of releasability.
M5	Days	To respond to request for support (RFS) from allies.
M6	Percent	Of agencies in operations area at execution known to joint force during planning.
M7	Yes/No	Nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system established with non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations.
M8	Percent	Of coalition partners reviewed plans prior to publication.
M9	Percent	Of validated allied support requirements filled at execution.
M10	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PND) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 5.7.5 Coordinate Host-Nation Support (HNS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Augment United States (US) logistics effort with coordinated host-nation support (HNS).

References: JP 4-0, JP 3-16

Notes: Host-nation support (HNS) is civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. As part of this task, the joint force commander (JFC) may support the host nation (HN) with training and equipment as necessary. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Hours	For host-nation support (HNS) response to request for support under existing agreement.
M2	Percent	Of joint force support personnel administer host-nation support (HNS) (e.g., trainers, supervisors, security).
M3	Percent	Of time standard taken to accomplish job.
M4	Percent	Of joint force support requirements met by host-nation support (HNS).
M5	Percent	Of requests rejected.
M6	Percent	Of available maintenance supply replenishment and distribution assets integrated into meeting operational requirement.
M7	Percent	Of replenishment requirements met by support.
M8	Days	To coordinate for host-nation support (HNS) in providing facilities and real estate in support of operational campaign.
M9	Percent	Of real estate acquired by host-nation support (HNS), lease or rent.
M10	Personnel	Supplied by host nation (HN) to support facilities construction.

M11	Percent	Of lease/rental costs of real estate/real property assets paid by host nation (HN).
M12	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces.
M13	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M14	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 5.7.6 Coordinate Coalition Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Coordinate coalition support activities through command, control, communications, and computers systems (C4S) or liaison teams between elements of a coalition.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may provide the combined force commander the means to acquire coalition force status and capabilities. Accomplished these activities are often focused on efficient command and control (C2) and prevention of fratricide. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This typically requires the establishment of a Mission Partner Environment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Since coalition nation last reported force status.
M2	Percent	Of coalition nations accurately reporting force locations.
M3	Percent	Of coalition nations allowing audit of

		force status or capability reporting.
M4	Percent	Of coalition nations fully reporting force capability.
M5	Percent	Of coalition nations fully reporting force status.
M6	Percent	Of coalition nations represented on combined force staff.
M7	Percent	Of coalition forces have required interoperable command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems in place.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M9	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M10	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.
M11	Percent	Of mission partners participating in federated Mission Partner Environment.
M12	Days	To establish Mission Partner Environment.
M13	Yes/No	Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M14	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M15	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions

		completed.
M16	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 5.7.7 Conduct Civil Administration

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Conduct specified functions of civil government as directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

References: JP 3-57, CJCSM 3500.05

Notes: Civil administration is an administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government; or (2) hostile territory, occupied by United States (US) forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establishment of military government (after occupation of area).
M2	Hours	To develop request for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance.
M3	Hours	Before required, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance or direction requested.
M4	Months	To prepare plan for local self-government transition.
M5	Months	To prepare populace for local self-government.
M6	Percent	Nutrition improvement in civil populace in hostile territory, after establishment of military government.
M7	Percent	Of children attending school.
M8	Percent	Of day under curfew.
M9	Percent	Of indigenous forces trained to conduct civil administration within contested areas.

M10	Percent	Of joint force dedicated to civil administration activities.
M11	Percent	Of population under curfew.
M12	Percent	Of day under curfew.
M13	Percent	Of essential government services reestablished.

OP 5.7.8 DELETED Coordinate Consequence Management in the Joint Operations Area

OP 5.7.9 Coordinate Interagency/Multinational Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Synchronize and de-conflict activities among joint, interagency, intergovernmental, nongovernmental, and multinational organizations.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, DODI 8110.01

Notes: Military operations planning, training, and exercising must be conducted within the authorities as established by the United States Code (USC), Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and combatant commander (CCDR) for subordinate sub-unified commands, joint task forces (JTFs), and joint functional component commands (JFCCs). The roles and relationships among all participating agencies must be clearly understood. Success will depend largely on the ability to collaborate all elements of national power. Standardization agreements like allied joint publications (AJPs), multinational publications (MPs), and standardization agreements (STANAGs), provide a baseline for cooperation within a coalition and will aid greatly to achieve mutual understanding and enhance coordination.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish a civil-military operations center (CMOC).
M2	Hours	To determine which United States Government (USG) agencies need representation.

M3	Yes/No	Were the ends, means, ways, and risks evaluated prior to beginning the operation?
M4	Yes/No	Was a working relationship established between the ambassador, country team (CT), and other participating United States Government (USG) agencies?
M5	Percent	Of interagency supply requests identified at execution.
M6	Percent	Of United States Government (USG) agencies that provide their proposed end state.
M7	Yes/No	Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M8	Percent	Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated.
M9	Percent	Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed.
M10	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 5.8 Conduct Public Affairs (PA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-May-2016

Description: Provide public affairs (PA) counsel, training, research, planning, assessment, and/or evaluation; develop and disseminate communication products; communicate with the public; and integrate PA and visual information (VI) into the joint operation planning process (JOPP).

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-13, CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 5400.14

Notes: Public affairs (PA) are communication activities with external and internal audiences. PA is part of a broader communication process focused on supporting the commander and achieving mission objectives. Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) advise the commander on communicating with the public, including objective counsel on the impact of proposed courses of actions (COAs) and policy decisions on relevant populations. As the primary coordinator of public information, PA is in a unique position to alert the joint force commander (JFC) when actions, words, and images are not aligned and to recommend actions to bring them into alignment through the commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process. The PA staff aligns communication with public affairs guidance (PAG) from higher headquarters down the chain to subordinate commands, and throughout the staff and with key stakeholder commands to include United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs). The PAO leads the PA staff and public communications efforts. PA training prepares commanders and members throughout the command to effectively represent their units.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Anticipated and advised joint force commanders (JFCs) on the possible impact of military operations and activities within the public information realm.
M2	Yes/No	Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities.
M3	Yes/No	Communication was included in all phases of operations (plans and orders).
M4	Yes/No	Public affairs guidance (PAG) coordinated with operations, plans and policy, and other interagency partners as needed.
M5	Days	Afforded higher headquarters (HQ) to staff/approve public affairs guidance (PAG) prior to needing it.
M6	Minutes	Advised commander on public impact of emerging events.
M7	Minutes	To provide public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points after crisis or significant event(s).

M8	Minutes	Developed joint task force (JTF) position on breaking news stories.
M9	Yes/No	Assessment was conducted on media coverage.
M10	Minutes	Prepared for and released information on crisis or major event(s).
M11	Days	To provide public affairs guidance (PAG) for scheduled events in advance.
M12	Yes/No	Subordinate units received approved public affairs guidance (PAG) in time to support planning.
M13	Yes/No	Evaluated the operational environment (OE) in time for public affairs (PA) support to policy and plan development.
M14	Yes/No	Public affairs (PA) plans developed that included media relations, communication assessment, internal information, and community relations.
M15	Yes/No	Press operational access rules and security procedures incorporated in operation plans.
M16	Minutes	Identified disinformation and misinformation that required response.
M17	Minutes	Disseminated accurate information to the media to correct misinformation/disinformation.
M18	Minutes	Produced current assessment of significant changes in the information environment.
M19	Yes/No	Information environment assessment used to shape future communications activities.
M20	Yes/No	Identified points of contact at subordinate units for public affairs (PA) liaison.
M21	Yes/No	Identified operational briefers and subject matter experts (SMEs).
M22	Yes/No	Public affairs (PA) had capability for timely transmission of products.
M23	Yes/No	Commander's policy established for

		participating in the hometown news program?
M24	Yes/No	Local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media included in plans.
M25	Yes/No	Identified events/operations to be executed by subordinate units that warrant external media coverage.
M26	Yes/No	Operation order(s) (OPORDs) contained requirement(s) for subordinate units to facilitate external/internal media coverage of identified events/operations.
M27	Yes/No	Identified events/operations to higher headquarters (HQ) for possible media coverage.

OP 5.8.1 Conduct Military Public Information Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-May-2016

Description: Plan and execute actions that facilitate media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives.

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include providing support to the commander in ensuring the timely and correct telling of the commands story, to include release of information, transportation, product transmission, embeds, personal protective equipment, etc. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Provide content oversight of a public web site with information about operations.
M2	Yes/No	Media releases generated to support

		communication strategy.
M3	Hours	To provide initial information to media on breaking news.
M4	Yes/No	Media was given access to units in accordance with strategic communication objectives.
M5	Percent	Of media requests for access to key senior officials accepted.
M6	Percent	Of accredited media in joint operations area (JOA), the media operations center (MOC) or coalition press information center (CPIC) has current contact/location data.
M7	Percent	Of accredited media in the joint operations area (JOA), the media operations center (MOC) has current contact/location data.
M8	Yes/No	Facilitate movement of media, associated equipment, and product as required by the operation plan.
M9	Yes/No	Establish a media accreditation program.
M10	Yes/No	Policy developed for dealing with no accredited media.
M11	Yes/No	Media ground rules developed and promulgated as necessary.
M12	Percent	Of requests from media for unplanned logistic support accommodated.
M13	Yes/No	Provided support to media pools as required.
M14	Yes/No	Implement embed program, as required.
M15	Yes/No	Issue/Implement media guidance, as needed.
M16	Days	To establish a media operations center (MOC or coalition press information center (CPIC) as appropriate.
M17	Minutes	To research and respond to media requests.
M18	Yes/No	Conduct operational briefs.
M19	Percent	Of accredited media having

		appropriate field gear, quarters, and rations.
M20	Yes/No	Subject matter experts (SMEs) provided as required.
M21	Yes/No	Conduct continuous media analysis.
M22	Yes/No	Provide transmission capability to commercial media.
M23	Yes/No	Establish media training program.
M24	Days	Establish media support facilities as required.
M25	Percent	Of people prepared by public affairs (PA) prior to conducting media engagement.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M27	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M28	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.

OP 5.8.2 Conduct Command Information Programs

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Apr-2025

Description: Conduct activities to ensure command information requirements are being addressed.

References: JP 3-61, CJCSM 3130.03 Series

Notes: Command information is communication by a military organization for an internal audience. This is also called internal information. This task may be accomplished using all applicable means (i.e., print, broadcast, group assemblies, and electronic).

Measures:

M1	Days	To support employment of Department of Defense (DoD) internal broadcast capability to the operational area (OA).
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M2	Hours	To produce content for internal information products.
M3	Yes/No	Are means available to disseminate internal information?
M4	Yes/No	Are all command information products consistent with partner nation (PN) sensitivities?
M5	Percent	Of deployed personnel with access to command/internal information products.
M6	Hours	To release urgent information to internal audiences after receipt.
M7	Yes/No	Is information provided to non-deployed personnel and family members?

OP 5.8.3 Conduct Community Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-May-2016

Description: Develop programs and execute actions that support community engagement; identify community engagement requirements; develop a community engagement plan; and/or facilitate command interaction with local officials. Review and facilitate requests that support community engagement/community relations programs.

References: JP 3-61, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Community engagement requests typically are received from components, subordinate units, United States (US) embassies, and other host nation (HN) organizations within the geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR) for US military assets and personnel. These requests typically support or enhance a GCC's theater security cooperation or campaign plan objectives. This effort may require close coordination with civil-military operations (CMO); Operational Contract Support Integration Cell (OCSID) staff, interagency partners; the country team (CT); and the host nation (HN), as applicable; as well as with other public information activities (information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD]/civil affairs [CA] activities). The program may include unit participation in civic activities, speaking engagements, use of military equipment and units, and inclusion of local leaders and populace in military-hosted events. This task

may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). PA can serve in an advisory role for key leader engagement (KLE) and community engagement. KLE and community engagement involves key local and regional leaders throughout the OE, not optimizing the schedules of joint operations leaders. KLE/community engagement works best by building relationships over time with enough strength and depth so that they can then support United States (US) military goals and objectives.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting community engagement programs.
M2	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered in community relation programs?
M3	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to conduct community relation programs.
M4	Percent	Of requests for information answered from organizations and private citizens.
M5	Percent	Of requests determined to contribute to commander's intent supported.
M6	Yes/No	Monitor public opinion and modify activities accordingly.
M7	Percent	Media activities planned in conjunction with civil military operations (CMO)/community engagement activities as appropriate.
M8	Percent	Of appropriate civil military operations (CMO)/community engagement events promoted to the media and local community.

M9	Yes/No	Develop and distribute pre-event, culturally relevant guidance for Service members.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting community engagement programs.
M11	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct community engagement programs.
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct community engagement programs.
M13	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct community engagement programs.
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct community relation programs.
M15	Yes/No	Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct community relation programs?
M16	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relation programs?
M17	Number	Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relation programs.
M18	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M19	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M20	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign

		public opinion and perceptions.
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OP 5.8.4 Provide Multimedia Products

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Sep-2017

Description: Provide multimedia products in support of ongoing operations.

References: JP 3-61, CJCSI 3205.01C, DODI 5040.02

Notes: This task may include formal coordination for combat camera (COMCAM) and public affairs (PA) support. Multimedia products integrate text, audio still or video imagery, graphics, and/or animation in a nonlinear production according to a plan or script for the purpose of conveying information. The task may also include distribution via the Internet in support of the commander's communication plan. Products can be acquired or created by visual information (VI)/documentation, PA, and COMCAM forces or personnel, and military information support operations (MISO)/military deception (MILDEC) practitioners.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To produce finished products.
M2	Hours	To transmit multimedia products to users.
M3	Hours	To review and approve materials and products for release.
M4	Hours	To distribute multimedia products for users and other organizations.
M5	Hours	To acquire multimedia content.
M6	Yes/No	Were products transmitted in time to support specific media requests?

OP 5.9 Coordinate Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Plan, coordinate, and/or conduct military actions to exploit, attack, and/or protect the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE).

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) affecting the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) rely on personnel and systems from electromagnetic warfare (EW), electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management, intelligence, space, and cyberspace mission areas to achieve desired effects and warfighting requirements within the EMOE. These bands are increasingly congested by civil, commercial, adversary, and/or enemy use.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the reporting unit's Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually?
M2	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into planning?
M3	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into operations?
M4	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into exercises?
M5	Yes/No	Are capability gaps identified/submitted to combatant command or Service headquarters and United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) as the joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO)/electromagnetic warfare (EW) advocate?

OP 5.9.1 Conduct Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Integrate and/or conduct military electromagnetic warfare (EW) actions.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) integrate and conduct electromagnetic warfare (EW) along with electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management, intelligence, and other mission areas to achieve EMS superiority. This may include the use of electromagnetic (EM) or directed energy (DE) to control the EMS or to attack the enemy.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does operational electromagnetic warfare (EW) guidance exist?
M2	Yes/No	Has the joint force commander Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Cell (JEMSOC) been established?
M3	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW) integrated into current operational planning?

OP 5.9.1.1 Conduct Electromagnetic Attack (EA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Integrate and/or conduct electromagnetic attacks (EA) involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Electromagnetic attack (EA) may include: 1) actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as electromagnetic (EM) jamming and intrusion, 2) employment of weapons that use either EM or directed energy (DE) as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams), and/or 3) offensive and defensive activities, as well as active and passive means, to include countermeasures.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive electromagnetic attack (EA) resources to meet operational objectives?
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M2	Yes/No	Has electromagnetic warfare (EW) reprogramming information been disseminated?
M3	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD), and component plans that have an integrated plan for electromagnetic attack (EA).

OP 5.9.1.2 Conduct Electromagnetic Support (ES)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Mar-2022

Description: Integrate and/or synchronize planning and operational use of electromagnetic support (ES) sensors, assets, and processes to reduce uncertainties concerning the threat, environment, time, and terrain.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: Electromagnetic support (ES) data can be used to produce signals intelligence (SIGINT), provide targeting for electromagnetic or destructive attack, provide situational awareness, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electromagnetic support (ES) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate electromagnetic support (ES)?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electromagnetic support (ES)?

OP 5.9.1.3 Conduct Electromagnetic Protection (EP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Integrate and/or conduct electromagnetic protection (EP) actions (passive and active) to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), as well as naturally occurring phenomena, that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) integrate electromagnetic warfare (EW) and/or electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management protection actions throughout planning and execution, enabling EMS-dependent systems to operate in the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) as intended. Examples of actions include EMS management, electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARM). Electromagnetic Protection (EP) includes actions taken to ensure friendly use of the EMS, such as frequency agility in a radio, or variable pulse repetition frequency in a radar. EP should not be confused with self-protection.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW) capabilities?
M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities, and units vulnerable to adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW).
M3	Yes/No	Are processes developed to minimize adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW) to include navigation warfare (NAVWAR) and directed energy (DE) capabilities?

OP 5.9.2 Coordinate Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Plan and/or coordinate military electromagnetic warfare (EW) actions.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Electromagnetic warfare (EW) is a key function of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) and critical to operations and success in the dynamic electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). To conduct operational planning, targeting, execution, and assessment, forces should have a clear understanding of the effects that can be created by EW. For example, when used in the EW context, destruction is the use of electromagnetic attack (EA) to eliminate targeted enemy personnel, facilities, or equipment. EW, through electromagnetic support (ES), facilitates destruction by providing actionable target locations and/or information.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-lethal and lethal operations?
M2	Yes/No	Has electromagnetic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include the joint restricted frequency list [JRFL])?
M3	Yes/No	Is operational-level electromagnetic warfare (EW) coordinated with multinational partners?

OP 5.9.3 Conduct Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Management

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Provide electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) guidance and processes prioritize, integrate, synchronize, and deconflict activities in the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE), enhancing unity of effort. The result may be a fully integrated scheme of maneuver in the EMOE to achieve electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) superiority and joint force commander (JFC) objectives. This task includes developing joint communications-

electronics operating instructions (JCEOI), coordinating with subordinate units for effective frequency management, and developing the joint restricted frequency list (JRFL). This task may involve submitting, coordinating, and deconflicting frequency and host nation (HN) support requests. It may also anticipate frequency requirements and disseminate techniques and procedures for frequency management during contingency operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To submit theater frequency requests.
M2	Hours	To submit host nation (HN) supportability requests.
M3	Days	To obtain theater frequency approval.

OP 6 Provide Operational Force Protection (FP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Nov-2019

Description: Mitigate hostile actions against the force to conserve fighting potential.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-42

Notes: This activity includes actions taken to counter the enemy's forces by making friendly forces (including operational formations, personnel, etc.), systems, and operational facilities difficult to locate, strike, and destroy. This task may include protecting joint and multinational air, space, land, and sea; special operations forces (SOF); bases; aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaports of debarkation (SPODs) and essential personnel; and line of communications (LOC) from enemy operational maneuver and concentrated enemy air, space, ground, and sea attack; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack or incident; and terrorist attack. This task also pertains to protection of operational-level forces, systems, and civil infrastructure of friendly nations and groups. This capability applies domestically in homeland security/homeland defense (HD) missions, as well as to operations conducted outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Some tasks associated with the protection of the force are included under other related operational level activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Reduction in friendly lines of communications (LOCs) capacity.
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M2	Percent	Of friendly communications hardened or redundant.
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OP 6.1 Provide Aerospace Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Defend against attacking aircraft, missiles, and/or hostile space systems.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: This task pertains to integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) which emphasizes the integration of offensive counterair (OCA) attack operations; defensive counterair (DCA) operations; global missile defense (MD); homeland defense (HD); global strike; and counter-rocket, artillery, and mortar (C-RAM) to create the commander's desired effects. At the operational level of war, air defense (AD) concerns protecting critical points, facilities (for example, ports, key bridges, operational command and control [C2] facilities in the communications zone of the operational area [OA]), and support forces in the communications zone, forces transiting, or critical facilities in the OA with operational significance. This activity may also include the protection of operational forces moving to a major operation and/or campaign to the point of concentration for deployment to battle (tactical) formation and during operational maneuver. Operational air and missile defense is typically joint and may be a multinational activity. Missile defense operations include all forces and activities that support active defense, passive defense, and/or attack operations. This task may include the use of aircraft (including helicopters), interceptor missiles, AD artillery, and weapons not used primarily in an AD role.

Measures:

M1	Errors	In performance of air surveillance, identification, and/or track monitor procedures.
M2	Hours	To allocate assets in support of the defended asset list (DAL).
M3	Minutes	To scramble fighters and/or alert appropriate attack systems.
M4	Minutes	To tell air tracks to appropriate echelons.

M5	Percent	Disruption of friendly centers of gravity (COG).
M6	Percent	Of attacking aircraft penetrate air defense (AD) network.
M7	Percent	Of attacking enemy aircraft destroyed.
M8	Percent	Of fighters directed against declared hostile aircraft.
M9	Percent	Of hostile aircraft and missiles engaged and/or destroyed.
M10	Percent	Of incoming surface-to-surface missiles (SSM) penetrate defenses.
M11	Percent	Of operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified.
M12	Percent	Of threat warning estimates concerning attack timing and numbers considered accurate.
M13	Percent	Of tracks told to appropriate echelons.
M14	Percent	Of units arrive at point of employment later than planned.
M15	Percent	Reduction in lines of communications (LOC) capacity.
M16	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) delivery systems identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M17	Percent	Of enemy missile ground forces engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M18	Percent	Of losses caused by hostile air activities.
M19	Hours	To dispatch deployed weapons teams.
M20	Percent	Of battle staff and operations control center personnel completing annual re-certification training.
M21	Percent	Of E-3 and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Airborne Battle Staff operations directed in optimum fashion.
M22	Percent	Of time required expansion into other sectors accomplished.
M23	Percent	Of battle staff and operations control center decisions accurately discussed

		in checklists, guides, operating instructions, and/or plans.
M24	Hours	To develop and/or coordinate the defended asset list (DAL).
M25	Hours	Since last enemy attack.

OP 6.1.1 Counter Air and Missile Threats

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Identify and track air and/or missile threats within friendly airspace and engage with friendly air and missile defense (AMD) systems.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: This action is taken to provide freedom of action for campaigns and major operations and protection of key assets.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of joint force aerospace defense system successfully negates incoming enemy aerospace targets.
M2	Percent	Of joint force has early warning of incoming missiles or aircraft to allow initiation of passive air defense.
M3	Percent	Of enemy air attacks for which early warning provided.
M4	Minutes	Of early warning provided joint force of imminent aerospace attack.
M5	Percent	Of enemy offensive air threats to which friendly forces assigned.
M6	Percent	Of time joint force early warning system and nodes operational.

OP 6.1.2 Integrate Air Defense (AD) Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Implement an integrated air defense system (IADS).

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-30

Notes: Available assets typically include joint and multinational air and missile defense (AMD) capabilities and comprise sensors, weapons, command and control (C2) systems, intelligence systems, and personnel. The integrated air defense system (IADS) allows the area air defense commander (AADC) to optimize mutual support leveraging the strengths of the Services' capabilities while covering for their limitations. In the interest of decentralized execution, the AADC, regional air defense commanders (RADC), and sector air defense commanders (SADC) would be granted the necessary authorities to synchronize/deconflict and control engagements and to exercise battle management.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To designate area air defense commander (AADC) and airspace control authority (ACA) (upon recognition of a significant air threat and prior to employment of forces).
M2	Minutes	For air defense commander (AADC) to pass targeting allocation decisions to designated systems and units.
M3	Minutes	To provide early warning indication of enemy air attack.
M4	Minutes	To task friendly attack systems to new aerospace target.
M5	Percent	Of theater missile attack operations missions flown/fired that achieved desired target damage.
M6	Percent	Of executed attack operations missions requested by components.
M7	Percent	Of allocated aerospace targets to which friendly assets have been assigned.
M8	Percent	Of air defense kills attributed to land component
M9	Percent	Of air defense kills attributed to sea component.
M10	Percent	Of allocated aerospace defense assets assigned to enemy targets.
M11	Percent	Of time air defense commander (AADC) and airspace control authority (ACA) designated upon recognition of a

		significant air threat and prior to employment of forces.
M12	Percent	Of target information received by air defense systems and units in the joint operations area.
M13	Percent	Of allocated aerospace defense assets capable of being assigned to enemy targets.
M14	Percent	Of air defense kills attributed to air component.

OP 6.1.3 Provide Airspace Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Provide for safe transit of aircraft and/or the prevention of mutual interference between aircraft.

References: JP 3-52, JP 3-01

Notes: This task may include providing for the coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace of defined dimensions. This task involves increasing operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace.

Measures:

M1	Attacks/Day	By enemy air forces.
M2	Incidents	Of air-to-air mishaps in the operational area (OA).
M3	Kills/Day	By friendly weapons systems.
M4	Percent	Of fixed wing sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission.
M5	Yes/No	Are refueling tracks adequate for the operational area (OA) (i.e., located efficiently, of adequate size/altitudes for receivers, adequate quantity, etc.)?
M6	Percent	Of operational area (OA) for which a complete air picture available.
M7	Percent	Of rotary wing sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission.

M8	Percent	Of tracks cross told.
M9	Percent	Of friendly sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission.
M10	Percent	Of friendly air sorties interfered with by friendly ground fires.

OP 6.1.3.1 Employ Positive Control Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Establish direct controls that minimize mutual interference between air defense (AD) and other operations.

References: JP 3-52, JP 3-01

Notes: The methods of airspace control may vary across the competition continuum. The basic principles of airspace control require common control procedures and ranges from positive control to procedural control. Procedural control relies on comprehensive air defense procedures and rules of engagement and includes special corridors, surface-to-surface missile system measures, and altitude reservations. These measures should be proactive and prescriptive.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Since last publication of air control orders.
M2	Percent	Of air defense (AD) operations did not interfere with other operations.
M3	Hours	To establish airspace control authority (ACA) (upon entry in theater).

OP 6.1.3.2 Employ Procedural Control Measures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Mar-2023

Description: Establish procedures which will allow aircraft (to include helicopters) to be readily identified based on their routing, altitude, blind radio calls, or other actions, in the event positive control measures fail.

References: JP 3-52, JP 3-01

Notes: This task relies on comprehensive air defense identification procedures and rules of engagement. These measures should be proactive and prescriptive. Under procedural control, air and missile defense systems should be capable of discerning between enemy, neutral, and friendly aircraft.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of friendly aircraft not positively identified as friendly.
M2	Percent	Of air defense (AD) operations did not interfere with other operations.
M3	Percent	Of time Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) monitors airspace to positively identify friendly aircraft.
M4	Percent	Of friendly aircraft respond to friendly identification, friend or foe (IFF) interrogation.

OP 6.1.4 Conduct Defensive Counterair (DCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Conduct defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: Defensive counterair (DCA) consists of active and passive operations to defend friendly airspace and protect friendly forces, material, and infrastructure from enemy air and missile attacks. It includes detection, identification, and destruction of attacking enemy air and missiles. It is normally conducted near or over friendly territory and generally is a reaction to the initiative of the enemy air forces. DCA may involve operations to defeat the enemy's offensive plan and inflict unacceptable losses on attacking enemy forces.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To notify friendly counterair forces (to gain intercept position).
M2	Percent	Of joint security area (JSA) and operational area (OA) in which friendly freedom of movement allowed.

M3	Percent	Of enemy air attacks detected early enough to allow engagement.
M4	Percent	Of enemy air defense targets successfully engaged.
M5	Percent	Of enemy aircraft penetrate air defenses.
M6	Percent	Of first-shot kills by friendly fighters in air-to-air combat.

OP 6.1.5 Direct Air and Missile Defense (AMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Direct [active and/or passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and/or ballistic missile threats.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: This task identifies and integrates joint and coalition forces supported by integrated capabilities to detect and destroy enemy air and missile threats. This task may include disrupting the enemy's air and missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive and active air and missile defense (AMD) and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence measures. This task may also include providing early warning of attacks, as well as distributing this warning to joint and multinational forces (MNF) within the operational area (OA).

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Of warning provided to friendly assets prior to threat arrival.
M2	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses.
M3	Percent	Of launched air-to-surface missiles destroyed before impact.
M4	Percent	Of launched ballistic missiles destroyed before impact.
M5	Percent	Of launched cruise missiles destroyed before impact.
M6	Percent	Of theater assets defensible against theater missile threat.
M7	Percent	Of theater missile defense capability

		damaged by incoming missile attacks.
M8	Percent	Of defended asset list (DAL) locations defensible against theater missile threat.
M9	Percent	Of defended asset list (DAL) locations successfully defended.
M10	Instances	Of failure to apply passive missile defense procedures.

OP 6.1.6 Conduct Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Integrate warning systems that provide data and/or information necessary for tactical warning and integrated attack assessment (ITW/AA) of an atmospheric, space, and/or ballistic attack.

References: JP 3-27, JP 2-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-14

Notes: This task may include the integration of integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) data into the aerospace and missile defense system. Further, it may include participation in event conferences by commands.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To forward and disseminate integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) reports.
M2	Minutes	To forward threat warning estimates after attack determination.
M3	Percent	Of estimated probability of arrival time calculations provided on air tracks are correct.
M4	Percent	Deviation from actual of threat warning estimates concerning attack timing and numbers.
M5	Minutes	To plot or brief estimated probability of arrival time after information received.
M6	Minutes	Of early warning provided force of

		imminent aerospace attack.
M7	Percent	Of enemy air attacks for which early warning provided.
M8	Percent	Of the force has early warning of incoming missiles or aircraft to allow initiation of passive air defense (AD).
M9	Percent	Of time the force has early warning systems and nodes operational.

OP 6.2 Provide Protection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Safeguard centers of gravity (COGs), civilian personnel, and operational forces.

References: **JP 3-10**, JP 3-0, JP 3-07, CJCSI 3210.06, CJCSM 3230.03, DODI 3000.05

Notes: The joint force may be called upon to provide protection during all operations and missions across the competition continuum. While conducting stability activities, this task includes protection of governmental and civil infrastructure, the civilian populace of the host nation (HN), and United States (US) and international personnel assisting in the stabilization effort. Military forces will provide protection for nongovernmental organization (NGO) personnel when directed by the joint force commander (JFC).

Measures:

M1	Incidents	Of damage to aerial port of debarkation (APOD) and aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities by enemy action.
M2	Incidents	Of damage to aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities by enemy action.
M3	Incidents	Of friendly aircraft rendered incapacitated.
M4	Incidents	Of friendly ships incapacitated.
M5	Time	To construct simplified fallout prediction.
M6	Time	To calculate zone I/II distance.
M7	Minutes	To construct simplified fallout

		prediction.
M8	Minutes	To plot ground zero.
M9	Minutes	To determine nuclear detonation (NUDET) yield in kilotons.
M10	Minutes	To relay to units warning of expected nuclear detonation (NUDET) contamination or to warn units of hazard (nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC]-3).
M11	Percent	Actual nuclear damage exceeds assessment.
M12	Percent	Actual radiation dose exceeds calculated current / expected total dose.
M13	Percent	Actual radiation levels exceed limited radiological survey.
M14	Percent	Nuclear vulnerability exceeds analysis.
M15	Percent	Nuclear detonation (NUDET) decay rates exceed estimates.
M16	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly theater defenses.
M17	Percent	Of friendly casualties caused by friendly weapon systems.
M18	Yes/No	Were stability operations personnel considered?

OP 6.2.1 Prepare Significant Defenses

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Provide construction hardening for forces and/or critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR).

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-10, JP 3-11

Notes: Survivability capabilities and activities enhance the protection of land combat forces, critical infrastructure, supplies, and aircraft. They typically include tasks associated with the construction of fighting and protective positions, and tactical camouflage, concealment, and deception. In most cases, survivability support is designed to reduce vulnerability to enemy fires and is a means to enhance force protection. Survivability capabilities and activities may

also reduce vulnerability to enemy detection. Key facilities include command and control (C2), logistics terminals and ports, airfields, etc.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned facility hardening completed (at execution).
M2	Months/Weeks	Since last review of fixed-base physical security in the operational area (OA).
M3	Days	To prepare fortified positions, battlements, or shelters.
M4	Percent	Of rear area facilities secure from attack.
M5	Percent	Of rear area facilities with assigned security forces (versus using internal operational assets).
M6	Percent	Of the operational area (OA) fixed-bases with hardened storage of ammunition, food, water, and medical supplies.
M7	Percent	Of fixed facilities in the operational area (OA) with prepared defensive fighting positions with cleared fields of fire.
M8	Percent	Of the operational area (OA) fixed-base, external communications are hardened.
M9	Percent	Of the operational area (OA) fixed-base, external communications have redundant backup.
M10	Percent	Of the operational area (OA) fixed-base, internal communications are hardened.
M11	Percent	Of the operational area (OA) fixed-bases with an integrated sensor and obstacle physical perimeter defense.
M12	Percent	Of critical fixed-facilities are hardened.

OP 6.2.10 Control Pollution

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 02-Apr-2025

Description: Develop plans to prevent pollution generation and/or avoid exposing friendly personnel to human health hazards, disrupting operations, adversely affecting enemy prisoners of war, indigenous or refugee populations and national economies; and/or avoid damaging the natural environment.

References: JP 3-34, JP 3-08, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may involve environmental compliance programs with appropriate consideration of the effect on the environment in accordance with applicable United States (US) and host nation (HN) agreements, environmental laws, and policies, and regulations. For hazardous substance spills, units provide prompt reporting and cleanup while avoiding operational interference and providing adequate protection of the environment. Units ensure all hazardous materials are removed and managed correctly, prior to final transportation to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Typically, the command logistics/sustainment staff recommends command policies for pollution prevention, and in coordination with the command operations staff, oversees the preparation of spill prevention and response plans.

Measures:

M1	Cubic Yards	Of earth cleaned/replaced.
M2	Spills	Reported per week.
M3	Hours	To provide commander with technical expertise relating to hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents.
M4	Days	Of delay in operation.
M5	Days	Of river closure as source of drinking water.
M6	Days	Of river closure to traffic.
M7	Dollars	To complete spill recovery.
M8	Gallons	Of hazardous material (HAZMAT) spilled.
M9	People	With newly polluted drinking water.
M10	Instances	Of species endangered as a result of pollution or spill.
M11	Percent	Of population with newly polluted drinking water.
M12	Percent	Of operations canceled or delayed.
M13	Percent	Of wildlife killed as a result of pollution/spill.

M14	Pounds	Of hazardous material (HAZMAT) spilled.
M15	Days	To provide training guidance to the field as needed.

OP 6.2.12 Counter Adversary Narratives

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Plan and/or conduct activities to identify, assess, and counter adversary narratives and/or propaganda. Develop situational awareness (SA) and expose adversary attempts to influence friendly populations and military forces. Use organizations and activities (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR]; etc.) to identify adversary narratives.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: This task counters propaganda, misinformation, and disinformation. Commands counter these using public affairs (PA), civil affairs (CA), military information support operations (MISO), or internal information dissemination means to convey accurate information to friendly and neutral populations, adversaries, and other foreign populations. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Time	To identify adversary psychological warfare operations.
M2	Time	To disseminate accurate information to friendly forces as to counter adversarial psychological attempts.
M3	Percent	Of potential multi-crisis situations where counter-psychological operations were wargamed.
M4	Time	To expose adversary attempts to influence friendly population and military forces.
M5	Percent	Of adversarial military information support operations (MISO) attempts detected and countered.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in counter military information

		support operations (MISO).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform counter military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M9	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M10	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M11	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M12	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M13	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M15	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to provide counter military information support operations (MISO)?
M16	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-

		specific activities to provide counter military information support operations (MISO)?
M17	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide counter military information support operations (MISO).
M18	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to provide counter military information support operations (MISO)?
M19	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M20	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.
M21	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.

OP 6.2.13 Conduct Countermining Activities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Reduce or eliminate the threat to forces and/or non-combatants posed by mines, booby traps, and other explosive devices.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-29, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: Proactive countermining operations destroy enemy mine or other explosive device manufacturing and storage facilities or emplacement capabilities before the mines or explosive devices are emplaced. Planners should consider enemy storage and mine production facilities and assets for inclusion on the target lists. In addition to destroying mine or explosive device manufacturing and storage facilities, units should target enemy engineers and equipment. This task may include training host nation (HN) forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as countermining program management.

Measures:

M1	Days	To begin arriving in the objective area
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		(after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Days	To establish national demining office (after arrival in country).
M3	Percent	Accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermine operations.
M4	Days	To establish lines of communications (LOC) in country.
M5	Percent	Of risks identified and implemented in the force protection (FP) plan.
M6	Hours	To initiate countermine activities (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M7	Days	For unit(s) to begin training (upon arrival in theater).
M8	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation military officials (after mission assignment).

OP 6.2.2 Remove Operationally Significant Hazards

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Eliminate or reduce hazards that adversely affect execution of the commander's plan.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: Operationally significant hazards differ from those of tactical significance in the difference of their scale. At the operational level, the primary use of obstacles is to restrict enemy maneuver options or to create friendly maneuver options. Examples of operationally significant obstacles include but are not limited to friendly ports, lines of communication (LOC), and key facilities like airbases, etc. The operational significance is derived from the joint force commander's (JFC) plan. Removal is generally conducted through clearing operations, which are conducted to eliminate obstacles, whether along a route or in a specified area. Obstacles may be explosive or nonexplosive. Clearing operations involving explosive obstacles are especially difficult because the detection systems employed are imperfect and available neutralization systems are only partially effective. Clearing operations are not

generally conducted under enemy observation and fire. As with all mobility operations, an intensive reconnaissance effort is imperative to clearing operations. Clearing operations may be conducted in conjunction with or in support of any of the other mobility operations.

Measures:

M1	Casualties	Caused by operationally-significant hazards (per week).
M2	Hours	Delay in executing scheme of maneuver.
M3	Percent	Of operationally-significant hazards identified by joint force staff.
M4	Percent	Of identified strategically-significant hazards successfully removed or neutralized.
M5	Percent	Of joint force exposed to or affected by operationally-significant hazard.
M6	Percent	Of casualties attributed to operationally-significant hazards.

OP 6.2.2.1 Integrate Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Framework

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities to defeat asymmetric attacks against United States (US)/coalition forces, host nation (HN) forces, military and government leadership, and/or high-value infrastructure.

References: JP 3-42, JP 3-25

Notes: Joint explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) forces conduct operations to detect/locate, identify, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of conventional and improvised weapons or systems and explosives. Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities should take a holistic approach that incorporates intelligence, information, training, operations, materiel, technology, protection, policy, and resourcing solutions to address the strategic, operational, and tactical objectives of the overarching operation or campaign. C-IED activities may be conducted at any or all points during a military operation and may have to be executed concurrently with

other lines of effort (LOE), each to commence conditionally, and then to continue in parallel throughout an operation or campaign. At a minimum, C-IED activities should include the three LOEs of the C-IED framework - attack the network, defeat the device, and train the force. The level of effort for each LOE will vary throughout the course of the operation.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) annex to the operation plan?
M2	Yes/No	Has a theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) task force (TF) been established?
M3	Yes/No	Has a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) battle staff process been established?
M4	Yes/No	Is theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information architecture established?
M5	Yes/No	Has theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) exploitation architecture been established?
M6	Yes/No	Have core counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) enablers been integrated in theater?
M7	Yes/No	Has a theater biometrics data base been established?
M8	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) manning requirements been identified?
M9	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information requirements been integrated into the intelligence collection plan?
M10	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment requirements been established?
M11	Percentage	Of counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment available.
M12	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training requirements

		been established?
M13	Percentage	Of training requirements completed.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M18	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M19	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area (OA) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to operational area in counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M21	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations.
M22	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working

		groups to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations?
M23	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M24	Yes/No	Has an operations intelligence fusion cell been created?
M25	Yes/No	Has the engineering staff section created the explosive hazards coordination cell (EHCC)?
M26	Yes/No	Has the commander established a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) management board as a senior steering committee or some other board, bureau, center, cell, or working group to manage the command's C-IED efforts?

OP 6.2.2.2 Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Fusion

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and/or integrate multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources and/or counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities focused on the adversary's IED infrastructure.

References: JP 3-42, JP 2-0

Notes: This task may also include: (1) maintaining near-constant surveillance over specific geographic areas and real-time imagery downlink capabilities; (2) managing the organization and allocation of multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources to build a picture of the adversary's infrastructure; (3) coordinating and synchronizing the collection and processing of improvised explosive devices (IED), associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities; (4) managing the dissemination of actionable information and facts between joint exploitation enablers to conduct all-source analysis of threat network links, trends, patterns, associations, and activities; (5) maintaining a common operational picture (COP) for United States (US), interagency, multinational, and host nation (HN) forces to facilitate assessments of threat network scientific and technical capabilities; (6) producing and disseminating

weapons technical intelligence (WTI) for expeditious integration into joint operations; and (7) establishing network connectivity across the competition continuum and all echelons of command to deliver time-sensitive information close to the objective, enabling decision makers to refine targeting processes, engage key leaders, and facilitate the legal prosecution of detainees.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of geographic areas of concern that are under surveillance.
M2	Percent	Of essential elements of information (EEI) that are incorporated in the common operational picture (COP).
M3	Percent	Of improvised explosive device (IED) events in the area of interest (AOI), area of responsibility (AOR), or joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Frequency	Of information or intelligence shared between organizations that are synchronized with existing processes.
M5	Time	To disseminate information or intelligence to partners.
M6	Time	To disseminate information or intelligence to the community of interest (COI).
M7	Time	To update the common operational picture (COP) to reflect discoveries of threats or threat network nodes.
M8	Percent	Of disseminated information or intelligence incorporating multi-echelon or multidiscipline sources.
M9	Ratio	Of improvised explosive device (IED) events to common operational picture (COP) updates.
M10	Frequency	Of fusion sources incorporated in reachback.
M11	Yes/No	Are debriefings and/or information received following an improvised explosive device (IED) event or incident integrated into intelligence processes?
M12	Percent	Of resources allocated as a result of fusion.

M13	Percent	Of information or intelligence requirements fulfilled.
M14	Percent	Of operations encompassing multiple echelons of command as a result of fusion.
M15	Percent	Of requests for information (RFI) that are answered.
M16	Percent	Of collection assets allocated to a commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) as a result of essential elements of information (EEI).
M17	Time	To develop finished intelligence products following improvised explosive device (IED) events or incidents.
M18	Yes/No	Are intelligence products tailored to missions, units, or individual warfighter needs?

OP 6.2.3 DELETED Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.2.4 DELETED Protect Use of the Acoustic Spectrum in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.2.5 DELETED Provide Positive Identification of Friendly Forces within the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.2.6 Conduct a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jun-2022

Description: Evacuate noncombatants from a threatened area abroad to safe havens or to the United States.

References: **JP 3-68**, JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, DoDD 3025.14

Notes: Noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO) are conducted by the Department of Defense (DOD) to assist the Department of State (DOS) in evacuating United States (US) citizens and nationals, DOD civilian personnel, and designated persons (host nation and third country nationals) whose lives are endangered by potential or actual natural or manmade disaster, civil unrest, imminent or actual terrorist activities, hostilities, and similar circumstances. NEOs have humanitarian, military, diplomatic, and political implications which distinguish them from other military operations. An understanding of these considerations in hostile, uncertain, or permissive operational environments is necessary to incorporate transition and termination criteria into the NEO plan and successfully complete the evacuation. As a result, operational limitations may restrict the level of forces or activity to the minimum required. In many instances, NEOs involve swift insertion of a force, temporary occupation of an objective, and a planned withdrawal upon completion of the mission which includes the need to maintain order, protect, and/or assist in caring for evacuees. NEOs may utilize the noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system (NTS) to provide leadership with insight as to the operational status of the mission.

Measures:

M1	Days	To return noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) joint task force (JTF) to normal duties and readiness following evacuation of evacuees.
M2	Days	To transfer evacuees from United States (US) Navy ship to land based safe haven.
M3	Hours	After JTF formed or notified of NEO before forward command element (FCE) in place.
M4	Hours	Before all evacuees afforded medical attention (after evacuation).
M5	Hours	Before designated commander, joint task force (CJTF) in direct contact with concerned ambassador.

M6	Hours	Between evacuation departure and arrival at temporary safe haven.
M7	Hours	For force to initially respond to NEO tasking (ready to depart home station).
M8	Percent	Of American citizens (AMCIT) and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation.
M9	Percent	Of evacuees approved baggage delivered to temporary safe haven.
M10	Number	Of missing evacuees.
M11	Percent	Of known AMCITs not reporting for evacuation located by search-squad operations.
M12	Yes/No	Were plans developed as NEO alternatives?
M13	Hours	Difference between actual execution time and execute order (EXORD) scheduled start time.
M14	Percent	Of volunteering American citizens and designated third-country nationals, evacuated safely.
M15	Percent	Of evacuees receiving adequate medical care.
M16	Number	Of objectives occupied within planned times.
M17	Yes/No	Was mission effectiveness degraded by lack of equipment interoperability?
M18	Percent	Of needed information not passed to multinational nations due to classification restraints.
M19	Yes/No	Do NEO plans include evacuation in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack/incident?
M20	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) provided?

OP 6.2.7 DELETED Establish Disaster Control Measures

OP 6.2.8 DELETED Establish Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection

OP 6.2.9 Coordinate Personnel Recovery (PR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Coordinate component Personnel Recovery (PR) activities and/or establish a PR architecture which enables the accomplishment of the five PR execution tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate.

References: JP 3-50

Notes: Task may include establishing a joint personnel recovery center (JPRC) to plan, coordinate, and assist the joint force commander (JFC) in executing joint personnel recovery (PR) operations. Component commanders may establish a personnel recovery coordination cell (PRCC) or functional equivalent to coordinate all component PR activities. This could include establishment of an assisted recovery coordination cell (ARCC) to integrate, coordinate, deconflict, and synchronize nonconventional assisted recovery (NAR) and unconventional assisted recovery (UAR). The task may also include setting theater entry requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is Personnel Recovery (PR) mission analysis accomplished?
M2	Yes/No	Do plans and orders provide clear and sufficient Personnel Recovery (PR) guidance to commanders and staffs, forces, and potential isolated personnel?
M3	Yes/No	Do plans and orders integrate all applicable Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities?
M4	Yes/No	Do plans and orders have a Personnel Recovery (PR) appendix with tabs?
M5	Yes/No	Do plans and orders address all Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities?
M6	Yes/No	Do plans and orders address all

		available Personnel Recovery (PR) methods?
M7	Yes/No	Are Personnel Recovery (PR) intelligence requirements identified and forwarded to applicable organizations?
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) integrated into Personnel Recovery (PR) plans and orders?
M9	Yes/No	Is public affairs (PA) guidance provided in Personnel Recovery (PR) plans?
M10	Yes/No	Are components Personnel Recovery (PR) plans and orders published?
M11	Yes/No	Are appropriate Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities in place before personnel are placed at risk?
M12	Yes/No	Does Personnel Recovery (PR) architecture include nonconventional assisted recovery (NAR), when applicable?
M13	Yes/No	Does the Personnel Recovery (PR) staff understand the procedures to request intelligence support for PR requirements?
M14	Yes/No	Do plans and procedures include the collection and disposition of Personnel Recovery (PR) observations, after action reports, and lessons learned?
M15	Yes/No	Are after action reports submitted to the Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS) for adaptation purposes in accordance with policy and doctrine?
M16	Yes/No	Are event files transferred to the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) in accordance with policy and doctrine?
M17	Percent	Of personnel assigned to Personnel Recovery (PR) critical positions trained in PR operations.
M18	Yes/No	Is a trained reintegration team

		identified?
M19	Yes/No	Was a whole-of-government approach considered in Personnel Recovery (PR)?

OP 6.3 Protect Systems and Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Jul-2015

Description: Identify critical information and subsequently analyze friendly actions attendant to planning and conducting campaigns and major operations to identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems. Determine indicators adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted to derive critical information. Select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation.

References: JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13, JP 6-0

Notes:

Measures:

M1	Percent	Increase in security violations on command nets over time.
M2	Percent	Of licensed system administrators.
M3	Percent	Of command net secured.
M4	Percent	Of systems with provisions for smoke and obscuration concealment.
M5	Percent	That source of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems identified and targeted.
M6	Percent	Of system administrators with full operations security (OPSEC) training.
M7	Percent	Of protection and deception operations with user cooperation.
M8	Percent	Of attempted adversary penetrations of friendly information systems successful.
M9	Percent	Of information systems within high security area.
M10	Percent	Of adversary's trusted sources

		(systems and personnel) under friendly control.
M11	Percent	Of allies with which joint information security agreements exist.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M12	Percent	Of enemys sensor coverage known.

OP 6.3.2 Supervise Communications Security (COMSEC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Supervise measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value derived from the possession or study of communications systems. This includes measures to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession or study.

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-13.3, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes: cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and information. This task includes COMSEC monitoring (collection, analysis, and reporting) of Department of Defense (DoD) telecommunications and automated information systems (AIS) and monitoring of related noncommunication signals. Vulnerabilities that are exploitable by potential adversaries are identified and recommendations concerning countermeasures and corrective action are submitted to the commander.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of communications encrypted.
M2	Percent	Of communications sent by secure means.
M3	Percent	Of joint force required to maintain more than one encryption system.
M4	Percent	Of time in restrictive emission control (EMCON) condition.
M5	Percent	Of friendly emitters known to have

		been exploited by enemy.
M6	Teams	Fielded to monitor friendly emitters.
M7	Instances	Of frequency allocation and/or frequency management failing to prevent signal fratricide.
M8	Instances	Of interceptions of friendly communications during planning and execution.
M9	Percent	Of multinational units operating from a common joint communications-electronic operating instructions (JCEOI).
M10	Percent	Of United States (US) joint force units operating from common joint communications-electronic operating instructions (JCEOI).

OP 6.3.3 Employ Electromagnetic (EM) Security

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Mar-2022

Description: Protect non-communications electromagnetic (EM) radiations (e.g., radar) from interception and study.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 Series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: Electromagnetic (EM) security is the protection resulting from measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of non-communications EM radiations (e.g., radar).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of time in restrictive emission control (EMCON) condition.
M2	Instances	Of procedures to prevent or disrupt the collection of electronic intelligence (ELINT) by foreign intelligence agencies.
M3	Instances	Of procedures to reprogram non-communications electromagnetic (EM)

		systems software in response to identified threats.
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OP 6.3.4 DELETED Protect Information Systems in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.3.5 DELETED Coordinate Concealment of Forces/Facilities

OP 6.5 Provide Security for Operational Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Conduct measures to protect from surprise, observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism, and sabotage.

References: **JP 3-10**, JP 3-0, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-15

Notes: This task includes actions for protecting and securing the flanks and rear area of operational formations, and protecting and securing critical installations, facilities, systems and air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). This task also includes providing security for operational forces means. Integrating and implementing operations security (OPSEC) is critical for successful accomplishment of this task. Together this will enhance freedom of action by identifying and reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise.

Measures:

M1	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Percent	Of total troops used to secure critical facilities and lines of communications (LOCs) in communications zone.
M3	Hours	To coordinate for additional assets for theater.
M4	Instances	Of security plans not including smoke

		and obscurity.
M5	Percent	Of lines of communications (LOCs) secure.
M6	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 6.5.1 DELETED Provide Counterreconnaissance in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.5.2 DELETED Secure Flanks, Joint Security Areas, and Communications Zone (COMMZ) in the Theater of Operations

OP 6.5.3 Secure Critical Installations, Facilities, and Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Apr-2015

Description: Protect operationally-critical installations, facilities, and systems from attack.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-15

Notes: Task includes performing a force protection (FP) site survey of facilities and personnel prior to arrival of forces. Survey will provide a threat assessment and, based on that assessment, recommend sites for housing, supplies, ammunition and ordnance, aircraft parking, operations, maintenance, etc.

Measures:

M1	Hours	For internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack.
M2	Instances	Of operations delayed, disrupted,

		canceled, or modified.
M3	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M4	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M5	Percent	Of communications in operational area (OA) supporting operation with alternate paths.
M6	Yes/No	Are Department of Defense (DOD) antiterrorism (AT) standards complied with?
M7	Instances	Of terrorists acts against United States (US) forces in operational area (OA).
M8	Percent	Of hardened communications systems in operational area (OA) supporting the operation.
M9	Yes/No	Is the antiterrorism (AT)/security plan coordinated, approved, and executable?
M10	Yes/No	Does the command have procedures to respond to terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons?
M11	Yes/No	Has the command established procedures to change force protection (FP) conditions?
M12	Yes/No	Has the command established an executable antiterrorism (AT) program?
M13	Percent	Of threat assessments passed within established criteria.
M14	Hours	To coordinate for additional assets for theater lines of communications (LOCs).
M15	Percent	Reduction in lines of communications (LOCs) capacity resulting from enemy attacks.
M16	Percent	Of terrorist attacks penetrating

		security in operational area (OA).
M17	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities hardened or protected against hostile acts.
M18	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., ports of debarkation [PODs], command posts) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents or terrorist actions.
M19	Instances	Of terrorists acts against multinational forces in operational area (OA).
M20	Yes/No	Assessed energy-related risks to critical assets.
M21	Yes/No	Mitigated energy-related risks to critical assets.
M22	Instances	Of attacks against current infrastructure.
M23	Hours	Of down time to critical assets.

OP 6.5.4 Secure Air, Land, and Sea Lines of Communications (LOCs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Protect the lines of communications (LOCs) which connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move.

References: JP 3-10, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-01.6

Notes: Security activities that are essential for securing lines of communication (LOCs) include communications security, cyberspace security, industrial security, information security, operations security (OPSEC), personnel security, and physical security.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To restore lines of communications (LOCs) following interruption.
M2	Minutes	For rapid reaction forces to reach point of lines of communications (LOCs) attack.

M3	Percent	Reduction in lines of communications (LOCs) capacity (resulting from enemy attack in operational area [OA]).
M4	Percent	Of traffic flow on lines of communications (LOCs) (air, land, sea) interrupted by hostile action.
M5	Percent	Of lines of communications (LOCs) reduction that will affect combat operations/campaign.
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M9	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M12	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural

		awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M14	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M15	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)?
M16	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M17	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)?
M18	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs).
M19	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)?

OP 6.5.5 Integrate Foreign Security Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Jun-2021

Description: Integrate host nation (HN) police, fire departments, military internal security forces, communications infrastructure, constabulary, rescue agencies, and penal institutions into the security plan.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks that involve operations of two or more nations forces including the forces of the host nation (HN). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural (LREC) knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). In order to meet LREC demands, combatant commands and force providers must consider all possible sourcing solutions to include Active, Reserve, National Guard, multi-language technology tools, allied/coalition partners, government civilians, and contractor services.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of civil unrest incidents handled jointly by host nation (HN) forces and United States (US) forces.
M2	Percent	Of communications capacity from host nation (HN) infrastructure.
M3	Percent	Of requirements delayed or disrupted.
M4	Percent	Of significant hazards removed by host nation (HN).
M5	Percent	Of total combat service support (CSS) supplied by host nation (HN).
M6	Percent	Of total combat support (CSS) supplied by host nation (HN).
M7	Percent	Of United States (US) plans have host nation (HN) supporting plans.
M8	Percent	Reduction in loss of communications systems capability after addition of host nation (HN) damage control elements.
M9	Personnel	Of total number of combat service support (CSS) personnel reduced by host nation (HN) support.
M10	Percent	Reduction in combat service support (CSS) personnel through host nation (HN) support.
M11	Percent	Of communications systems capacity provided by host nation (HN) damage control and restoral.
M12	Percent	Of communications redundancy from host nation (HN) common

		infrastructure.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M14	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) capacity provided by host nation (HN) infrastructure.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M16	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M17	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M18	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M19	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M20	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M21	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and

		means.
M22	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M23	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M24	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means?
M25	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means?
M26	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M27	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M28	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M29	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means?
M30	Percent	Of host nation (HN) incident responses require liaison officer (LNO) or noncommissioned officer (NCO).
M31	Percent	Increase in tactical force strength by using host nation (HN) to fulfill security in joint plans.

M32	Percent	Increase in availability of Air Force forces (AFFOR) through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans.
M33	Hours	Delay between requisitioning agreed support and receiving it.
M34	Hours	Delay in host nation (HN) response awaiting translator or liaison officer (LNO).
M35	Incidents	Involving United States (US) forces and host nation (HN) security personnel (per week).
M36	Incidents	Require liaison officer (LNO) to resolve (per week).
M37	Instances	Of communications systems capability, damaged by enemy forces, being repaired by host nation (HN) damage control elements.
M38	Minutes	Delay in host nation (HN) response awaiting translator or liaison officer (LNO).
M39	Minutes	Difference in response time between host nation (HN) and United States (US) fire and rescue forces.
M40	Minutes	Difference in response time between United States (US) and host nation (HN) forces.
M41	Percent	Of civil unrest incidents handled by host nation (HN) forces without United States (US) backup.
M42	Percent	Increase in availability of combat forces through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans.
M43	Percent	Increase in availability of tactical forces through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans.
M44	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M45	Number	Of personnel who understand

		capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M46	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 6.6 DELETED Conduct Defensive Countermeasure Operations

OP 6.6.1 DELETED Conduct Defensive Countermeasures Against Threat Intelligence Sensors

OP 6.6.2 DELETED Conduct Defensive Countermeasures Against Threat Precision Engagement

OP 6.7 Conduct Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Protection

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Coordinate the protection of defense critical infrastructure (DCI) and/or selected key resources.

References: **JP 3-27**, JP 3-26, JP 4-10, DoDD 3020.40, DoDD 7730.65

Notes: This task includes the coordination of the operations and activities to protect defense critical infrastructures (DCI). If military organic capability is inadequate, commands may consider operational contract support (OCS) for commercial means of protection, to include contractors performing security duties. This task also includes reporting the status of resource allocation

decisions against known asset vulnerabilities in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the asset owner coordinate and document critical infrastructure vulnerability remediation/mitigation investment decisions with affected combatant commander (CCDR)/combat support agency (CSA) director?
M2	Yes/No	Is a command/agency office of primary responsibility (OPR) identified to implement the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP)?
M3	Yes/No	Is the command/agency Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) adequately manned and funded to determine critical assets, coordinate traditional combatant commander activities (TCA) assessment schedule, and to track risk management of identified vulnerabilities?
M4	Yes/No	Is the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) managing critical asset readiness reporting in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)?

OP 6.7.1 Identify Task-Critical Assets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Identify mission/task-critical assets and/or associate them with a particular facility.

References: JP 3-27, JP 3-26, DoDD 3020.40, DoDI 3020.45

Notes: This task includes the process to protect or enable the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains, This is critical to the execution of Department of Defense (DoD) mission-essential functions in any operational environment (OE) or condition. Threats to non-DoD government and commercially owned infrastructure, facilities, and capabilities, to include the defense industrial base (DIB), can jeopardize DoD homeland defense (HD) mission execution.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the prioritized mission/task-critical asset list provided to combatant command (CCMD)/combat support agency (CSA) critical infrastructure program manager (PM)?
M2	Yes/No	Have assets been assessed as to whether they are task-critical?
M3	Percent	Of task-critical assets assessed as meeting criteria for inclusion to a specific designation list that are successfully included within that list.

OP 6.7.2 Conduct Critical Asset Vulnerability Assessment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct a systematic examination of mission-essential systems, assets, and/or applications to identify vulnerabilities which could cause a degradation or loss of designed capability.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-13.3

Notes: A loss of capability to perform a designed function may be the result of being subjected to a certain level of threat or hazard.

Measures:

M1	Hours	After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEI) satisfied, collection asset retasked.
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M2	Percent	Change in sabotage incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day), or national emergency.
M3	Percent	Change in terrorism incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M4	Total	Facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed.
M5	Hours	For a reaction force to reach an installation or facility under attack.
M6	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements covered by intelligence collection plan.
M7	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS)-based aircraft and ships, damaged or destroyed on the ground/in port prior to declaration of war or C-Day.
M8	Percent	Of critical continental United States (CONUS) facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed or damaged.
M9	Percent	Of critical movements (e.g., nuclear weapons transfers) conducted under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M10	Percent	Of critical movements conducted after declaration of war, C-Day, or national emergency under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets.
M11	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel assigned to counterintelligence (CI).
M12	Instances	Of first strategic movements attacked by enemy lethal or nonlethal forces.
M13	Percent	Of personnel who receive level one antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) training prior to deployment or travel overseas.
M14	Instances	Of sabotage or terrorism, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or

		national emergency.
M15	Instances	Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means.
M16	Instances	Of terrorism, per month, in continental United States (CONUS) after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency.
M17	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M18	Percent	Of personnel who receive annual security awareness training.
M19	Percent	Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement actions have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment.
M20	Percent	Of missions or voyages into medium terrorist threat level or higher threat locations have an operational risk assessment conducted prior to mission start.
M21	Percent	Of strategic forces able to execute mission operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment
M22	Yes/No	Antiterrorism (AT)/security plan is coordinated, approved, and executable.
M23	Yes/No	Fully implemented and coordinated security plan in place and operational.
M24	Yes/No	Compliance with Department of Defense (DOD) antiterrorism (AT) standard.

OP 6.8 Detect Threat Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Discover criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and/or other adversarial groups and entities.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-26, JP 3-57, DoDD 3000.07, Joint Guide for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

Notes: Organizations of this type have structure, membership, resources, and security that determine its capabilities, influence, and reach. A general knowledge of the prevalent models of these types of organizations helps to understand their overall capabilities. For example, a terrorist organization is characterized by its levels of commitment, the tactical level cellular organization, group organizational structure, and its primary motivation.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of key nodes identified.
M2	Number	Of links between key nodes identified.
M3	Yes/No	Has the commander identified elements within the operational environment (OE) that support threat networks?
M4	Yes/No	Does the commander have an understanding of the social and cultural dynamics (e.g., tribal politics, social networks, religious influences, cultural mores) that could support threat networks?
M5	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPT) located.
M6	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVT) located.
M7	Yes/No	Does the joint commander address irregular threats in the targeting process?

OP 6.8.1 Attack Threat Networks

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Oct-2022

Description: Attack criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and/or other adversarial groups and entities.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-12, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-60, DoDD 3000.07

Notes: Use of direct and/or indirect means to cause adversaries to be ineffective, incapable and/or unwilling to attack the United States (US) homeland, allies, or interests. This task applies to threat networks who operate in cyberspace.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Has the commander coordinated attack means with host nation(s) (HN) and/or groups?
M2	Yes/No	Has the commander identified enough of the threat network to limit/avoid collateral damage?
M3	Yes/No	Has the commander assessed the second and third order effects on the political and social situation by attacking a targeted network?
M4	Yes/No	Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network resources?
M5	Yes/No	Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network vulnerabilities?
M6	Percent	Of targets engaged that contribute to the desired effect on the network in accordance with established operational objectives.
M7	Percent	Of identified network key nodes with viable engagement options for the commander.
M8	Yes/No	Does the joint command address irregular threats in the targeting process?

OP 6.9.3 DELETED Provide Foreign Security Forces (FSF) Logistics Support

OP 7 Execute Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Execute actions so the United States (US), its Armed Forces, allies, coalition partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked by enemies using chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons as weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

References: JP 3-40, JP 3-11, JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01 series, CJCSI 3214.01 series, CJCSI 3520.02 series, DODI 3020.52

Notes: Control supporting tasks are accomplished with capabilities to divert, intercept, isolate, seize, and secure weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including related technology, materials, expertise, and means of delivery. This task may include assessing planning considerations and strategies and affirming objectives, standards, and requirements to courses of action (COA). This includes operations by Department of Defense (DOD)-developed, specialized capabilities and units to address the tasks associated with this countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activity. It ensures readiness of enabling systems, such as intelligence, science/technologies, and subject matter expertise reach back capabilities. It executes CWMD mission(s) to protect the force. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) recognizes the potential hazards of toxic industrial materials (TIM).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have nuclear attack capabilities.
M2	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have chemical attack capabilities.
M3	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have biological attack capabilities.
M4	Percent	Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capable the joint operations area (JOA) actors in the past year.
M5	Number	Of nonstate actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA).

M6	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA) plans without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) considerations when, in fact, a valid CBRN threat existed.
M7	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 nautical miles (nm).
M8	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM).
M9	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development.
M10	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology.
M11	Number	Of nations possessing toxic industrial materials (TIM) manufacturing, storage, and transportation activities in the theater; specific locations of each in the joint operations area (JOA); and specific combatant command (CCMD) database containing all TIMs and their derivative components/compounds and suppliers.
M12	Number	Of deterrence successes where an identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capability in the joint operations area (JOA) was not used.
M13	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, and precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations

		area (JOA).
M14	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA).
M15	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA) synchronized exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M16	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA) coordinated exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M17	Yes/No	Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with joint operations area (JOA) communications, alert, and warning systems?
M18	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M19	Days	To identify terrorist organizations in

		the joint operations area (JOA) acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M20	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).
M21	Hours	To establish protection for all United States (US), allied, and coalition partner personnel in the joint operations area (JOA), and coordinate passive defense medical support.
M22	Percent	Of passive defense assets/capabilities deployed into critical the joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkations (SPOD) within time constraints.
M23	Percent	Of medical assets/capabilities deployed into critical the joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkations (SPOD) within time constraints.
M24	Percent	Of passive defense assets/capabilities staged in the joint operations area (JOA) prior to conducting offensive operations within time constraints.
M25	Yes/No	Are ongoing military operations taking precedence over military support of foreign consequence management (FCM)?
M26	Yes/No	Are joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLAN), programs, and measures

		active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises?
M27	Yes/No	Do joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2) as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises?
M28	Yes/No	Do joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises?
M29	Percent	Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate.
M30	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter experts (SME) in response to combatant commander (CCDR) or civil authority requests.
M31	Hours	To provide reach back capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFI).

OP 7.1 DELETED Enable Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.2 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Threat Reduction

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Implement planned countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction activities.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 3-11, JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01 series, CJCSI 3214.01 series, CJCSI 3520.02 series, DODI 3020.52

Notes: This task may require special focus on counterdrug interdiction and/or Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) programs. Combatant commands (CCMD) counterdrug interdiction efforts and/or PSI programs are considered the actionable focal points for integrating threat reduction activities. This task may aid host nation (HN) authorities to enhance their physical security; pre-allocate detection equipment; and reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, stockpiles, and capabilities. This task may also require language proficiency, and/or regional expertise or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the culture of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations, and/ or understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year.
M2	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs.
M3	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs.

M4	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs.
M5	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation.
M6	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a ballistic missile (BM) program.
M7	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 kilometers (km).
M8	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM).
M9	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development.
M10	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology.
M11	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA).
M12	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA).
M13	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA) synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other

		joint and combined exercise programs.
M14	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA) coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M15	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M16	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) threat reduction operational plans and actions?
M17	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) threat reduction plans and actions?
M18	Number	Of personnel able to translate training material into native language.
M19	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners

		to integrate multinational forces (MNF).
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OP 7.3 Conduct Security Cooperation (SC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Partner and/or coordinate with foreign security establishments.

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-40

Notes: This task may provide United States (US) forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. Actions that support this task typically include operational planning with partners and security cooperation (SC) efforts that synchronize counterproliferation activities such as interception of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials. Combined coalition exercises and workshops to improve coordination and exchange best practices may improve partner and allied capacity to countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD). Combatant command (CCMD) cooperative defense initiatives and/or Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) programs are considered the actionable focal points for integrating SC and partner activities. Conduct coordination with allies and coalition partners to prevent, dissuade, or deny state and non-state actor access to WMD-relevant capabilities; respond to support nonproliferation efforts assigned by treaties, agreements, sanctions, export control regimes and frameworks, national, international, and host nation (HN) programs. SC and partner activities contribute to achieve objectives (such as contingency access, to include commercial capabilities) that contribute materially to the achievement of the combatant commander (CCDR)-designated end states for a campaign plan. This task may be accomplished through military-to-military contact, burden-sharing arrangements, combined military activities, and support to international activities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year.
M2	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs.
M3	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs.

M4	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs.
M5	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation.
M6	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a ballistic missile (BM) program.
M7	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 nautical miles (nm).
M8	Number	Of nations in the theater or joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM).
M9	Number	Of nations in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) that have sea-based CBRN weapon forces in development.
M10	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology.
M11	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA).
M12	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA).
M13	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)

		and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resource and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M14	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA)-synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M15	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA)-coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of defense (DoD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M16	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions?
M17	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) operation plans (OPLAN) and actions?
M18	Percent	Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, and

		nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA).
M19	Days	To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request).
M20	Yes/No	Do the joint operations area (JOA) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities support the combatant command (CCMD) campaign plans' SC activities?
M21	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M22	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M23	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M24	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M26	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M27	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M28	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the

		area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M29	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M30	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M31	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities?
M32	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities?
M33	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M34	Percent	Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M35	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M36	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGO], other government agencies) considered to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities?
M37	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities.
M38	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of

		performance?
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OP 7.4 Execute Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Control

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) control operations to divert, intercept, isolate, seize, and/or secure weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including related technology, materials, expertise, and means of delivery.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-11, CJCSI 3520.02 series

Notes: This task may involve conducting air, land, or sea operations as part of the joint force commander's (JFC) campaign or major operation to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) potential. The JFC should focus on controlling an actor of concerns program elements and then transitioning control to a competent authority for final disposition as the situation/mission dictates. In peacetime, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) control operations are planned and executed in order to intercept dual-use materials and expertise in transit aboard nonmilitary transports. Identifying and disrupting WMD pathways depends on understanding the relations among actors of concern and their supporting networks. It is often difficult to monitor WMD programs due to the wide range of supporting items and personnel. Efforts must distinguish between licit and illicit activities and track the transit of goods and people across regions to reveal networks. Additionally, the need to conduct predictive threat analysis places ever-growing demands on intelligence and other capabilities.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of detected chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted in the joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Number	Of United States (US) casualties both combatant and non-combatant in the joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Number	Of false alarms in the joint operations area (JOA). False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of delivery

		systems as being armed with weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M4	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA).
M5	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA).
M6	Yes/No	Is the joint operations area (JOA) Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable?
M7	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M8	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA)-synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M9	Yes/No	Does the joint force commander (JFC) seek combinations of forces and actions to achieve concentration of various dimensions of the joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan?

M10	Number	Of joint operations area (JOA)-coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums.
M11	Yes/No	Does the joint force commander (JFC) arrange interdiction actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations?
M12	Yes/No	Does the joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan prohibit the transfer of enemy weapons of mass (WMD) tactical and operational infrastructure?
M13	Yes/No	Does the joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF)?
M14	Yes/No	Do the joint operations area (JOA) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operations utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning, and decentralized execution?
M15	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions?
M16	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) operational plans and actions?
M17	Percent	Of strategic intelligence, surveillance,

		and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA).
M18	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed in the joint operations area (JOA) before effective use against friendly forces.
M19	Percent	Of enemy operational forces captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed outside the joint operations area (JOA).
M20	Percent	Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year.
M21	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs.
M22	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs.
M23	Number	Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs.
M24	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SF) and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 7.4.2 Execute International Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response (ICBRN-R)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-May-2024

Description: Assist impacted allied, friendly, or neutral nations responding to the effects from a deliberate or inadvertent chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident in a permissive international operational environment.

References: JP 3-41, JP 3-11, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3214.01 Series, DoDD 5100.46

Notes: International chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) operations encompass coordinated United States Government (USG) efforts to assist an impacted host nation (HN). Unless otherwise directed by the President, the Department of State (DOS) leads and executes the overall USG ICBRN-R. The Department of Defense (DoD) leads the response effort when a HN is unable to respond effectively, or DOS is unable to lead the USG response. This scenario is most likely to occur during United States (US) military operations. DoD transitions responsibility to DOS or the HN once United States (US) forces are capable of continuing their mission in the environment. While DoD remains a force provider for extended ICBRN-R operations, DOS or the HN assumes responsibility once there is no longer an impact on combat forces.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To alert and deploy consequence management support team (CMST).
M2	Hours	To assess consequences and facilitate follow-in Department of Defense (DoD) support.
M3	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter expert (SME) in response to combatant commander (CCDR) or civil authority requests.
M4	Hours	For reaction team to arrive on site after alert/deployment.
M5	Hours	After arrival on site, to assess consequences and facilitate recovery.
M6	Percent	Of medical foreign consequence management teams available.
M7	Days/Weeks	To coordinate emergency response plan with civil authority (outside continental United States [OCONUS]).

OP 7.5 DELETED Conduct Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Active Defense Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.6 DELETED Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Elimination

OP 7.7 DELETED Conduct Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Offensive Operations

OP 7.8 Conduct Layered Integrated Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Implement measures to minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attacks.

References: **JP 3-40**, JP 2-01, JP 3-11, CJCSI 3125.01 series, CJCSI 3214.01 series

Notes: Task may include conducting medical surveillance; placement and use of networked detectors to warn; deployment, issue, and use of prophylaxis to military and civilians; preparation and employment of concept of operations (CONOPS) to survive and operate in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Task may trigger intelligence activities to support vulnerability assessments (VAs) to prepare consequence management (CM) estimates for CBRN contamination. Initiating a layered integrated defense capability upon initiation of United States (US) force flow is most critical to commence and sustain aerial ports of debarkation/seaports of debarkation (APODs/SPODs) operations. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) defense programs may be integrated into virtually every military operation. Services may play the key role in preparing the deploying forces to meet the combatant commander (CCDR) and joint force commander's (JFC) minimum requirements for conducting operations in a WMD-threatened environment. This mission

area focuses on maintaining the joint forces ability to continue military operations in a CBRN environment.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system for the joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Percent	Of operational forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M3	Hours	To position operational detectors for optimum protection of forces.
M4	Percent	Of enemy attacks detected.
M5	Number	Of instances when operational forces and facilities were affected by an attack without warning.
M6	Percent	Of operational forces and facilities with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M7	Percent	Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets.
M8	Hours	To coordinate for additional assets for the joint operations area (JOA).
M9	Number	Of false positive alarms.
M10	Instances	Of undetected use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN).
M11	Instances	Of decontamination capability being insufficient for the situation.
M12	Hours	To operationally decontaminate or weather a base area attacked with chemical weapons.
M13	Days	To inoculate personnel under a biological threat.
M14	Percent	Of base areas with dedicated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear

		(CBRN) monitoring teams.
M15	Hours	To establish command and control (C2) at incident location.
M16	Instances	Of medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties.
M17	Hours	To provide joint technical augmentation cell on site.
M18	Hours	To provide initial assessment after arrival of command and control (C2) at incident location.
M19	Hours	To complete food, water, and vector vulnerability assessments (VA) and toxic industrial materials (TIM) VAs.
M20	Hours	To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) health risk assessment estimate.
M21	Hours	To recognize, identify, and diagnose chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents and casualties.
M22	Hours	To perform medical sector detection, marking, and reporting.
M23	Hours	To set up tracking and follow-up procedures of contaminated personnel.
M24	Hours	To coordinate with mortuary affairs (MA) on handling, decontaminating, and transporting human remains.
M25	Percent	Of operational forces trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M26	Percent	Of operational forces equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M27	Percent	Of operational forces with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M28	Days	To identify joint operations area (JOA) medical threats and develop countermeasures.
M29	Days	To conduct pre- and post-deployment screening procedures.

M30	Days	To deploy assets to conduct medical surveillance in the joint operations area (JOA).
M31	Percent	Of immunizations and medical countermeasures on hand.
M32	Percent	Of medical personnel trained in management of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M33	Number	Of medical treatment facilities (MTFs) beds available.
M34	Percent	Of non-effectiveness rate.
M35	Hours	Of Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integration and interoperability with joint operations area (JOA) communication systems and alert/warning systems.
M36	Hours	To establish protection for all United States (US), allied, and partner personnel in the joint operations area (JOA) and coordinate defense medical support.
M37	Days	To identify terrorist organizations in the joint operations area (JOA) acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M38	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIM).
M39	Number	Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces in joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resource

		and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]).
M40	Percent	Of defense assets/capabilities deployed into critical joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation/seaports of debarkation (APODs/SPODs) within time constraints.
M41	Number	Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) consequence management (CM) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M42	Number	Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M43	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) joint force training events: command post exercises conducted per fiscal year (FY); table top exercises conducted per FY; and field training exercises conducted per FY.

OP 7.9 Execute Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Response

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jan-2024

Description: Provide chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) response to an incident.

References: JP 3-41, JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, CJCSI 3125.01 Series, CJCSI 3214.01 Series, DoD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

Notes: United States (US) military forces respond to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident to support the incident commander, or tribal, local, state, or federal emergency managers as they implement their response plans to mitigate the effects resulting from an intentional or unintentional CBRN release. This may include weapons or release of toxic industrial material (TIM). US forces may seek to restore essential operations and services as part of this task. CBRN incident response supports operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administrative responsibilities under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Response operations support protection of the populace by sheltering-in-place or evacuation, firefighting and hazardous materials actions, emergency medical services and health support for mass care, contamination avoidance, decontamination, transportation of injured, urban search and rescue, mortuary affairs (MA), communications, public works and engineering, information management (IM), and restoration of services operations. Domestic CBRN response operations are conducted as part of a defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) operation. CBRN system support may require contractor maintenance.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into joint operations area (JOA) plans and/or actions?
M2	Percent	Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants in joint operations area (JOA) influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets.
M3	Percent	Of critical United States (US) facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIM) use, release, and/or contamination.
M4	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources

		and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and/or actions?
M5	Percent	Of critical host nation (HN) facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIM) use, release, and/or contamination.
M6	Number	Of casualties to United States (US) military personnel in joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIM) incident.
M7	Percent	Of casualties to United States (US) non-combatants in the joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIM) incident.
M8	Number	Of casualties to foreign, national, and host nation (HN) personnel in the joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIM) incident.
M9	Hours	For joint forces in the joint operations area (JOA) to be prepared to commence consequence management operations.
M10	Hours	To coordinate for additional United States (US) assets for the joint operations area (JOA).
M11	Hours	To provide emergency restoration of essential government services and infrastructure following a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon incident.
M12	Days	To dispose of captured chemical,

		biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons and/or facilities in approved site in the joint operations area (JOA) or following relocation.
M13	Percent	Of medical chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) treatment unit type codes (UTC) available.
M14	Days	To coordinate joint operations area (JOA) consequence management plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside continental United States [OCONUS]).
M15	Days	To develop joint force commander (JFC)-specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with host nation (HN).
M16	Yes/No	Is a plan in-place for Department of Defense (DoD) foreign consequence management operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied host nation (HN) authorities?
M17	Hours	To determine joint operations area (JOA) population at risk (PAR) and provide chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualty estimate for the commander's intelligence estimate.
M18	Hours	To set up joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualty management.
M19	Hours	To triage chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M20	Hours	To treat chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M21	Hours	To set up procedures for movement/quarantine of joint operations area (JOA) chemical,

		biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M22	Hours	To decontaminate chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M23	Percent	Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA).
M24	Hours	To implement plan to distribute medical supplies following chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) event.
M25	Hours	To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies.
M26	Percent	Of items of hazardous material that cannot be processed in accordance with appropriate regulations.
M27	Weeks	To appropriately dispose of hazardous material.
M28	Percent	Of items recovered were salvaged for further use.
M29	Weeks	To conduct salvage.
M30	Percent	Of hazardous material (HAZMAT) disposed of properly in accordance with HAZMAT processing procedures.
M31	Percent	Of items requiring decontamination.
M32	Days	To coordinate transportation support to return remains to continental United States (CONUS).
M33	Percent	Of remains correctly identified.
M34	Days	To process remains from recovery through evacuation to continental United States (CONUS).
M35	Percent	Of noncombatants successfully evacuated.
M36	Yes/No	Evacuation policy specifies decontamination requirements.
M37	Hours	Between evacuation departure and

		arrival at temporary safe haven.
M38	Percent	Of evacuees (requiring medical or other care) receive adequate care.
M39	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) entry procedures factored in for returning US, and for international forces and assets, entering the US?
M40	Days	To restore normal ground lines of communication following hostile action or disaster.
M41	Number	Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) consequence management exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M42	Number	Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M43	Number	Of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) joint force training events: a. command post exercises conducted per fiscal year (FY), b. table top exercises conducted per FY, and c. field training exercises conducted per FY.

OP 7.9.1 DELETED Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM)

OP 7.9.2 DELETED Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Foreign Consequence Management (FCM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.9.3 Assess Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct assessment to detect, identify, and/or describe the possible effects on personnel and the operating environment by identified chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) hazards.

References: JP 3-11, JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: Focused staff planning for operations in chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environments include assessments of changes to CBRN threat and hazards; changes in friendly force vulnerability; changes in friendly force capabilities; validity of assumptions as they pertain to CBRN defense; staff and commander's estimates; CBRN resources; risk to force and mission; and availability of supporting efforts. The use of hazard prediction modeling can help to determine the anticipated effects of weather and terrain on the type of CBRN hazards expected or encountered. It may also advise the incident commander on potential mitigation actions. This task typically supports the incident commander by providing quick and accurate assessments. When deciding on protective measures, commanders and staffs address two competing objectives: effectiveness and efficiency. The CBRN threat assessment is not a one-time event but a continual process. Reevaluating CBRN threats and hazards should take place throughout planning and execution to ensure units continue to have appropriate protective measures in place.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To return completed chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) crisis assessment to the customer from receipt of request for information (RFI).
M2	Percentage	Accuracy of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) transport and dispersion information based on available data.
M3	Hours	To make initial pre-strike or post-strike analysis of strike effects on a chemical,

		biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) target.
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OP 8 Conduct Military Engagement

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Sep-2017

Description: Conduct routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and their interorganizational partners.

References: **JP 3-08**, JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-27, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; international organizations; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. This task may include developing and maintaining interorganizational partnerships to build trust and confidence; share information; coordinate, synchronize, and integrate mutual activities; and maintain influence and legitimacy. Military engagement may occur as part of security cooperation (SC), but may also extend to interaction with domestic civilian authorities, multinational security forces, foreign populations and groups, and the private sector. Military engagement activities usually involve coordinating, synchronizing, or integrating a combination of military forces and capabilities with the efforts of interorganizational partners. This task may include the conduct of security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), nation assistance (NA), stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism (CbT), counterdrug operations (CDOPS), humanitarian demining activities (HDA), peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), and homeland defense within the United States (US). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Of interaction between Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) personnel and PN, neutral, or friendly actors, groups, and populations.
M2	Number	Of Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) personnel with the required language and regional proficiency.
M3	Number	Of interorganizational partnerships in the operational area.

OP 8.1 Develop Religious Liaison**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 30-Mar-2023**Description:** Develop relationships with indigenous religious leaders.**References:** JP 3-83, JP 3-33

Notes: In many situations, religious leaders prefer clergy-to-clergy communication. Religious liaison builds personal relationships intended to ameliorate suffering, promote peaceful conflict resolution, and foster and the benevolent expression of religion. Military chaplains with the requisite knowledge, experience, and training/education have religious legitimacy that may directly contribute positively to the mission. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that ameliorate suffering.
M2	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote peace.
M3	Number	Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote the benevolent expression of religion.
M4	Yes/No	Are religious leader liaison activities

		specifically supporting command-approved objectives?
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OP 8.10 Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation outside the United States and its territories.

References: **JP 3-29**, JP 3-0, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5100.46, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: This task may include surveying the disaster area, prioritizing needs, conducting health assessments, and providing health services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, firefighting, mass care, urban search and rescue (SAR), hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, and energy distribution. Joint forces normally perform this task in support of the lead federal agency, normally the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS) in response to natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of affected area under control of legitimate authorities.
M2	Percent	Of populace that has basic needs met within 24 hours after disaster/incident.
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form contacts with partner forces, local populace, and governing authorities, and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.11 DELETED Conduct Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

OP 8.12 Conduct Security Force Assistance (SFA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Develop the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions.

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Foreign security forces (FSF) are all organizations and personnel under host nation (HN) control that have a mission of protecting HN sovereignty from internal or external threats. Elements of FSF normally include full-time, reserve, or auxiliary military forces, police, corrections personnel, border guards (to include various coast guards), or other similar capabilities at the local through national levels. Institutions that support FSF include government ministries or departments, academies, training centers, logistics centers, and other similar activities from the local through national levels. These institutions provide the supporting doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, facilities, and policy for the FSF. As a key aspect of security cooperation, United States (US) joint forces conduct SFA with, through, and by the FSF to improve their capacity and capabilities through organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise (OTERA). SFA also contributes to DOD's role in United States Government (USG) efforts to support HN security sector reform (SSR). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of requested Security Force Assistance (SFA) activities completed
M2	Number	Of follow-on contacts developed with indigenous personnel as a result of Security Force Assistance (SFA) efforts
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence
M4	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution

		achieve the desired level of performance?
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OP 8.13 DELETED Conduct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

OP 8.15 Integrate Counterdrug Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Aug-2019

Description: Assist or integrate federal, state, and/or local (including territorial and tribal) law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or partner nations (PNs) in their efforts to disrupt the transport and transfer of illegal drugs.

References: **JP 3-07.4**, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B, DODI 3025.21

Notes: Illicit drug trafficking, smuggling of every sort, and the regional and global movement of violent extremists are closely linked financially, politically, and operationally. In this task the assistance United States (US) military forces may give is limited by the Posse Comitatus Act, Title 18 USC Section 1385. Posse Comitatus does not apply to the Army National Guard (ARNG) or Air National Guard (ANG) when under state control Title 32 USC. In this task assistance maybe given to federal, state, territorial, tribal and local law enforcement agencies. In this task assistance given to partner nations (PNs) is based on Department of State (DOS) memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with PNs.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Reduction of drug traffic into the United States (US) from operational area each year.
M2	Hours	Of warning provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of arrival in United States (US) of maritime drug shipments.
M3	Number	Of host nation (HN) personnel training with the United States (US) military forces.

OP 8.16 Establish a Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jan-2017

Description: Establish and operate a civil-military operations center (CMOC).

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 4-10, CJCSJ 3126.01A

Notes: A civil-military operations center (CMOC) is an organization, normally comprised of civil affairs personnel, established to plan and facilitate coordination, synchronization, integration, and assessment of the activities of a joint force with the activities of other United States Government (USG) departments, agencies, and other interorganizational partners in the operational area. This task may include working with the OCS integration cell or OCS planners to synchronize commercial sources of support between DoD, the interagency, IGOs, and NGOs. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is civil-military operations center (CMOC) established?
M2	Number	Of interorganizational partners and indigenous personnel that interface with the civil-military operations center (CMOC).
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.17 Establish Transitional Military Authority

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jan-2017

Description: Establish a transitional military authority or military administration where no civil government exists.

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, DoD Law of War Manual

Notes: The United States Government has the legal, moral, and ethical responsibility to establish governance in areas it occupies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did joint force plan for transitional military authority governance during stabilization phase of military operation?
M2	Yes/No	Did joint force prepare its units for transitional military authority governance during stabilization phase of military operation?
M3	Yes/No	Did joint force restore order during the transition from combat operations to military governance?
M4	Yes/No	Did joint force establish a military government or military administration to address security, basic needs, participation, adjudication of grievances, and justice?
M5	Frequency	Of lawless behavior in areas under military governance.
M6	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.18 Coordinate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Sep-2017

Description: Coordinate with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, CJCSJ 3126.01A

Notes: Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operate in most conflict areas, areas of instability, and under-governed territory. Cooperation with NGOs can improve Joint Force effectiveness and minimize conflict between the Department of Defense (DoD) and NGO.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of formal contacts with relevant Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs).
M2	Percent	Of relevant Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) that cooperate and/or have formal agreements with US forces or interorganizational partners, facilitated by DoD.
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural interpersonal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.2 Conduct Military Exchanges

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Participate in reciprocal programs and/or non-reciprocal exchanges of individuals or units to foster military-to-military cooperation.

References: JP 3-20, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDD 3000.07

Notes: Military exchange programs may be instrumental in fostering mutual understanding between forces. Military exchanges and partnerships familiarize each force with the organization, administration, and operations of the other, and enhance cultural awareness. These types of programs, coupled with the

security assistance (SA) program, are extremely valuable in improving host nation (HN) and United States (US) relations. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations as well as understand the operational environment (OE).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the commander have a military exchange program established?
M2	Yes/No	Has the commander familiarized each force with operations of the other?
M3	Ratio	Of military exchange programs planned.
M4	Ratio	Of military exchange programs resourced.
M5	Ratio	Of military exchange programs completed.
M6	Yes/No	Does the commander's military exchange program support the combatant command campaign plan (CCP)?
M7	Yes/No	Was appropriate vetting (e.g., human rights, medical, criminal) done on foreign exchange personnel prior to the start of the exchange?
M8	Yes/No	Was appropriate vetting (e.g., human rights, medical, criminal) done on foreign exchange units prior to the start of the exchange?
M9	Percent	Of military exchange programs executed.
M10	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 8.20 Integrate Counterterrorism (CT)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Integrate and/or support Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) activities to disrupt, neutralize, defeat, or destroy violent extremist organizations.

References: JP 3-26, JP 3-05, JP 3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS GDE 5260, CJCSI 3126.01 series

Notes: This task may include protecting and/or supporting activities to protect the American people, homeland, and American interests, along with those of our allies and partners. Prevent terrorist development, acquisition, and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to included triggers devices and other components. Eliminate terrorist safe havens. Build enduring counterterrorism (CT) partnerships and capabilities which degrade links between terrorist organizations, networks, and their affiliates and adherents. Counter violent extremist ideology depriving terrorists of their enabling resources used to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare.

Measures:

M1	Days	From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operational objectives are achieved.
M2	Number	Of United States (US) national-level plans or objectives impeded or defeated due to lack of special operations planning, capability or capacity.
M3	Percent	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics.

OP 8.3 Provide Advisory Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Render operational guidance and assistance to foreign security forces (FSF).

References: JP 3-22, JP 3-20, DODD 3000.07

Notes: Within Department of Defense (DOD), the principal element charged with providing advisory assistance is the security cooperation organization (SCO). The SCO includes all DOD elements, regardless of actual title, assigned in foreign countries to manage security assistance (SA) programs administered by DOD. The US advisor may often work and coordinate with civilians of other country team agencies. When this occurs, they must know their functions, responsibilities, and capabilities, because many activities cross jurisdictional borders. Together, the advisor and their counterpart must resolve problems by means appropriate to the host nation (HN) without violating United States (US) laws and policies in the process. Advisors operate under very specific rules of engagement (ROE) to ensure advisors remain advisors and do not exceed their authorities. Advisors may participate in the planning of operations and may accompany security forces into operations in non-secure areas. Assistance include efforts to enhance the capabilities of foreign security forces to train, organize, equip, employ, and sustain themselves. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the commander have a foreign internal defense (FID) integrated program?
M2	Yes/No	Has the commander determined the method of advising foreign military forces?
M3	Percent	Of required personnel to conduct advisor operation resourced.
M4	Percent	Of required equipment to conduct advisor operation resourced.
M5	Yes/No	Has the commander identified relevant training (e.g., language, regional, and cultural) required for advisors?
M6	Percent	Of advisors that meet the commander's identified training requirements.
M7	Yes/No	Has the commander assess adequate force protection for advisors?
M8	Yes/No	Has the commander incorporated the

		host nation (HN) program of internal defense and development (IDAD) into foreign internal defense (FID) planning?
M9	Frequency	Of coordination with other government agencies of the host nation (HN), United States (US), and coalition.
M10	Yes/No	Has the commander developed sustainment/contingency plans in support of advisory team?
M11	Percent	Of appropriate United States Government (USG) agencies integrated into the commander's planning.
M12	Ratio	Of successful host nation (HN) security force operations prior to/after provision of advisory assistance.
M13	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 8.4 Develop Foreign Security Forces (FSF) Training Architecture

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Assist a host nation (HN) in developing a formal architecture and/or curriculum structure for training its security forces.

References: **JP 3-20**, JP 3-22, CJCSI 3210.06 Series, DoDD 3000.07, DoDI 5000.68

Notes: Joint forces may develop foreign security forces (FSF) training architectures as part of broader security cooperation programs. This task may involve many of the individual and collective skills performed in conventional military operations, such as non-combat operations, exercises, and other security cooperation activities. While the operational environment (OE) varies widely, host nation (HN) leaders and trainers can still establish clear measures to evaluate the training of individuals, leaders, and units. This task may also improve HN curriculum structure to accomplish their training goals. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces,

international partners, and/or local populations. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required host-nation (HN) resources available to accomplish their training plan to reach desired end-state.
M2	Yes/No	Have required supporting institutions (e.g., noncommissioned officer [NCO]/officer academies, etc.) for all domains (air, land, maritime, space, cyber) been incorporated into the plan to develop and sustain the foreign security forces (FSF)?
M3	Yes/No	Does the plan consider the HN's desired end-state?
M4	Yes/No	Does the plan address the training (e.g., individual, collective) of host nation (HN) instructors?
M5	Yes/No	Does the training plan have elements devoted to human rights, law of war, and rules of engagement (ROE) training?
M6	Yes/No	Has the commander assessed the capabilities of the various host nation (HN) security force (SF) elements?
M7	Percent	Of appropriate United States Government (USG) agencies contributing to the HN's planning effort.
M8	Yes/No	Has commander synchronized United States (US) military activities with the relevant country teams (CT)?
M9	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

OP 8.4.2 DELETED Conduct Interagency Conflict Assessment

OP 8.5.5 Coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Coordinate search and rescue (SAR) assets for a broad range of SAR operations.

References: JP 3-50, JP 3-28, JP 3-34, DoDD 3025.18, DoDI 3003.01

Notes: During search and rescue (SAR) operations, this task may typically be provided in direct support of the incident commander or other proper civilian administration. This capability includes planning, coordinating, tracking, and supervising all assets supporting SAR operations. It may require coordinating SAR activities with information and public affairs (PA) personnel to control the narrative related to the event and to provide an operational advantage to the supported commander.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the Combatant Commander (CCDR) incorporate Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the area of responsibility in support of the Combatant Command Campaign Plan (CCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) established an architecture within the headquarters and throughout subordinate commands and components to provide or arrange for Search and Rescue (SAR) services for persons in potential or actual distress?
M3	Yes/No	Is the Combatant Commander prepared to fulfill requirements as the Department of Defense (DoD) lead for

		matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 (Search and Rescue)?
M4	Yes/No	Has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National Search and Rescue Committee?
M5	Yes/No	As the Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the Aeronautical Search and Rescue Regions (SRR) corresponding to the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) adequately established, staffed, equipped, and managed (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) the federal SAR systems in the responsible SRR?
M6	Yes/No	As the designated Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Combatant Commander (CCDR) established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCC) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSC)?
M7	Yes/No	Does the Combatant Commander (CCDR) incorporate Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy?
M8	Yes/No	Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to prepare, plan, and deploy in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and emergency support function (ESF) #9 (Search and Rescue)?
M9	Percent	Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is

		trained and able to perform assigned mission.
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OP 8.6 DELETED Provide Population Security

OP 8.6.1 DELETED Support Security Sector Reform (SSR)

OP 8.6.2 DELETED Provide Territorial Security

OP 8.6.2.1 DELETED Protect Infrastructure

OP 8.6.2.2 DELETED Implement Property Resolution

OP 8.7 DELETED Conduct Nation Assistance (NA)

OP 8.9 Conduct Military Civic Action (MCA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 19-Oct-2017

Description: Manage infrastructure and other development projects executed by a host nation (HN) government or military.

References: **JP 3-57**, JP 3-07, JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes the use of preponderantly indigenous military forces with the advice and supervision of primarily Civil Affairs or other task organized CMO forces assigned to, or under operational control of the Joint Force. Forces conducting military civic action (MCA) should typically also coordinate and synchronize Information Operations (IO) and supported

through the employment of relevant information related capabilities (IRCs) (i.e. Military Information Support Operations (MISO), Public Affairs (PA), Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD), Civil-Military Operations (CMO), visual information (VI), etc.). The military civic action projects and/or programs contribute to the economic and/or social development of the host nation (HN) populace. This task may include projects relating to education, emergency management, disaster preparedness, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health including, indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and sanitation. Such actions should be coordinated with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies to ensure efficient use of USG capabilities in support of the United States Mission and the combatant commanders' (CCDRs') plans in an effort to serve and to improve the standing of the local military forces with the population. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

Measures:

M1	Time	To restore civil order and establish a safe and secure environment.
M2	Time	To provide or restore essential government services.
M3	Time	To restore or reconstruct emergency civil infrastructure.
M4	Percent	Of affected local population receiving adequate humanitarian relief.

TA 1 Execute Maneuver

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Deploy, shift, regroup, or move forces to achieve a position of advantage with respect to enemy forces.

References: JP 3-0

Notes: Maneuver is the movement of forces in relation to competitor, adversary, or enemy actions to secure or retain a positional and/or informational advantage, usually to deliver or threaten the delivery of lethal and nonlethal fires of the maneuvering force. Effective maneuver keeps the enemy off balance and thus protects the friendly force. It contributes materially and psychologically in exploiting successes, enabling freedom of action, reducing vulnerability by continually posing new problems for the enemy, and shaping the environment. This task includes the movement of combat and support units. Understanding how physical maneuver's inherent informational aspects sends messages to different audiences should be accounted for during analysis and planning. In some situations, commanders may consider designing joint all-domain operations (JADO), a type of offensive action that integrates diverse but mutually supporting joint capabilities within and across operational areas (OA) to outperform and outmaneuver enemy forces. Designing a JADO concept of operation (CONOPS) allows commanders to respond more rapidly to evolving situations by modifying targets, task organization, control measures, and subordinate OAs throughout execution. Additionally, a JADO CONOPS drives, enables, and protects schemes of maneuver, fires, and logistics by integrating space, cyberspace, informational, and electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities. Finally, a JADO CONOPS transitions the commanders planning into an executable integrated tasking order (ITO).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did the unit achieve a position of advantage with respect to the enemy?
M2	Time	To initiate maneuver.
M3	Time	To complete maneuver.
M4	Percent	Of forces achieving position of advantage after executing the maneuver.

TA 1.1.1 Conduct Intratheater Airlift

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Conduct short-range air transportation of personnel, equipment, and/or sustainment supplies.

References: JP 3-36, DODD 4500.09, FM 3-35, FM 4-01

Notes: Intratheater airlift provides air movement of resources, personnel, and material within a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR) to support the commander's objectives. This task may include moving contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) that are integral to the unit and weapon systems they support and service.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment.
M2	Percent	Of personnel, supplies, and equipment in area of operations (AO) that arrive at their destination on schedule.

TA 1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Conduct training and qualify rotary wing aircrew/aircraft detachments to prepare for shipboard embarkation.

References: JP 3-16, JP 3-02, JP 3-32, COMDTINST M3710.2 series, FM 1-564, NATO MPP-02, NAVAIR 00-80T-105

Notes: This task should be performed in accordance with (IAW) appropriate Service requirements.

Measures:

M1	Day/Single-Spot Landings	For initial qualification field deck landings prior to single-spot shipboard landings, all within consecutive days.
M2	Day/Multi-Spot Landings	For initial qualification day field deck landings prior to day multi-spot shipboard landings, all within consecutive days.
M3	Night Landings	For initial qualification be day qualified and current, and perform night field deck landings prior to night shipboard landings, all within consecutive days.

M4	Day Landings	Day landing currency requirement within days for single-spot shipboard landings; day landing currency requirement within preceding months for multi-spot shipboard landings.
M5	Night Landings	Night landing currency requirement within preceding days.
M6	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

TA 1.1.4 Conduct Movement of Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Aug-2019

Description: Move multi-Service tactical unit forces.

References: JP 4-01, JP 3-01, JP 3-02, JP 3-17

Notes: Units may be moved by means or modes of transportation, to include sea and air, in support of the joint force commander (JFC).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel, supplies, and equipment in area of operations (AO) that arrive at their destination on schedule.
M2	Percent	Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment.

TA 1.2 DELETED Conduct Passage of Lines

TA 1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Jun-2017

Description: Conduct air assault with one or more Services.

References: JP 3-18, JP 3-17

Notes: Air assault forces execute forcible entries using fixed-wing, tiltrotor, and rotary-wing aircraft. Air assault forces can deploy from land-based facilities and ships. These forces can rapidly project combat power throughout the depth of an operational area (OA).

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Until aerial port of debarkation/seaport of debarkation (APOD/SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces.
M2	Hours	To seize lodgment area (after initial insertion).

TA 1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2015

Description: Conduct airborne operations with one or more Services.

References: JP 3-18, JP 3-17

Notes: Joint airborne and air assault operations involve the air movement and delivery of specially trained combat forces and logistic support into an objective area to execute a mission. Airborne and air assault forces provide the commander with the unique ability to quickly respond on short notice and mass rapidly on critical targets. Airborne operations are executed by specially trained forces and can be launched at a considerable distance from the target area with such speed as to cause tactical or operational surprise and prevent effective action by the enemy. Airborne forces can secure and/or destroy critical installations, facilities or terrain; reinforce United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs); and conduct a show of force or attack an adversary in isolated areas. There are four phases of airborne operations: marshaling, air movement, landing, and ground tactical phases.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To marshal forces at staging area.
M2	Percent	Of troops, supplies, and equipment moved in joint airborne operations in accordance with (IAW) operation

		plan/operation order (OPLAN/OPORD).
M3	Percent	Of airborne force arrives at objective as planned.
M4	Hours	Until objective is secured.
M5	Percent	Of airborne force is available for follow-on missions.

TA 1.2.3 DELETED Conduct Amphibious Assault

TA 1.2.3.1 DELETED Conduct Raids

TA 1.2.4 Support Counterdrug Operations (CDOPS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 07-Jan-2015

Description: Take actions to support United States (US) law enforcement agencies (LEAs) or partner nation (PN) authorities in their counterdrug (CD) efforts.

References: JP 3-07.4, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3121.01B, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to detect, monitor, and disrupt the production, transportation, and distribution of illegal drugs into the United States (US).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Within hours provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of illicit drug cargoes bound for United States (US) arriving at destination or in position to effect interdiction.
M2	Percent	Of detected and monitored illicit drug cargoes successfully interdicted or source areas eradicated.
M3	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		trained to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M8	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M9	Percent	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M10	Percent	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M11	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)?
M12	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)?
M13	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).

M14	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS).
M15	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)?

TA 1.2.5 Conduct Site Exploitation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-May-2023

Description: Search for, recognize, collect, process, preserve and/or analyze information, personnel, and/or material from a designated location.

References: JP 3-42, JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-25, JP 3-31, JP 3-50, DoDD 3300.03, DoDD 5205.15E

Notes: Site exploitation teams are specifically detailed and trained at the tactical level to conduct search operations identifying, documenting, and preserving the site and its material. The team also collects material of intelligence evidence value for further analysis and exploitation, including pattern analysis, trend identification, and rule of law. The collection techniques include: biometrics, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), document and media exploitation (DOMEX), cellular exploitation (CELLEX), trace analysis, improvised explosive device (IED) circuit boards, money, weapons, voice, and video analysis from collected material. Sensitive site exploitation is a related series of activities inside a captured sensitive site and can provide tactical information, as well as lead to the discovery of information with operational or strategic value. Site exploitation contributes to exploitation, defined as taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. A site is a location that potentially contains valuable information. Due to the nature of the location or the mission some sites may be considered sensitive sites. Designated personnel are authorized to conduct sensitive site exploitation (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN], special operations forces [SOF], explosive ordnance disposal [EOD]). A sensitive site requires special considerations and actions. Criteria for determining that a site is sensitive are based on formally promulgated national- and theater-level guidance. A sensitive site can present unusual risks or

hazards to military and civilian personnel. The information management plan (IMP) at a sensitive site may possess high technological, cultural, or monetary value. Some examples of sensitive sites are CBRN facilities, war crimes, mass graves, terrorist training camps, isolated personnel locations, or government buildings/residences.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are you able to collect and process fingerprints and obtain a match/no match result against onboard watch lists?
M2	Yes/No	Are you able to collect and process fingerprints and obtain a match/no match result against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database?
M3	Yes/No	Are you able to produce an Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification compliant digital file?
M4	Yes/No	Are you able to compare Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification compliant digital files against an onboard watch list?
M5	Yes/No	Are you able to return results in near real time (NRT) to the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database within 3 minutes?
M6	Yes/No	Are you able to collect and process digital iris images and obtain a match/no match result against onboard watch lists?
M7	Yes/No	Are you able to collect and process digital iris images and obtain a match/no match result against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database?
M8	Yes/No	Are you able to collect compliant iris images?
M9	Yes/No	Are you able to produce an iris digital file?
M10	Yes/No	Are you able to compare an iris digital

		file against an onboard watch list?
M11	Yes/No	Are you able to return iris digital file results in near real time (NRT)?
M12	Yes/No	Are you able to compare iris digital files against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database within 3 minutes?
M13	Yes/No	Are you able to collect high resolution images of fingerprints on porous and non-porous surfaces?
M14	Yes/No	Are you able to format high resolution images of fingerprints on porous and non-porous surfaces for transmission to authoritative examiners?
M15	Hours	To conduct area damage control after the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.
M16	Hours	To recover unit operational capability after a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M17	Hours	To occupy a thorough decontamination site to conduct detailed troop and equipment decontamination.
M18	Hours	To decontaminate terrain contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents.
M19	Hours	Setup up an initial wash station as part of the detailed equipment decontamination line.

TA 1.2.6 Collect Forensic Material

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Document, collect, handle, and/or package forensic material.

References: JP 3-42, JP 2-0, ATP 3-90.15

Notes: Site exploitation teams are specifically detailed and trained teams at the tactical level to conduct search operations identifying, documenting, and preserving the site and its material. The team also collects material of intelligence evidence value for further analysis and exploitation, including pattern analysis, trend identification, and rule of law. Forensics is the application of multi-disciplinary scientific processes to establish facts. Accurate documentation may be an important tool to counter insurgent activities (e.g., propaganda, improvised explosive device [IED] construction, drug manufacturing). Collecting material may be done outside of evidence collection. However, the material collected may be used as evidence. This task may be in support of law enforcement (LE), force protection (FP), targeting, sourcing or medical mission areas. Personnel would use appropriate collection protocols (e.g., chain of custody) relevant to the material collected.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of forensic materials collected from site.
M2	Time	To establish a forensic material collection plan.
M3	Yes/No	Did the unit commander ensure that the preliminary site exploitation team preserved the material?
M4	Number	Of personnel trained in site exploitation operations.
M5	Number	Of personnel trained in preserving chain of custody activities.
M6	Yes/No	Were forensic material collection protocols followed?
M7	Percent	Of material improperly documented.

TA 1.3 Conduct Countermining

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Conduct countermining activities. Find, mark, detonate, neutralize, and/or remove mines to facilitate operations.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-42

Notes: In land operations, countermining is typically conducted as part of a combined arms breaching operation or clearing operation to detect, avoid,

breach, and/or neutralize enemy mines and the use of available resources to deny the enemy the opportunity to employ mines. During maritime operations, mine countermeasures (MCM) are divided into offensive and defensive MCM. Offensive MCM deters or destroys enemy mining capability before the mines are emplaced. Defensive MCM counter mines after they are emplaced and includes passive and active MCM. In some instances, contractors may be used to perform countermine operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of known mines found, marked, destroyed, neutralized or removed from a known area in accordance with the operation plan (OPLAN) so as to facilitate needed throughput.
M2	Percent	Of friendly operations are degraded, disrupted, or delayed due to enemy mine warfare.

TA 1.4 Employ Mines

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Employ land and/or sea mines.

References: JP 3-15

Notes: In land operations the joint force may employ land mines (including scatterable mines and other networked munitions) to support the friendly scheme of maneuver. During maritime operations mining is conducted to degrade an enemy's capability to wage land, air, and maritime warfare.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with the operation plan (OPLAN).
M2	Yes/No	Are units placing mines training in accordance with applicable service/joint guidance?
M3	Percent	Of total mines employed that result in enemy casualties and/or damage to enemy materiel.

TA 1.4.1 Conduct Offensive Mining

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Emplace mines/minefields to degrade enemy movement and/or destroy or attrite the enemy force.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-09, JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01 Series

Notes: Offensive mine employment can protect friendly maneuver while disrupting the enemy's ability to concentrate or maneuver forces. These minefields/mines generally focus on isolating the battlefield, facilitating economy of force, enhancing overall force security and blocking or disrupting an enemy's withdrawal. During planning and deployment, care should be taken to ensure the mobility of the attacking force is not hindered. Mines can also contribute to gaining air superiority. Mines can delay efforts to repair damage to air bases caused by munitions that have immediate effects, thus degrading or denying the base's capability to launch or recover aircraft. Mines can also restrict the deployment of mobile, surface-based air defenses, as well as surface-to-surface systems, because rapid movement in a mined area increases the risk of a mine encounter. Mines can also disrupt logistics sustainment operations being performed in the enemy's rear area. In war, United States (US) policy is to conduct offensive, defensive, and protective mining as necessary. The decision to employ mines is typically made by the combatant commander (CCDR) or higher authority, depending on rules of engagement (ROE). Mines can reduce the enemy threat by destroying and disrupting their operations, interdicting enemy sea lines of communication (SLOC) and ports to neutralize or destroy combatant and merchant ships, and by defending US and allied shipping. More specifically, naval mines aid in sea control in conjunction with other forces to: (1) Establish blockades, (2) Destroy enemy ships and submarines, (3) Deny enemy use of ocean areas, ports, or waterways, including our amphibious areas, and (4) Protect ports, coastal lines of passage, and amphibious areas.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To develop plans for mine placement (land and maritime).
M2	Hours	To conduct inventory of available mine types and quantity.
M3	Hours	To identify available maritime mine

		laying capabilities.
M4	Hours	To identify existing mine fields (if applicable).
M5	Hours	To identify enemy avenues of approach and retreat.

TA 1.4.2 Conduct Defensive Mining

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 11-Jul-2022

Description: Emplace defensive mines/minelfields to degrade the enemy's ability to maneuver and/or destroy or attrite the enemy force.

References: JP 3-15, JP 3-09, JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01 Series

Notes: This task may support economy of force measures; and to retain key terrain or areas of significant tactical value. In other words, adding depth and time to the operational environment (OE). Minefields can immobilize and canalize enemy forces by taking advantage of terrain by adding strength and depth to the OE. Land mines can be hand emplaced or scatterable via air, artillery, or ground delivery system. The employment of scatterable mines requires close coordination between components during both planning and execution of the operation. Naval mines are emplaced via air, surface, and subsurface assets.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with the operation plan (OPLAN).
M2	Yes/No	Was guidance provided regarding control of minefield areas and minefield restricted areas?

TA 1.6 DELETED Operate from Afloat Forward Staging Base (AFSB)

TA 2 Share Intelligence

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 04-Nov-2022

Description: Share, receive, and/or exchange intelligence with authorized forces.

References: JP 2-0, JP 3-33

Notes: This task involves sharing intelligence with United States (US) and foreign forces, as authorized. Sharing intelligence may gain and/or maintain an accurate depiction of the enemy portion of situational awareness (SA) within an operations area. A command may have to develop baseline intelligence products and the exchanges necessary to create and maintain SA both horizontally to support operational SA and vertically for fusion into the common intelligence picture (CIP) of the joint common operational picture (COP).

Measures:

M1	Hours	Warning time for significant enemy actions.
M2	Hours	Turnaround time to process new intelligence data.
M3	Minutes/Hours	To share intelligence after receipt and recognition that it should be shared.

TA 2.1 Produce Electronic Target Folders (ETF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2024

Description: Produce and/or maintain electronic target folders (ETF) containing textual/graphical target information.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3160.01 Series, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C), CJCSM 3314.01 Series, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Electronic target folders (ETF) facilitate the targeting process. ETFs contain target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against specific targets. An ETF contains four types of information: target development data, capabilities analysis that includes the number of assets required, collateral damage estimation (CDE)/collateral effects estimation (CEE), and attrition calculations. Target developers create an ETF via a web-based ETF application (such as the modernized integrated database [MIDB] or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System [MARS]) for each target on the joint targeting list (JTL), to include

vetting/validation data and any identified potential collateral damage/civilian harm concerns or collateral effects associated with the target. The ETF web service is both a production interface for local and community intelligence databases, and a means for users to query for ETFs. ETFs are produced for targets on various target lists, such as the restricted target list (RTL) and joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).

Measures:

M1	Frequency	Electronic target folders (ETF) are updated.
M2	Yes/No	Do electronic target folders (ETF) contain appropriate information in accordance with directives?
M3	Number	Of electronic target folders (ETF) that have had a technical review by an independent source.
M4	Number	Of electronic target folders (ETF) and supporting graphics not in compliance with directives.
M5	Yes/No	Does electronic target folder (ETF) data replicate across networks to ensure widest dissemination?
M6	Percent	Of approved targets with completed electronic target folder (ETF) developed.
M7	Percent	Of candidate target list (CTL), joint targeting list (JTL), and restricted target list (RTL) targets with completed electronic target folders (ETF) meeting intermediate target development standards.
M8	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets with electronic target folders (ETF) meeting advanced target development standards.
M9	Yes/No	Were periodicity standards published in appropriate command publication(s) for how often electronic target folders (ETF) must be updated?

TA 2.10 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Observations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Collect the parameters and distinctive characteristics of phenomena in the air, land, sea, and/or space environments.

References: JP 3-59, CJCSI 3810.01 Series

Notes: Parameters include but are not limited to temperature, humidity, cloud cover, visibility, precipitation, illumination data, and other meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) conditions to assess effects on roads, airfields, rivers, soil trafficability, including impacts on friendly and enemy capabilities. This may include any physical/environmental factor or condition that could affect military operations.

Measures:

M1	Daily	To collect illumination data.
M2	Daily	To collect bathymetric data.
M3	Minutes/Hours	To assess and report changes in horizontal visibility and obstructions to visibility to air traffic control operations.
M4	Instances	Of solar flares, coronal mass ejections, or radio bursts originating from the sun.

TA 2.11 Exploit Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2025

Description: Exploit integrated, relevant, and/or mission-tailored meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information.

References: JP 3-59, JP 2-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-05, JP 3-14

Notes: Meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel provide operationally relevant environmental estimates based on critical weather

thresholds to assess feasibility of mission; anticipate effectiveness of platform, weapon systems, and munitions; identify opportunities to exploit environmental conditions for operational advantage; and determine optimal or favorable weather windows of opportunity for conducting operations.

Measures:

M1	Amount	Of capability to process forecast products that are available and accessible.
M2	Full/Partial/No	Capability to derive actionable decision parameters from environmental data.
M3	Full/Partial/No	Capability to couple thresholds with actionable decision parameters to convey environmental threats to operations.
M4	Full/Partial/No	Of authorized meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel fully trained in methods for tailoring and integration of environmental data into decision making processes and systems.
M5	Percent	Of capability to populate a meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) model to compute ballistics.
M6	As Required	To provide timely and accurate environmental data upon request.
M7	Percent	Of accuracy of mission planning and mission execution forecasts, to include meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) effects matrices and tactical decision aids.

TA 2.2 Conduct Mensuration

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Conduct mensuration of a feature or location on the earth to determine its precise latitude, longitude, and elevation.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3505.01 Series, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: For targeting applications, the errors inherent in both the source for measurement, as well as the measurement processes, must be understood and reported. Elevation is based on height above ellipsoid (HAE). Personnel are certified by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) or by a NGA-accredited Service, combatant command (CCMD), or combat support agency (CSA) in order to conduct target coordinate mensuration. Task includes oversight for international partners.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the targeting work center accredited to give target coordination mensuration certifications?
M2	Hours	To conduct time-sensitive target (TST) coordinate mensuration.
M3	Percent	Of target coordinate mensuration specialist billets filled with personnel certified by National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) or by an NGA-accredited Service, combatant command (CCMD), or combat support agency (CSA) program.
M4	Yes/No	Is appropriate target coordinate mensuration training complete for targeting personnel assigned to mensuration specialist billets?

TA 2.3 Provide Target Graphics

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Produce graphic, textual, tabular, digital, video, or other presentations of target intelligence primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon systems.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSM 3314.01 Series, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Target graphics provide interpretive support of raw imagery. Target graphics typically include, at a minimum, installation and facility outline graphics, which may be supplemented by various other graphic types, to

include joint desired point of impact (JDPI), co-located target, and collateral damage estimate graphics.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required number of imagery analysts available to support targeting.
M2	Number	Of assigned imagery analysts who have completed required training on production of imagery target graphics.
M3	Yes/No	Are appropriate sources used to produce imagery target graphics?
M4	Percent	Of imagery analyst billets in targeting work center filled with qualified imagery analysts.
M5	Hours	To produce time-sensitive imagery target graphic(s).

TA 2.4 Disseminate Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2024

Description: Send and/or receive near real-time tactical intelligence including indications and warnings to and/or from tactical forces of air, ground, and naval threats.

References: JP 3-27, JP 2-0, JP 3-01

Notes: Tactical warning is a warning after initiation of a threatening or hostile act based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. Attack assessment is an evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	To disseminate information.
M2	Percent	Of relevant information disseminated.
M3	Percent	Of missions/operations to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment that achieve aim or

		objective.
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, or working groups to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment?
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that include mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities objectives are integrated to disseminate tactical warning information and/or attack assessment.

TA 2.5 Develop No-Strike Entities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Identify, functionally characterize, develop, and/or nominate law of war-protected no-strike entities.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3160.01 Series, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: No-strike entities are those entities defined by the law of war, functionally characterized as noncombatant in nature, and protected from the effects of military operations under international law and rules of engagement (ROE). They are designated by the appropriate authority upon which lethal or

non-lethal operations are prohibited to avoid violating international law, conventions, or agreements, or damaging relations with coalition partners and indigenous populations. Commands name no-strike entities distinctly with an assigned identification (e.g., basic encyclopedia [BE] number/O-suffix) and classify by their functionality with an appropriate category code. They provide a Global Positioning System (GPS)-quality center-point and corner points defining the facility boundary for each potential no-strike entity of interest along with a perimeter boundary. They provide number of personnel and an expected duration of occupancy if available. Commands provide appropriate attributes for reporting and/or nominating virtual no-strike entities. They continuously identify and develop no-strike entities well in advance of and throughout military operations, to include documenting no-strike entities in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To nominate and database no-strike entities.
M2	Percent	Of no-strike list (NSL) entities containing Global Positioning System (GPS)-quality center-points.
M3	Percent	Of no-strike list (NSL) entities containing corner points defining the facility boundary.
M4	Percent	Of no-strike entities in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS) with perimeter boundary defined.
M5	Frequency (e.g. Months)	Of no-strike entities identified and developed well in advance of and throughout military operations.

TA 2.6 Develop Candidate Targets

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Conduct all-source examination of potential targets to determine their military importance and/or develop candidate targets.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: An entity nominated for target development is known as a target development nomination. Once the target nomination meets basic target development criteria, it is placed on the target development nomination list. The target development nomination submission is scrutinized to ensure that intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Upon completion of review and the determination that the target is sufficiently developed, the target development nomination can be considered a candidate target, eligible for vetting, and may be added to the candidate target list (CTL). Commands perform entity-level target development by identifying, documenting, and disseminating a prescribed set of general military and target intelligence data and operational criteria for each potential target. They develop a target development nomination to basic and intermediate standards, and they ensure it qualifies as a candidate target and can be vetted, if required. Commands database basic and intermediate level target development textual data in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). Once an entity has been identified as a potential target (known as a target development nomination), an electronic target folder (ETF) should be started. ETFs are a set of webpages and/or links to metadata-tagged, dynamic target materials (TM) that are stored and maintained in central repositories. ETFs are used to store entity-level target intelligence, operational, planning, and legal information. They are catalogued by an entity identification (alphanumeric string in approved national databases).

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of candidate targets with all intermediate target development textual data completed.
M2	Percent	Of candidate targets with target development nomination review completed.
M3	Percent	Of candidate targets vetted with-in 10 working days, if required.
M4	Percent	Of candidate targets databased in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS) that are to standard.

TA 2.7 Conduct Physical Damage and Change Assessment (PDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Conduct assessment of physical damage or change to a target element and produce and disseminate a Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) product.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: A physical damage and change assessment (PDA) is an estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to an element based on observed or interpreted damage. It also measures change to the target resulting from fires that do not create physical damage, such as countering threat networks, counter threat finance, or information activities. The capabilities that drive change assessments may not result in immediate or easily recognizable effects. This post-engagement target analysis should be a coordinated effort among combat units, component commands, the subordinate joint force, the combatant command (CCMD), primary theater battle damage assessment (BDA) cell, national agencies, supporting commands, and the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). To be of value, a PDA, resulting from a target engagement, requires it to be timely and accurate. Commands document Phase 1 BDA products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). A Phase 1 BDA product is an initial PDA of the target element post target engagement, typically based on a single source, and usually derived from visual observation of the target. Sources used to produce a phase 1 product could be imagery, weapon system or aircraft cockpit video, tactical reconnaissance; aircrew debriefs; or open sources. The results from this phase state whether a target was hit, and often includes an initial estimate of physical damage or change to the target element(s). Although BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of engaged targets tasked for collection and collected upon.
M2	Percent	Of engaged targets where battle damage assessment (BDA) was received.
M3	Percent	Of Phase 1 battle damage assessment

		(BDA) results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
M4	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To make initial target element assessment after engagement.
M5	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To complete and update physical status of engaged targets in requisite databases.
M6	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To produce and disseminate Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence and operational data for engaged targets.

TA 2.8 Conduct Functional Damage and Change Assessment (FDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Conduct an estimate of functional damage or change to a target, and produce and disseminate a Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) product.

References: JP 3-60, CJCSI 3162.02 Series, DIA Publication DI-2820-4-03

Notes: Functional damage and change assessment (FDA) is an estimate of the degradation or destruction of the capability of a target to perform its intended mission. It is inferred from the assessed physical damage and all-source intelligence information and includes an estimation of the time required for recuperation or replacement of the target's function. Battle damage assessment (BDA) analysts compare the pre- and post-engagement target status of the target (using available imagery and other sources) to determine if the desired effect was created. To be of value, an FDA resulting from a target engagement, requires it to be timely and accurate. Commands document Phase 2 BDA products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). A Phase 2 BDA product uses phase 1 BDAs, all-source intelligence, and operational data to determine the extent of physical and functional damage or change to the target to determine if the targeting objectives were met. Phase 2 BDAs provides

information on the functional status of a target and is the main source of information used in Phase 3 BDA. Although BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To make functional assessment after target engagement.
M2	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To produce and disseminate Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence data for engaged targets.
M3	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To complete and update functional status of engaged targets in requisite databases.
M4	Percent	Of Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).

TA 2.9 Provide Reattack Recommendation

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Provide reattack and/or future targeting recommendations based on battle damage assessment (BDA) and munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA).

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-09, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: Future target nominations and reattack recommendations merge the picture of what was done after target engagement battle damage assessment (BDA) with how it was done during target engagement munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA) and compares the result with predetermined damage criteria or desired effects. The purposes of this phase in the process are to determine degree of success in achieving objectives and to formulate any required follow-up actions, or to indicate readiness to move on to new tasks in the path to achieving the overall joint force commander (JFC) objectives. The commander's

objectives are given special consideration when providing reattack and future target recommendations. Commands document reattack recommendations in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). This task involves considerations of collateral damage, collateral effects, and civilian harm requirements and risks.

Measures:

M1	Minutes/Hours/Days/Weeks	To provide initial reattack recommendation to joint force commander (JFC).
M2	Percent	Of targets assessed as meeting desired kill criteria later assessed as being mission capable.
M3	Percent	Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to inaccurate reattack assessment.
M4	Percent	Of targets engaged with reattack recommendations documented in their electronic target folder (ETF) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).

TA 3 Employ Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Oct-2020

Description: Use weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, JP 3-09.3

Notes: This task includes target acquisition capabilities, attack and delivery systems, direct and indirect fire weapons, and other lethal and nonlethal capabilities against air, land, and maritime targets. It encompasses air-to-surface (e.g., fixed-wing aircraft, attack helicopters, unmanned aircraft, standoff weapons, and precision weapons), surface-to-surface (e.g., rockets, cruise missiles, naval gun fire, cannon artillery, and mortars), and nonlethal (electronic attack, offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), information related activities Fires support strike, air/surface/undersea warfare, naval surface fire support (NSFS), counter air, close air support (CAS), and interdiction missions.

Measures:

M1	TBD	TBD
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TA 3.10 Build Assigned Area**Priority:** Routine**Approval Date:** 12-May-2015**Description:** Build assigned area in ongoing operations.**References:** JP 3-24

Notes: Simultaneously secure the population and separate them from the insurgents, as well as improve the local populations quality of life, governance, and rule of law. This task is part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Build can be executed simultaneously with clear and hold. This task should be done in conjunction with the host nation (HN) to ensure success and ongoing government legitimacy. In performing this task the commander should ensure the two primary parts of the hold task are done (secure the population and separate the insurgents) while working with the HN to build infrastructure, as well as work on projects that will be of direct benefit to and improve the lives of the population.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel trained in building an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained in building an assigned area in conventional operations.
M3	Percent	Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric operations.
M4	Yes/No	Is there sufficient operational contracting support?
M5	Yes/No	Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), continued to reduce the insurgent capabilities?
M6	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in

		conjunction with the host nation (HN), enforcing the rule of law?
M7	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving local HN institutions?
M8	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving essential services?
M9	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), recruiting local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
M10	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), developing a dependable information network?
M11	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving the HNs local economy?
M12	Yes/No	Is United States Government (USG), in conjunction with the host nation (HN), employing proper population control measures?
M13	Percent	Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed.
M14	Yes/No	Has a comprehensive approach been employed?
M15	Yes/No	Is there an integrated financial operations (IFO) plan?
M16	Number	Of claims made to compensate collateral damage.
M17	Number	Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage.
M18	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) organizing local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
M19	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) equipping local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?

M20	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) training local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
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TA 3.11 Detect Threat Finance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Mar-2023

Description: Detect threat financial activities within and/or affecting an organization's operational area (OA).

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-24, JP 3-80, DoDD 5205.14.

Notes: Detection may result from dedicated efforts, normal collection activities, or from shared information provided by coalition or partner-nation sources and may occur as a result of counter threat finance (CTF) indicators being present in the operational environment (OE). Detection includes, but is not limited to, the discovery of previously unknown threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities; threat operating areas; organizations; relationships to other groups, tribes, and/or government officials; facilities; and CTF-related activities providing support to threat entities within the OE.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Was detection information obtained through open-source collection?
M2	Yes/No	Was detection the result of submitted counter threat finance (CTF) collection requirements?
M3	Percent	Of detection information received from partners.
M4	Percent	Of collectors trained on methods to locate and detect counter threat finance (CTF) threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities.
M5	Percent	Of counter threat finance (CTF) analysts trained on methods to locate and detect threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities.
M6	Yes/No	Was detection information received as the result of regular intelligence

		collection?
M7	Hours	For identify information that leads to a counter threat finance (CTF) detection from review of daily intelligence feeds.
M8	Yes/No	Does raw detection data provide enough information to provide support to patterns of life or targeting packages?
M9	Percent	Of detection reports that are followed up with counter threat finance (CTF) analysts submitting evaluations to the reporting entity.
M10	Hours	To disseminate threat financial detection information to required/relevant personnel.
M11	Yes/No	Does the counter threat finance (CTF) detection information satisfy existing collection requirements?
M12	Percent	Of counter threat finance (CTF) collection requirements satisfied as the result of detection information.
M13	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from detection activities captured?
M14	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from detection activities disseminated?

TA 3.11.2 Conduct Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 18-Dec-2023

Description: Conduct operations to deny, disrupt, destroy, or defeat the generation, storage, movement, and/or use of assets to fund activities that support an adversary's/enemy's ability to negatively affect United States (US) homeland, US military operations, allies and partners, or other US interests.

References: JP 3-25, JP 3-24, JP 3-80, DoDD 5205.14

Notes: Finances are present at all levels of a threat network. Counter threat finance (CTF) operations are continuous efforts to interrupt the normal processes used to financially support threat entities.

Measures:

M1	Instances	That reporting provided sufficient lead time to conduct threat financial actions or activities.
M2	Yes/No	Are counter threat finance (CTF) personnel able to positively identify persons, facilities, sources of funding, transfer methods, and/or mechanisms to target to create a disruption of threat financing?
M3	Percent	Of denial operations that require partner intelligence and/or security force (SF) leadership or participation.
M4	Percent	Of denial operations that require interagency participation or support.
M5	Yes/No	Were counter threat finance (CTF) denial results received from supporting organizations?
M6	Yes/No	Is reporting sufficient for counter threat finance (CTF) personnel to identify threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities used to transfer or deliver funding support to threat entities?
M7	Instances	Where intelligence confirmed effectiveness of denial activities.
M8	Instances	Where counter threat finance (CTF) denial actions or activities were confirmed as effective by intelligence sources.
M9	Instances	Where key leader engagement (KLE) was conducted as a result of information provided by counter threat finance (CTF) personnel.
M10	Days	To receive threat finance disruption feedback from coordination partners.
M11	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from denial activities captured?
M12	Yes/No	Were lessons learned from denial activities disseminated?

TA 3.12 Conduct Collateral Damage Assessment (CDA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Derive a collateral damage assessment (CDA) based on an analytical judgment of the amount and effects of unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3160.01 Series, CJCSI 3162.02 Series

Notes: The joint force commander (JFC) has a responsibility to account for any unintentional or incidental injury or damage to civilians, noncombatants, or their property. Engagements that result in collateral damage negatively affect the ability of the joint force to achieve the commander's objectives. During the collateral damage assessment (CDA) process, collateral damage analysis is accomplished during post-target engagement with operations personnel. Collateral damage resulting from target engagement is compared to the pre-target engagement collateral damage estimate, to identify potential issues with the collateral damage estimation (CDE) process and report confirmed or probable casualties and actual physical damage. All-source intelligence, battle damage assessment (BDA), and munitions effectiveness assessments (MEA) contribute to the collateral damage assessment process. Commands document collateral damage analysis products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS). This process may include collateral effects assessment. This task may also include details on civilian harm.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of engagements assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
M2	Percent	Of collateral damage analysts qualified by the organization in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directives.
M3	Percent	Of inaccurate collateral damage estimation (CDE) resulting in unpredicted collateral damage during target engagement.

M4	Percent	Of collateral damage results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) or the Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS).
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TA 3.13 Determine Target Vulnerabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Identify the aspects of the target which are vulnerable to a specific target engagement capability and identify which of those vulnerabilities are critical, and if their engagement would likely neutralize or significantly contribute to the neutralization of the target's function.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3370.01 Series (C)

Notes: Building on the critical target elements identified in Phase 2 of the joint targeting cycle (JTC), target vulnerability analysis reveals all aspects of the target that, if engaged, would result in a reduction in the targets ability to perform its function for the adversary. When countering threat networks, analysts examine their resiliencies in this phase.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of targets on target nomination list (TNL) and joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that have vulnerabilities identified and documented.
M2	Percent	Of electronic target folders (ETF) with documented vulnerabilities.
M3	Percent	Of targets with asset-target interactions identified.

TA 3.2.1 Employ Joint Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 17-Jun-2016

Description: Employ fires that support land, maritime, amphibious, and/or special operation forces.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0, AFT 4.3.1.1, ART 2.1.1, ART 3.2.1.2, ART 3.2.1.1, NTA 3.2.1.2, NTA 3.2.1.1

Notes: Joint fires are fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. Joint fires requires planning and coordination in order to effectively operate in support of another component forces, and is enhanced by a broad understanding of the strengths and limitations of each components capabilities, and a clear understanding of how they might be applied and integrated. Fires can be delivered by air, land, maritime, cyberspace, space, or special operations forces.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of targets attacked in accordance with (IAW) requests for fires.
M2	Minutes	From request for fires to employ fires on target.
M3	Percent	Type of fires furnished is type of fires requested.

TA 3.2.1.1 Engage Time-Sensitive Targets (TST)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Engage joint force commander (JFC)-validated time-sensitive targets (TST) or sets of targets requiring immediate response.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, JP 3-09

Notes: A time-sensitive target (TST) is a target or set of targets of such high importance to the joint force commander's (JFC) objectives that the JFC dedicates or diverts intelligence assets and fires to engage it. Consistent with the JFC's guidance, TSTs require an immediate response because they pose, or will soon pose, a direct danger to friendly forces or the broader operational environment (OE). TSTs are engaged using either deliberate or dynamic targeting. Since TSTs are time-sensitive, and often fleeting, or emerging, they tend to be engaged via dynamic targeting. However, guidance, validation, relative prioritization, assessment criteria, collection requirements, and many other aspects of developing TSTs can be accomplished during pre-operation planning and/or as part of deliberate targeting.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did the joint force commander (JFC) disseminate rules of engagement (ROE) to all relevant nodes?
M2	Yes/No	Did components establish planned and reactive procedures for attacking prioritized time-sensitive targets (TST)?
M3	Yes/No	Did the components receive authority for direct liaison and coordination authority?
M4	Yes/No	Did the joint force commander (JFC) enable near real-time sharing of information between components in a common language?
M5	Yes/No	Were specific areas of the battlespace defined to enable commanders to efficiently coordinate, deconflict, integrate, and synchronize attacks?

TA 3.2.1.2 Conduct Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Nov-2024

Description: Estimate the likelihood of unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time.

References: JP 3-60, JP 2-0, CJCSI 3122.06 Series (S), CJCSI 3160.01 Series, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Collateral damage estimation (CDE) is a critical component of the joint targeting process. It begins in the target development phase and continues through execution and assessment. Collateral damage is not designed to limit military action, but to understand the possible unintended consequences of the military action. The unintended consequences of military action is also known as the collateral effect - the unintentional or incidental effect to an entity that would not be a lawful military target in the circumstances ruling at the time. Collateral effects estimation (CEE) is conducted simultaneously with CDE. This task involves consideration of civilian harm requirements.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are all collateral damage estimation (CDE) analysts trained in CDE?
M2	Yes/No	Is authorized and approved software supporting collateral damage estimation (CDE) available and used?
M3	Percent	Of collateral damage estimation (CDE) analyst billets in targeting work center filled with qualified CDE analysts.
M4	Yes/No	Is collateral damage estimation (CDE) methodology followed in the targeting process?
M5	Yes/No	Is collateral damage estimation (CDE) and associated graphic databased in the electronic target folders (ETF)?
M6	Yes/No	Is the collateral damage estimation (CDE) assessment with assumptions presented to the commander?
M7	Yes/No	Are targets with collateral concerns forwarded for approval to the proper level?
M8	Yes/No	Is the sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process followed?
M9	Yes/No	Has public affairs (PA) been advised of the potential for collateral damage?
M10	Yes/No	Has a process for clearance and timely release of information been established?
M11	Yes/No	Is the work center certified to perform collateral damage estimation (CDE)?

TA 3.2.1.3 Perform Weaponneering

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Determine the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target.

References: **JP 3-60**, JP 3-03, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-09, Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual

Notes: Weaponing is conducted in the third phase of the joint targeting cycle (JTC). A number of quantitative techniques (i.e., models) are available through the Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness to estimate weapon effectiveness for conventional means. These models produce a large body of scientifically valid data which enables targeters to predict the effectiveness of weapons against most selected targets. Time constraints may necessitate prioritizing weaponing. The joint target list (JTL), joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), global integrated target list (GITL), and commander's objectives provide the basis for prioritizing weaponing assessments.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of required number of analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in weaponing.
M2	Yes/No	Is authorized and approved weaponing software is available and used?
M3	Yes/No	Are the analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in the weaponing software?

TA 3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support (CAS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2014

Description: Provide air action by fixed and/or rotary wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.

References: **JP 3-09.3**, JP 3-09, CJCSI 3121.01B (S)

Notes: Close air support (CAS) is planned and executed to support ground tactical units. CAS execution is tightly integrated at the tactical level with the fire and maneuver of supported ground forces. The air apportionment and allocation process for CAS occurs at the operational level. CAS planning focuses on providing timely and accurate fires to friendly forces in close proximity to the enemy.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of close air support requests that resulted in achieving the desired effects.
M2	Percent	Of targets attacked that result in fratricide.
M3	Percent	Of targets attacked that result in civilian casualties.
M4	Yes/No	Was close air support integrated with other fires and maneuver operations?
M5	Percent	Of targets attacked that resulted in unintended collateral damage.
M6	Yes/No	Does the unit have the capability to conduct Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 terminal attack control?

TA 3.2.3 Interdict Enemy Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Jun-2022

Description: Interdict enemy surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve objectives.

References: JP 3-03, JP 3-0, JP 3-09

Notes: Military interdiction operations may also support other United States Government (USG) efforts and law enforcement activities overseas, as well as in the United States (US) as part of homeland security. In support of law enforcement, interdiction includes activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, as appropriate, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, and cargo.

Measures:

M1	Minutes	Interdiction-tasked assets (not co-located) / package arrive at timing reference point within minutes of the tasked / scheduled time.
M2	Percent	Of interdiction missions that are successful.
M3	Targets/Day	Number of targets per day designated for interdiction missions.

TA 3.2.4 DELETED Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (JSEAD)

TA 3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Nonlethal Means

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Oct-2024

Description: Employ nonlethal weapons or capabilities to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment.

References: JP 3-60, JP 3-0, JP 3-04, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-85, DoDD 3000.03E

Notes: Force employed should be the minimum necessary. The use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude based on the totality of the circumstances to counter the threat. If force is required, nonlethal force is authorized and may be used to control a situation and accomplish the mission, or to provide self-defense of Department of Defense (DoD) forces, defense of non-DoD persons, or in defense of the protected property, when doing so is reasonable under the circumstances.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of the population of a potentially hostile crowd or rioting mob whose behavior and activities the joint force is able to influence without crowd or mob fatalities or serious casualties.
M2	Percent	Of the time the joint force is able to incapacitate individual personnel without permanent injury, leaving the individuals in a recoverable condition.
M3	Percent	Of an area the joint force is able to deny personnel, vehicular, naval or aerospace access to using nonlethal means.
M4	Percent	Of the time the joint force is able to seize personnel using nonlethal technologies.
M5	Percent	Of the time the joint force is able to

		clear facilities and structures of personnel without fatalities or serious casualties.
M6	Percent	Of equipment or facilities joint force is able to disable or neutralize without complete destruction.

TA 3.2.7 Conduct Missile Defense (MD)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Defend friendly airspace and/or protect friendly forces, materiel, and infrastructure from missile attacks.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: Missile defense (MD) typically includes defensive and offensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Degree which ongoing or planned operations are adversely effected by threat air defenses.
M2	Yes/No	Are missile defense (MD) measures integrated into planning?
M3	Percent	Of missile defense (MD) capabilities assigned and/or allocated that were requested.

TA 3.2.8 Conduct Counterair Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Conduct counterair (offensive and defensive) operations to attain and/or maintain the joint force commander's (JFC) desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.

References: JP 3-01

Notes: Counterair is the integration of offensive counterair (OCA) and defensive counterair (DCA) operations, by all capable joint force components, against both air and missile threats. Generally, OCA operations seek to dominate enemy airspace and prevent the launch of threats, while DCA operations defeat or reduce the effectiveness of enemy air and missile threats attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of degradation of enemy air operations after daily offensive counterair (OCA) campaign combat assessment.
M2	Percent	Of enemy aircraft penetrating friendly airspace that leak through the fighter defensive counterair (DCA) asset coverage.
M3	Percent	Of offensive counterair (OCA)/defensive counterair (DCA) operations which lead to fratricide/attack upon friendly air force assets.

TA 3.2.8.1 DELETED Conduct Offensive Counterair (OCA)

TA 3.2.8.2 DELETED Conduct Defensive Counterair Operations

TA 3.2.9 DELETED Conduct Air Defense

TA 3.3 Coordinate Maneuver and Fires

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Jul-2021

Description: Conduct coordination to integrate and synchronize fires and maneuver.

References: JP 3-09, JP 3-0

Notes: Integration and synchronization of fires with the movement and maneuver of the supported force are essential. The commander may use fires separately from, or in combination with, maneuver to destroy, neutralize, degrade, or suppress enemy forces, and disrupt enemy maneuver. Fires and maneuver are coordinated through teamwork, unity of effort, and synchronization of capabilities in time, space, and purpose.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Degree to which joint fire support is used to enable successful maneuver.
M2	Percent	Of friendly objectives accomplished.
M3	Hours	To coordinate fires into plans for follow-on objectives and integrate appropriate land/air/sea units.
M4	Hours	To communicate all approved orders and plans to appropriate land/air/sea units.

TA 3.3.1 Coordinate Air Tasking Order (ATO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Jan-2015

Description: Translate the joint force commander (JFC) objectives, priorities, and intent into a coherent, integrated, executable plan for air and space forces.

References: JP 3-30, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-52, JP 3-60

Notes: The air tasking order (ATO) cycle is the process used by the commander, Air Force forces or the joint force air component commander (JFACC).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Were rules of engagement (ROE) coordinated with services/components?
M2	Yes / No	Did positive control measures fail because of enemy actions?
M3	Yes / No	Were re-attacks conducted in a timely fashion?

M4	Yes/No	Did re-attacks result from battle damage assessment (BDA) operations?
M5	Yes/No	Was a battle damage assessment (BDA) completed for every engagement?

TA 3.3.2 DELETED Control Tactical Airspace

TA 3.5 DELETED Employ Space Capabilities

TA 3.5.3.8 Execute Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jan-2023

Description: Exploit, attack, and/or protect capabilities to provide friendly use and prevent threat use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information for navigation warfare (NAVWAR).

References: JP 3-85, JP 3-04, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: This task may provide friendly forces with unfettered access to positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) while denying enemy use of the same.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to navigation warfare (NAVWAR) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate navigation warfare (NAVWAR)?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess navigation warfare (NAVWAR)?

TA 3.6 Conduct Detainee Operations

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 31-Jul-2023

Description: Conduct operations which take or keep individuals in custody as a result of military operations to control their movement and activity and/or gain intelligence.

References: JP 3-31, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-32, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3290.01 Series, DoDD 2310.01E

Notes: A detainee is any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense (DoD) personnel. Detainee operations is a broad term that encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection, housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees. Commanders at all levels are responsible for detainees to be accounted for and humanely treated, and that collection, evacuation, detention, transfers, release, and repatriation of detainees are conducted in accordance with applicable law, policy, and doctrine.

Measures:

M1	Yes / No	Was a detainee policy developed?
M2	Yes / No	Were policies in place to ensure humane treatment of detainees at all times and circumstances?
M3	Yes / No	Were all personnel properly trained on the rules for use of force, law of land warfare, and all other applicable laws and policies?
M4	Yes / No	Were policies in place to execute interrogation and debriefing operations?
M5	Yes / No	Was logistical support planned and procured?

TA 3.7 Conduct Combined Action

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Sep-2017

Description: Employ ground troops in a single organization, usually a platoon or company, to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.

References: JP 3-24, JP 3-22

Notes: Combined action is appropriate in environments where large insurgent forces do not exist or where insurgents lack resources and freedom of maneuver. Commanders use this approach to hold and build while providing a persistent counterinsurgent presence among the populace. This approach attempts to first achieve security and stability in a local area, followed by offensive operations against insurgent forces now denied access or support. Combined action units can establish mutual support among villages to secure a wider area. Combined action may be used to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is key leadership aware of demographics of local populace?
M2	Number	Of joint force personnel assigned to perform police functions in host nation (HN).
M3	Number	Of host nation (HN) personnel assigned to perform police functions in HN.
M4	Yes/No	Is commander aware of United States (US) ambassador's country plan?
M5	Yes/No	Is key leadership aware of United States (US) ambassador's country plan?
M6	Yes/No	Has commander's regional plan been updated?
M7	Yes/No	Has commander's regional plan been communicated?
M8	Number	Of normal public services maintained during civil unrest.
M9	Yes/No	Has the area been cleared of armed insurgents?
M10	Yes/No	Have hold activities been executed?
M11	Yes/No	Have build activities been executed?
M12	Percent	Of combined action unit members living with the local populace.
M13	Percent	Of embedded training teams living with the local populace.
M14	Percent	Of combined action unit members experienced in host nation (HN) language.
M15	Percent	Of combined action unit trained on

		local customs.
M16	Percent	Of combined action unit trained on key terrain.
M17	Percent	Of combined action unit trained on possibly insurgent hideouts.
M18	Percent	Of combined action unit trained on relevant cultural dynamics.
M19	Percent	Of reserve forces available to support combine action activities.
M20	Percent	Of reaction forces available to support combine action activities.
M21	Yes/No	Are combined action unit members familiar with the town village infrastructure?
M22	Number	Of isolated villages where a combined United States (US) and host nation (HN) counterinsurgency (COIN) approach can be used.
M23	Yes/No	Is the local populace small enough to justify this counterinsurgency (COIN) approach?
M24	Yes/No	Has the local defense force established mutual support with forces operating in nearby towns?
M25	Yes/No	Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been identified in the area?
M26	Yes/No	Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been degraded in the area?
M27	Yes/No	Has host nation (HN) planned for biometric data collection on local defense forces?

TA 3.8 Clear Assigned Area

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-May-2015

Description: Clear an assigned area as part of ongoing operations.

References: JP 3-24

Notes: This task is the first part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. A key part that differentiates this task in COIN from one that would be executed in major combat operations is that the clearing that is performed must be done with the population in mind. This task may also destroy, capture, or force the withdrawal of guerrilla combatants and eliminate organized resistance in an assigned area. May also ensure the physical and psychological operating environment is stable.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel trained in clearing an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained in clearing an assigned area in conventional operations.
M3	Percent	Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric Operations.
M4	Percent	Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), eliminated the insurgent presence?
M5	Yes/No	Has the rule of law been established?
M6	Percent	Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed.
M7	Percent	Of combatants removed from assigned area.
M8	Number	Of claims made to compensate collateral damage.
M9	Number	Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage.
M10	Yes/No	Have minimum conditions been established to initiate the hold phase?
M11	Yes/No	Have minimum conditions been met to initiate the build phase?

TA 3.8.1 DELETED Clear Assigned Areas for Testing Task

TA 3.9 Hold Assigned Area

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-May-2015

Description: Establish security forces (SFs) in an assigned area.

References: JP 3-24

Notes: This task is part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Hold can be executed simultaneously with clear and build. Both parts of securing the population and separating the insurgents must be done in conjunction with the host nation (HN) to ensure success and ongoing legitimacy. The security of the population should be continuous, while the insurgents are separated, to ensure the proper establishment of a legitimate host nation government that is capable of controlling its populace, as well as providing a political construct that can effectively replace the insurgent one. This task may also involve simultaneously securing the population and separate them from the insurgents.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel trained in holding an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained in holding an assigned area in conventional operations.
M3	Percent	Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric operations.
M4	Yes/No	Has economic development begun?
M5	Yes/No	Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), continued to reduce the insurgent capabilities?
M6	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), enforcing the rule of law?
M7	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), setting conditions to rebuild local HN

		institutions?
M8	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving essential services?
M9	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), recruiting local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
M10	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), developing a dependable network of sources by authorized intelligence agents?
M11	Percent	Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed.
M12	Yes/No	Has a comprehensive approach been employed?
M13	Yes/No	Has United States (US) forces considered use of host nation (HN) police force to replace military forces?
M14	Yes/No	Has host nation (HN) forces considered use of HN police force to replace military forces?
M15	Yes/No	Have minimum conditions been met to initiate the build phase?
M16	Number	Of claims made to compensate for collateral damage.
M17	Number	Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage.
M18	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) organizing, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
M19	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) equipping, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?
M20	Yes/No	Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) training, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)?

TA 4 Sustain Deployed Forces

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 03-Oct-2023

Description: Provide the necessary level of logistics and/or personnel services to deployed forces and enable freedom of action, endurance, and/or the ability to extend operational reach.

References: JP 4-0, JP 4-03, JP 4-09

Notes: Task typically includes arming, fueling, fixing equipment, moving, supplying, manning, maintaining visibility over, and by providing personnel and health services. It may include logistic support, as necessary, to United States (US) agencies and friendly nations or groups. Joint force commanders (JFC) may have to sustain operational forces in contested environments.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are sustainment/logistics staffs responding to operational commander requirements on a timely basis?
M2	Instances	Of operational supply requirements that require multiple days to develop solutions.
M3	Yes/No	Do sustainment/logistics staffs shift to crisis optempo when unplanned events occur that affect previous sustainment plans or capabilities for deployed forces?

TA 4.2 DELETED Provide Sustainment

TA 4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling (AR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Sep-2021

Description: Support air operations with proper tanker configuration offloading required amount of fuel, at the required time, in the assigned airspace.

References: JP 3-36

Notes: Air refueling (AR) is the capability to refuel aircraft in flight, which extends presence, increases range, and serves as a force multiplier. AR forces conduct both intertheater and intratheater AR operations. Intertheater AR supports the long-range movement of combat and combat support aircraft between theaters. Intertheater AR operations also support global strike missions and airlift assets in an air bridge. AR enables deploying aircraft to fly nonstop to their destination, reducing closure time. Intratheater AR supports operations within a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR) by extending the range, payload, and endurance of combat and combat support assets. Both theater-assigned and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)-assigned AR aircraft can perform these operations. When USTRANSCOM-assigned AR forces participate in these operations, they are typically attached to the GCC who exercises operational control (OPCON) over these forces through the commander, Air Force forces (COMAFFOR).

Measures:

M1	Instances	Of receivers joining a tanker that is improperly configured for providing offload (e.g. Navy fighters join on KC-135 tanker with a boom vice the required/necessary drogue).
M2	Minutes	Receivers arrive at the air refueling control point within minutes of the air refueling control time.
M3	Percent	Tankers provide percent of required offload at air tasking order-tasked time and in tasked airspace.

TA 4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over-The-Shore Operations (JLOTS)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 01-Mar-2023

Description: Conduct joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations by two or more Service component forces.

References: JP 4-18, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: The scope of joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations extends from acceptance of ships for offload through the arrival of equipment and cargo at inland staging and marshaling areas. Logistics over-the-shore (LOTS) operations are conducted over unimproved shorelines, through fixed ports not accessible to deep draft shipping, and through fixed ports that are inadequate without the use of LOTS capabilities. This task may involve loading and unloading ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities in either friendly or undefended territory and, in time of war, during phases of theater development.

Measures:

M1	Days	To select joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) landing site.
M2	Hours	To establish beach party operations, including control and salvage of lighterage and control of beach transit of disembarked vehicles and cargo.
M3	Percent	Of operationally required lighterage, discharge equipment, and trained operators available within 7 days of initiation of joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operation.
M4	Days	To establish cargo discharge facilities including floating causeway piers and elevated causeway system.
M5	Hours	To establish transport (to include airfields and helicopter pickup zones) to remove and distribute cargo from joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) site to inland staging areas.
M6	Hours	To establish water support operations to include barge to shore pipeline, potable water storage and distribution system, and purification capability.
M7	Days	To prepare unimproved beach surfaces and backwater surfaces to enhance trafficability of material and equipment

		to major rail and road networks.
M8	Hours	To prepare marshalling areas for the storage of containers, breakbulk cargo, and rolling stock.
M9	Hours	To provide for offshore petroleum discharge, and to emplace inland petroleum distribution systems to support bulk fuel discharge operations.

TA 5 Exercise Command and Control (C2)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned and/or attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission.

References: JP 3-0, JP 1 Vol 2, JP 6-0

Notes: Command and control (C2) typically involves establishing, organizing, and operating a force headquarters (HQ); commanding subordinate forces; preparing, modifying, and publishing plans, orders, and guidance; establishing command authorities among subordinate commanders; assigning tasks and prescribing task standards; designating operational areas (OA); prioritizing and allocating resources; managing risk and force protection; communicating and maintaining the status of information across the staff, force, and public as appropriate; assessing progress toward accomplishing tasks, creating conditions, and achieving objectives; coordinating and controlling the employment of joint lethal and nonlethal effects; coordinating, synchronizing, and integrating operations with the operations and activities of other participants; and ensuring the flow of information and reports to higher authority.

Measures:

M1	Hours	Prior to execution, plan published and delivered.
M2	Percent	Of communications nodes in place.
M3	Percent	Of units receive orders in time to plan and execute.
M4	Hours	Delay to direct, establish, and control the means by which the various staffs

		and forces send and receive operationally significant data/information, in order to minimize operations delayed/affected because of lack of information.
M5	Minutes	Lag between the joint force common operational picture and the real-world situation, in order to maintain operational information, force status, and the capability to respond to an emerging crisis and/or project branches/sequels.
M6	Percent	To communicate all approved orders and plans to subordinate and adjacent units.
M7	Yes/No	Is mission analysis conducted?
M8	Operations	To deliver intelligence support to simultaneous operations or lines of effort. (≥ 3 operations)
M9	Yes/No	Is required combat support team (CST), partner, or other organizational support determined?
M10	Operations	Of simultaneous operations or lines of effort executed. (≥ 3 operations)
M11	Yes/No	Is intelligence support to mission planning identified?
M12	Yes/No	Is intelligence support to mission analysis provided?
M13	Operations	To develop and implement plan of action. (≥ 2 operations)
M14	Hours	To inform collection management plan in order to answer intelligence gaps. (≤ 24 hours)
M15	Hours	To receive and process orders. (≤ 24 hours)

TA 5.1 Provide Command, Control, Communications, Computers, or Intelligence Systems

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-May-2024

Description: Provide secure communications and/or automated information system (AIS) support encompassing command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence systems.

References: JP 6-0, JP 2-0, Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC)

Notes: Many factors may affect United States (US) advantages: the growth of adversary anti-access and area denial capabilities; the changing US global defense posture; the emergence of more contested space and cyberspace; and the increasingly congested, contested, and constrained electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) availability for operations. This may also include congested, degraded, contested, or denied conditions. Communications systems employment objectives include reliable, resilient, secure, jam-resistant, available, accessible, and robust communications system in support of the commander's concept of operations and actual operations. Communications systems provide an assured flow of information to and from commanders at all levels during all phases of an operation. They also support operations in denied, disconnected, intermittent, or limited communications environments. In these cases, communications planners would develop mitigation techniques to contend with a loss of bandwidth; connectivity; and positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). They would also develop risk mitigation methodologies to address complex interdependencies. Support may consist of defining current and emergent command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence system requirements with emphasis on interoperability, procurement, sustainment, life cycle management, configuration control, cybersecurity, information dissemination, and/or policies. Sustainment assets encompass continued electronic key material support, approved communications frequencies, automated information systems (AIS) equipment and/or access to required AIS/command, control, communications, and computer systems resources in theater(s) of operation.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of communications outages having redundant communications paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of information.
M2	Percent	Of commander's critical communications systems that are fully operational (external).
M3	Yes/No	Are data, voice, and/or video services

		available to support unit/garrison and tactical operations?
M4	Yes/No	Are redundant systems in place to ensure commander's critical communications systems are fully operational (external)?
M5	Hours	To restore communications systems.
M6	Percent	Resources requested by assets not filled in time to support operations.
M7	Yes/No	Is the command capable of providing command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence support to forward deployed assets?
M8	Number	Of training events cancelled due to lack of command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence equipment.

TA 5.1.18 Employ Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jul-2024

Description: Employ terrestrial-, airborne-, and/or satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Employ systems that are reliable, assured, resilient, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate.

References: JP 3-72, JP 6-0

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) (including elements that may be commercially contracted) through exercise, testing, and analysis.

Measures:

M1	Percent	(U) Of nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems that are capable, available, sustainable,
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		survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements.
M2	Percent	(U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements.
M3	Percent	(U) Of survivable and endurable nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

TA 5.10 Execute Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Execute military actions to exploit, attack, and/or protect the electromagnetic environment.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) guidance and processes prioritize, integrate, synchronize, and deconflict activities in the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE), enhancing unity of effort. The result may be a fully integrated scheme of maneuver in the EMOE to achieve electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) superiority and joint force commander (JFC) objectives.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is the reporting unit's Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually?
M2	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into planning?
M3	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into operations?
M4	Yes/No	Are electromagnetic spectrum

		operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into training and exercises?
M5	Yes/No	Are capability gaps identified/submitted to combatant command or Service headquarters and United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) as the joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO)/electromagnetic warfare (EW) advocate?

TA 5.10.1 Employ Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Employ tactical, military electromagnetic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), and/or antiradiation weapons to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.04 series (S), CJCSI 3320.01 series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 series

Notes: This may involve electromagnetic attack (EA) with electromagnetic (EM) energy, including directed energy (DE) or antiradiation weapons, to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability. This may involve electromagnetic support (ES) to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional EM radiation for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, threat avoidance, homing, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations. This may involve electromagnetic protection (EP) to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly, neutral, adversary, or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), as well as naturally occurring phenomena that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does tactical electromagnetic warfare (EW) guidance exist?
M2	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW)

		integrated into current tactical planning?
M3	Yes/No	Are procedures established to report when electromagnetic warfare (EW) tasking cannot be completed?

TA 5.10.1.1 Employ Electromagnetic Attack (EA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Employ attacks involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.01 series, CJCSM 3320.01 series, DODD 3222.04

Notes: Electromagnetic attack (EA) may be either active (i.e., radiating) or passive (i.e., non-radiating/reradiating). Examples of active EA systems (to include lethal and nonlethal directed energy (DE)) are lasers, electro-optical, infrared, and radio frequency weapons such as high-power microwave (HPM) or those employing an electromagnetic pulse (EMP). EM jamming and intrusion, as well as antiradiation weapons are other examples of active EA. Examples of passive EA systems are chaff and corner reflectors. EA can also be used for offensive and defensive purposes. This task may also attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic attack (EA) planning considered during all mission phases?
M2	Percent	Of electromagnetic attack (EA) on adversary targets created desired effects.
M3	Percent	Of electromagnetic attack (EA) on adversary without adverse effects on friendly systems.

TA 5.10.1.2 Employ Electromagnetic Support (ES)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Employ electromagnetic support (ES) actions searching for, intercepting, identifying, and/or locating or localizing sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy.

References: **JP 3-85**, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, DODD 3222.04

Notes: Electromagnetic support (ES) provides information for decisions involving electromagnetic warfare (EW) operations and other tactical actions such as threat avoidance, targeting, and homing. ES data can be used to produce signals intelligence (SIGINT), provide targeting for electromagnetic or destructive attack, provide situational awareness, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic support (ES) planning considered during all major phases?
M2	Yes/No	Has a plan been developed for intelligence support to electromagnetic support (ES) operations?
M3	Yes/No	Has a tactical-level electromagnetic (ES) plan been developed?

TA 5.10.1.3 Employ Electromagnetic Protection (EP)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 21-Feb-2022

Description: Employ electromagnetic protection (EP) actions (passive and/or active).

References: **JP 3-85**, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, DODD 3222.04

Notes: Examples of actions include electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management, electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARM). Electromagnetic protection (EP) includes actions to provide friendly use of the EMS, such as frequency agility in

a radio or variable pulse repetition frequency in a radar. EP should not be confused with self-protection. While defensive electromagnetic attack (EA) actions and EP both protect personnel, facilities, capabilities, and equipment, EP protects from the effects of EA or electromagnetic interference (EMI), while defensive EA is primarily used to protect against lethal attacks by denying adversary use of the EMS to target, guide, and/or trigger weapons.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electromagnetic attack (EA)?
M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities, and units vulnerable to adversary electromagnetic warfare (EW) and electromagnetic interference.
M3	Minutes	To disseminate updates to electromagnetic warfare (EW) mitigation plans (wartime reserve mode [WARM] implementation, communication plan adjustments, cryptographic changes, EW masking).

TA 5.10.2 Coordinate Employment of Electromagnetic Warfare (EW)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 22-Feb-2022

Description: Coordinate employment of military electromagnetic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), and/or antiradiation weapons.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series, DODD 3222.04

Notes: This task may control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is electromagnetic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-lethal and lethal capabilities?
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M2	Yes/No	Has electromagnetic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan, to include the joint restricted frequency list (JRFL)?
M3	Yes/No	Is tactical electromagnetic warfare (EW) employment being coordinated across the theater?

TA 5.2.1 Operate Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN) Extension

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-May-2024

Description: Operate a tactical communications extension of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN).

References: JP 6-0, CJCSM 3115.01 Series, CJCSM 6231.01 Series

Notes: The primary focus of initial tactical communications system deployment packages is decision support to the on-scene commander and to provide the foundation for network expansion to support follow-on operations (e.g., lodgment expansion). The objective is to provide for the continuous flow of information between commanders during the initial phases of the operation and establish the base strategic and tactical communications system infrastructure to support follow-on operations. Fusing information produces an accurate picture of the operational environment (OE) that meets the needs of decision makers and warfighters. When decision makers have concise, relevant, accurate and timely information products, unity of effort is enhanced, and uncertainty reduced.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of system redundancy incorporated among commanders, headquarters, and/or units.
M2	Percent	Of operations delayed due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical communications systems.
M3	Percent	Of data collected by separate commands that used the same sensor focus and collection time.

M4	Percent	Of all relevant nodes that received appropriate information across both functional and Service component commands.
M5	Percent	Of data and voice communications where multilevel security capabilities were established.
M6	Percent	Of data effectively disseminated as a common operational picture (COP) and execution information to higher, lower, adjacent, supported, and/or supporting commands.
M7	Percent	Of operations disrupted due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical communications systems.
M8	Percent	Of operations degraded due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical communications systems.

TA 5.5 Conduct Cybersecurity

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct cybersecurity in defense of the Department of Defense information network (DoDIN).

References: JP 6-0, JP 3-12, DoDI 8500.01, DoDI 8510.01

Notes: Commanders of combat, combat support, and combat service support units ensure their information technology (IT) systems to include enterprise IT systems, industrial control systems, and platform IT (in weapon systems and mission systems) are hardened against cyberspace-attack. This involves implementing all cybersecurity protections as directed by United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) and component higher headquarters. For those systems where a system program office or program management office (PMO) maintains configuration control, commanders are responsible for reporting the cybersecurity readiness metrics within the scope of compliance with directed configuration per technical orders and/or time compliance technical orders via the Defense Readiness Reporting Systems (DRRS). When cybersecurity

standards are inadequate by current system program office and PMO technical order standards, unit commanders report these deficiencies to their major command headquarters via an addendum to the readiness report. This task may apply to all major force element units (i.e., wing, brigade, and strike group), or lower-level independent force elements as directed by their Service headquarters.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of command information systems protected from unauthorized user access. Strong Authentication; Standard: M1 100-90 percent, M2 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent, M4 <70 percent
M2	Percent	Of command information systems protected from unauthorized network connections. Reduce Attack Surface; Standard: M1 100-90 percent, M2 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent, M4 <70 percent
M3	Percent	Of command information systems in compliance with Department of Defense (DoD) information security instructions and directives. Device Hardening, Reduce Attack Surface, Strong Authentication; Standard: M1 100-90 percent, M2 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent, M4 <70 percent
M4	Percent	Of end-of-life (vendor unsupported) operating systems or software applications. Standard: M1 100-90 percent, M2 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent, M4 <70 percent
M5	Yes/No	Are infrastructure systems, hardware, and software maintained in compliance with end-of-life, end-of-service, end-of-support replacement standards?
M6	Yes/No	Are joint mission operations center (JMOC) or designated operation center mission systems protected from unauthorized activities or attempts at user access with a process to notify

		defenders and the command?
M7	Yes/No	Are routine and critical patches implemented in accordance with enterprise standards?
M8	Yes/No	Are vulnerability scans performed in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) policies?
M9	Percent	Of virtual private servers (VPS) in protected and unprotected gray space active for no more than 180 days. (>= 90%)

TA 5.5.1 DELETED Conduct Force Link-Up

TA 5.6 Employ Operations in the Information Environment (OIE)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 15-May-2023

Description: Employ operations in the information environment (OIE) to execute the joint force commander's (JFC) guidance and intent.

References: JP 3-04, JP 2-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-14, JP 3-60, JP 3-61, JP 3-85, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3320.01 Series, DoDD 3600.01

Notes: Operations in the information environment (OIE) are military actions involving the integrated employment of multiple information forces to affect drivers of behavior by informing audiences; influencing foreign relevant actors; attacking and exploiting relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems; and protecting friendly information, information networks, and information systems. OIE are conducted in support of the joint force commander's (JFC) operation or campaign objectives or in support of other components of the joint force. Joint forces continuously conduct OIE to remain engaged with relevant actors. Planning should account for employment of military capabilities and leveraging their inherent informational aspects. Execution of effective planning for OIE may require inputs and perspectives

that rely on language proficiency, regional expertise, and/or cultural knowledge. If planning or execution reveals gaps in capabilities, contract support is often a viable option as part of the total force.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) who employ tactical-level operations in the information environment (OIE).
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel who employ tactical-level OIE that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR).
M3	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to employ tactical-level OIE.
M4	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to employ tactical-level OIE.
M5	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, and working groups to employ tactical-level OIE?
M6	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M7	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of the information campaign and anticipate effects.
M8	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in relevant languages.
M9	Yes/No	Have core OIE tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M10	Yes/No	Have required joint resources been identified?
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities and objectives are integrated to employ tactical-level OIE.
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORD) that

		include mission-specific activities to employ tactical-level OIE.
M13	Yes/No	Have all related OIE tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M14	Yes/No	Have the supporting OIE tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M15	Hours	To submit requests for information (RFI) and/or information requirements (IR) to the intelligence community (IC).
M16	Weeks	To incorporate lessons learned into tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) revisions.
M17	Days	To capture and disseminate revised OIE tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M18	Hours	To implement tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for OIE planning.
M19	Percent	Of assigned OIE tasks with developed TTP.
M20	Hours	To identify information requirements (IR) upon receipt of higher headquarters (HHQ) plan.
M21	Hours	To identify intelligence requirements (IR) upon receipt of higher headquarters (HHQ) plan.
M22	Hours/Days	To submit assessment reports.
M23	Hours/Days	To submit battle damage assessment (BDA) report.
M24	Yes/No	Have OIE coordination policies and procedures been established?
M25	Yes/No	Is a tactical-level OIE assessment process in place?
M26	Yes/No	Are tactical-level OIE conducted in compliance with operational-level guidance?
M27	Hours	To develop the tactical-level OIE synchronization matrix.
M28	Percent	Of requests for forces (RFF) for OIE personnel filled.
M29	Percent	Of tactical-level OIE executed in accordance with tasking.

M30	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to employ tactical-level OIE.
M31	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to employ tactical-level OIE that are trained in theater/mission-specific requirements.
M32	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train host nation (HN) forces to employ tactical-level OIE.
M33	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise host nation (HN) forces to employ tactical-level OIE.
M34	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to employ tactical-level OIE.
M35	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to employ tactical-level OIE.
M36	Percent	Of conventional force language-coded billets filled to employ tactical-level OIE.

TA 5.6.1 DELETED Provide Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.6.3 Perform Tactical Deception (TAC-D)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Aug-2017

Description: Plan and/or execute tactical deception (TAC-D). Influence adversaries to take actions or inactions favorable to the tactical commander's objectives.

References: JP 3-13.4, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.1B (S), CJCSI 3211.01F (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3213.02D, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: Tactical deception (TAC-D) is typically conducted to influence military operations in order to gain a tactical advantage over an adversary, mask vulnerabilities in friendly forces, or to enhance the defensive capabilities of

friendly forces. TAC-D is unique to the tactical requirements of the local commander and not necessarily linked or subordinate to a greater joint military deception (MILDEC) plan.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Have deception measures in support of operations security (OPSEC) options been developed?
M2	Yes/No	Are there trained military deception (MILDEC) planners on the manning document?
M3	Yes/No	Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested?

TA 5.6.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Military Deception (MILDEC)

TA 5.6.4 DELETED Employ Electronic Warfare (EW)

TA 5.6.4.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Electronic Warfare (EW)

TA 5.6.4.2 DELETED Employ Electronic Attack (EA)

TA 5.6.4.3 DELETED Employ Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

TA 5.6.4.4 DELETED Employ Electronic Protection (EP)

TA 5.6.5 DELETED Employ Computer Network Operations (CNO)

TA 5.6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Computer Network Operations (CNO)

TA 5.6.5.2 Execute Cyberspace Attack

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Execute cyberspace attack. Create denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) in cyberspace or manipulation of information.

References: JP 3-12, JP 3-09

Notes: Cyberspace attack actions may be apparent (noticeable) to system operators or users, either immediately or eventually, since they remove some user functionality. These actions include denial and manipulation. Denial prevents access to, operation of, or availability of a target function by a specified level for a specified time, through degradation, disruption, or destruction. Manipulation, as a form of cyberspace attack, controls or changes information, information systems, and/or networks in gray or red cyberspace to create physical denial effects, using deception, decoying, conditioning, spoofing, falsification, and other similar techniques. It uses an adversary's information resources for friendly purposes, to create denial effects not immediately apparent in cyberspace. The targeted network may appear to operate normally until secondary or tertiary effects, including physical effects, reveal evidence of the logical first-order effect.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.

M3	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M4	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M5	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M6	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of the information campaign and anticipate effects.
M7	Hours	To conduct battle damage assessment (BDA). (<= 24 hours)
M8	Yes/No	Are information-related operations conducted when deployed?
M9	Yes/No	Is pre-mission preparation conducted?
M10	Yes/No	Is an operation plan (OPLAN) to deliver effects developed?
M11	Yes/No	Are cyberspace effects operations (CEO) executed?
M12	Yes/No	Is the unit prepared for offensive cyberspace operations (OCO)?

TA 5.6.5.3 Execute Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Synchronize, deconflict, and/or execute defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). Preserve blue cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, cyberspace-enabled devices, and/or other designated systems.

References: JP 3-12, JP 6-0

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) missions are conducted in response to specific threat of attack, exploitation, or other effects of malicious cyberspace activity and leverage information from maneuver, intelligence collection, counterintelligence (CI), law enforcement (LE), and other sources as required. The goal of DCO is to defeat the threat of a specific adversary and/or to return a compromised network to a secure and functional state. The components of DCO include defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures (DCO-IDM), where authorized defense actions occur within the

defended network or portion of cyberspace; defensive cyberspace operations-response actions (DCO-RA), where actions are taken external to the defended network or portion of cyberspace without the permission of the owner of the affected system; and defense of non-Department of Defense (DoD) cyberspace, when ordered.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.
M3	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M4	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M5	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M6	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of operations in the information environment (OIE) campaign and anticipate effects.
M7	Yes/No	Are attack vectors relevant to offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) platforms and infrastructure defended against in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) policy?
M8	Yes/No	Are incident response plans and capabilities maintained, updated, and available in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) and Department of Defense (DoD) guidelines?
M9	Yes/No	Are information systems continuously monitored in order to react to intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten operations?
M10	Yes/No	Are risk assessments conducted on information systems in accordance with higher headquarters (HHQ) or United States Cyber Command

	(USCYBERCOM) guidance?
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TA 5.6.5.4 DELETED Employ Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations

TA 5.6.6 Execute Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 13-Mar-2025

Description: Convey selected information and/or indicators to foreign audiences.

References: JP 3-53, JP 3-04, CJCSI 3121.01 Series (S), CJCSI 3210.01 Series, CJCSI 3320.01 Series (S), CJCSM 3130.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01 Series

Notes: The purpose of military information support operations (MISO) is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior to support the originators objectives. MISO are employed in the area assigned a commander across the competition continuum in both conventional and special operations activities. MISO messaging and products can be attributed or non-attributed.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to collect, assess, and counter adversary influence activity?
M2	Yes/No	Does organization of military information support operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission?
M3	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOP) and measures of effectiveness (MOE) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M4	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel.

M5	Percent	Of desired military information support operations (MISO) effects created.
M6	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M7	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames.
M8	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products developed within established timeframes.
M9	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination support in place?
M10	Yes/No	Do the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the JFHQ MISO plan and comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M11	Yes/No	Does the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M12	Yes/No	Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TA) for desired effect identified?
M13	Yes/No	Does the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing theater MISO activities?
M14	Yes/No	Does military information support operations (MISO) provide advice/counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership?
M15	Yes/No	Does the military information support operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander

		for guidance and intent?
M16	Yes/No	Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan designed to support commander's intent and desired effects?
M17	Yes/No	Has the military information support operations (MISO) plan been developed?
M18	Yes/No	Has the commander articulated intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)?
M19	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning?
M20	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander and component requirements?
M21	Days	To initiate military information support operations (MISO) (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M22	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TA) and dissemination means horizontally and vertically coordinated?
M23	Yes/No	Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military information support operations (MISO) execution in the operational area (OA)?
M24	Yes/No	Is the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint planning process (JPP)?
M25	Yes/No	Has a military information support operations (MISO) capabilities brief been given to joint force headquarters (JFHQ) leadership?
M26	Yes/No	Are sufficient military information support operations (MISO) planners

		available to meet joint force headquarters (JFHQ) planning and coordination requirements?
M27	Yes/No	Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M28	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) resources and capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M29	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) product approval delegated to the appropriate level?
M30	Days	To secure military information support operations (MISO) program approval, where no program exists.
M31	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) commander?
M32	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force special operations component commander (JFSOCC)?
M33	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force air component commander (JFACC)?
M34	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force maritime component commander (JFMCC)?
M35	Yes/No	Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force land component commander (JFLCC)?
M36	Hours	To report military information support operations (MISO) capability shortfalls.
M37	Hours	To report military information support operations (MISO) activities to higher

		headquarters (HHQ).
M38	Yes/No	Has military information support operations (MISO) been synchronized with other ongoing public information activities?
M39	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) activities in compliance with higher headquarters (HHQ) plans and policy?
M40	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been identified?
M41	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been requested?
M42	Weeks	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets.
M43	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)?
M44	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M45	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M46	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information activities campaign and anticipate effects.

TA 5.6.7 DELETED Employ Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.6.7.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.7 DELETED Conduct Support to Civil Administration (SCA)

TA 5.7.7 DELETED Conduct Civil Administration (CA)

TA 5.8 Support National Special Security Event (NSSE)/Special Event

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Oct-2024

Description: Provide Department of Defense (DoD) resources in support of the primary federal agency's conduct of events that may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

References: **JP 3-28**, JP 3-0, JP 5-0, DoDI 5410.19

Notes: When a special event is designated as a national special security event (NSSE), the United States Secret Service (USSS), as part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), assumes the role of primary agency for the design and implementation of the security plan. Events in this category are normally large events, generally with sufficient time for planning (except state funerals). Multiple federal and state agencies, to include National Guard (NG) forces, may be involved and will have operational areas. Planning for possible transition to disaster support is inherent in these operations. Special events that will likely be designated as NSSEs include presidential inaugurations, State of the Union addresses, Group of Seven summit meetings, World Trade Organization meetings, United Nations (UN) General Assembly meetings, Democratic and Republican Party national conventions, and state funerals. Special events requiring Department of Defense (DoD) support include the following examples (note that any of these special events could also be designated as an NSSE): World's Fair, Super Bowl, Olympic Games, World Series, and NASCAR (National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing) events.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did event support contribute to mission accomplishment either by
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		enhancing unit cohesion and morale or by entertaining civilian public?
M2	Time	Rehearsed the event required for the mission.
M3	Time	Rehearsed drill and ceremony required for the mission.
M4	Time	Coordinated the performance of an assigned mission.
M5	Time	Arranged logistical and administrative support for the military performers.
M6	Time	Obtained recommendations and legal advice from the Staff Judge Advocate.
M7	Percent	Authorized personnel required to perform the specific mission.
M8	Percent	Authorized musical equipment on hand and serviceable.
M9	Yes/No	Were opportunities used to publicly provide information concerning joint force activities?

TA 5.9 DELETED Conduct Populace and Resource Control

TA 5.9.1 Execute Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 16-Jun-2021

Description: Execute foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) action(s) to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation.

References: JP 3-29, JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, DODD 5100.46

Notes: The following missions are common in foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) operations: Relief missions include prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of disaster victims. Planners and/or operators may need to coordinate for commercial support to fulfill requirements and ensure they do

not adversely compete with each other or the local economy for scarce resources. Potential relief roles for United States (US) forces include immediate response to prevent loss of life and destruction of property, construction of basic sanitation facilities and shelters, and provision of food and medical care. Dislocated civilian support missions are specifically designed to support the assistance and protection for dislocated civilians. Security missions may include establishing and maintaining conditions for the provision of FHA by organizations of the world relief community. Technical assistance and support functions may take the form of advice and selected training, assessments, manpower, and equipment. International chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) is the assistance provided by the United States Government (USG) to a host nation (HN) to mitigate the effects of a deliberate or inadvertent chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) attack or incident.

Measures:

M1	Days	To deploy engineering units and begin engineering tasks.
M2	Days	To organize relief effort in country.
M3	Days	To reestablish communications in country.
M4	Hours	To assess situation and define assistance needed.
M5	Hours	To begin delivering disaster relief supplies into host country.
M6	Hours	To deliver critical material / supplies in crisis.
M7	Days	To distribute supplies and services where needed.
M8	Days	To reestablish lines of communications (LOCs) in country.

TA 5.9.2 Conduct Foreign Assistance

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Provide assistance, other than foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), to a nation within its territory based on agreements mutually concluded between the United States (US) and that nation.

References: JP 3-20, JP 3-0, JP 3-57

Notes: Foreign assistance related security cooperation (SC) activities include, but are not limited to, security assistance (SA), foreign internal defense (FID), military civic action (MCA), and humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA). Combatant commanders (CCDR) should consider implementing operational contract support (OCS) to fill emergent mission requirements. Analysis of the operational environment (OE) regarding such matters as force management levels, availability of local services or external support contracting resources, civilian-military impact, and operations security may prove OCS (commercial) options more responsive to CCDR operational requirements.

Measures:

M1	Days	To process and answer Department of State (DoS) or country team (CT) requests.
M2	Percent	Of each project allocated to host nation (HN) personnel.
M3	Instances	Of projects deemed long-term investments (e.g., continue to pay off five years after completion).
M4	Percent	Of projects or deployments with materials supplied by the host nation (HN).
M5	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

TA 5.9.3 Conduct Civil Information Management (CIM)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Apr-2015

Description: Collect civil information to be entered into a central database and fused with the supported joint force commander (JFC); higher headquarters (HHQ); Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations; other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

References: JP 3-57, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil information management (CIM) is not solely the task of the civil affairs (CA) officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) in the CIM Cell. It is an essential task for all components of a CA unit in coordination with the J-2 (intelligence directorate of a joint staff), and should be broadly tasked to the supported units intelligence and maneuver elements to enhance the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. The CIM goal is the enhancement of situational awareness (SA) and understanding for all elements in the operational environment (OE) to achieve decision superiority. This task may ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to military and nonmilitary partners.

Measures:

M1	Days	To establish civil information management (CIM) Cell at the appropriate level.
M2	Percent	Of civil information management (CIM) process in place to plan, collect, consolidate, analyze, disseminate, and share joint civil information.
M3	Number	Of supported elements that use civil information management (CIM) to enhance the common operational picture (COP).
M4	Yes/No	An unclassified method for sharing civil information is established.
M5	Percent	Of civil dimension that impact on operations being conducted (key civil geographic areas, infrastructures and buildings, institutional capabilities, influential organizations, key communicators and populace, and events).
M6	Yes/No	The Civil information process shares information with appropriate joint force commanders (JFCs), higher headquarters (HHQ), Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations, United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental

		organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations institutions (IPI), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and the private sectors.
M7	Percent	Of civil information management (CIM) interoperability between levels of war.
M8	Percent	Of civil information management (CIM) interoperability between stakeholders.

TA 5.9.4 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 23-Apr-2015

Description: Conduct activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area (OA).

References: JP 3-57, JP 3-22, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil-military operations (CMO) may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national 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. CMO may be performed by designated civil affairs (CA), by other military forces, or by a combination of CA and other forces. This task may facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational United States (US) objectives.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC).
M3	Hours	To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other members of interagency partners, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and private sector,

		and coalition forces.
M2	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials.
M4	Hours	To identify and integrate civil affairs (CA) support and appropriate CA essential elements of information relative to civil affairs operations (CAO) into command intelligence programs in the joint operations area (JOA).
M5	Days	To submit civil-military operations (CMO) plan to the joint task force (JTF) commander and individual country teams (CTs), as required, for their review and approval.
M6	Hours	To distribute supplies and services.
M7	Days	To organize relief effort in country.
M8	Hours	To assess situation and define assistance needed.
M9	Days	Identify cultural, ethnic, social, and religious characteristics of the local populace.
M11	Yes/No	Activities are coordinated with information operations (public affairs [PA], civil-military operations [CMO], and defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], and interagency [United States Government (USG) agencies and departments]).
M10	Hours	To provide civil information management (CIM) support.
M12	Hours	To educate United States (US) military forces to reduce acts contrary to local customs and practice.
M13	Percent	Of local population able to maintain normal day-to-day activities.

TA 6 Protect the Force

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 14-Nov-2024

Description: Mitigate hostile acts against the force to preserve fighting potential.

References: JP 3-10, JP 3-0, JP 3-11, JP 3-23, JP 3-26

Notes: This task may include those measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protecting itself from the effects of or recovery from enemy activities.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are active and/or passive measures implemented to protect and defend friendly information and information systems and networks?
M2	Yes/No	Are area security measures implemented?
M3	Yes/No	Are protective measures for antiterrorism (AT) developed?
M4	Yes/No	Are protective measures developed for survivability?
M5	Yes/No	Are measures coordinated for force health protection (FHP) (preventive medicine, veterinary services and stress control)?
M6	Yes/No	Is chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) defense coordinated?
M7	Yes/No	Are operations security (OPSEC) measures integrated into all activities?
M8	Yes/No	Are operations security (OPSEC) measures integrated to protect deployed personnel and mission critical information?
M9	Yes/No	Are threat-informed force protection and contingency plans coordinated with the appropriate United States (US) embassy or other authorities?
M10	Yes/No	Have required personnel completed counterintelligence (CI) awareness and conduct after capture training appropriate for the deployed environment?

TA 6.1 Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support.

References: JP 3-42, JP 3-28, JP 3-34

Notes: This task may involve the support of the United States Secret Service (USSS), the Department of State (DOS), and the Department of Defense (DoD) for the protection of the President and other designated high-risk personnel.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Did the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support meet the aim of the requesting authority?
M2	Yes/No	Is the collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operation within acceptable limits?
M3	Yes/No	Are classified materials and publications safeguarded during explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations?
M4	Yes/No	Are items and components of technical intelligence value forwarded to appropriate headquarters (HQ) or agency?
M5	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations that concern the ordnance found during environmental restoration projects.
M6	Time	To move from current location to worksite.
M7	Time	To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions and improvised explosive devices (IED).

M8	Time	To identify safety requirements and considerations.
M9	Time	To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements.
M10	Time	To coordinate with reporting and other agencies for additional site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation.
M11	Time	To clear munitions and improvised explosive devices (IED).
M12	Time	Spent to train personnel providing executive protection services on reorganizing and conducting immediate action drills when confronted by conventional or improvised explosive devices (IED).
M13	Time	To document render safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist.
M14	Percent	Of safety precautions enforced during explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations.
M15	Percent	Of reported munitions and improvised explosive devices (IED) cleared in accordance with the requesting agencies priorities.
M16	Percent	Of available explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support expended on training executive protection services personnel.
M17	Percent	Of available explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support expended on assisting the United States (US) Secret Service and other governmental agencies that provide executive protection services.
M18	Number	Of casualties during the conduct of the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operation.

M19	Number	And types of ordnance located and destroyed by explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel.
M20	Number	Of request(s) for assistance (RFA) from civil authorities responded to within a given period.
M21	Percent	Of personnel trained to respond and provide site analysis to an accident involving a nuclear weapon; Initial Response Force/Response Task Force (IRF/RTF).
M22	Percent	Of personnel trained to respond and provide support to interagency response to an incident involving a nuclear weapon; Initial Response Force/Response Task Force (IRF/RTF).
M23	Number	Of units with immediate, persistent, and redundant technical reach back capability with interagency response.

TA 6.10 Prevent Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Conduct activities to prevent improvised explosive device (IED) networks, capabilities, and/or functions.

References: **JP 3-42**, JP 3-25, JP 3-28

Notes: Prevention activities disrupt and defeat the improvised explosive device (IED) operational chain of events and deny the enemy's ability to influence joint missions. This task may focus on interdiction, influencing, or destroying key enemy personnel (bomb makers, leaders, and financiers); the infrastructure and logistic capabilities (suppliers, bomb factories); and surveillance or targeting efforts (reconnaissance, over watch operations) before detonation of the device. They also include actions to deter public support for the use of IEDs. Prevent actions aid in the following: (1) Disrupting enemy operations and their support structure. (2) Denying critical IED-related supplies to the enemy. (3) Increasing awareness of enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and their effectiveness. (4) Denying the enemy the opportunity to emplace IEDs

(through patrols, observation posts, checkpoints, aggressive surveillance operations, and so forth). (5) Rewarding local nationals cooperation in determining the locations of caches, bomb making, or emplacing activities. (6) Denying easily concealed locations (such as trash piles and debris along sides of primary routes) and removing abandoned vehicles along routes. (7) Avoiding establishing patterns and predictable forms of behavior.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of known improvised explosive devices (IED) networks disrupted.
M2	Percent	Of known improvised explosive device (IED) cells disrupted.
M3	Percent	Of critical improvised explosive device (IED)-related supplies denied to the enemy.
M4	Percent	Of known high-value targets (HVT) (e.g., bomb makers) targeted.
M5	Yes/No	Has the enemy been denied the opportunity to emplace improvised explosive devices (IED) (e.g., through patrols, observation posts, checkpoints, aggressive surveillance operations)?
M6	Yes/No	Has support of local nationals cooperation in determining the locations of caches, bomb making, or emplacing activities been gained?
M7	Yes/No	Have easily concealed locations (e.g., trash piles and debris along sides of primary routes) been denied?
M8	Yes/No	Have abandoned vehicles along routes been removed?
M9	Number	Of caches discovered.
M10	Percent	Of improvised explosive device (IED) named area of interest (NAI) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) feeds received.
M11	Number	Of improvised explosive device (IED) named area of interest (NAI) patrols executed.
M12	Number	Of improvised explosive device (IED)

		named area of interest (NAI) inputs from local population.
M13	Yes/No	Is a theater biometrics database established?
M14	Percent	Of population uploaded to biometrics database.

TA 6.11 Detect Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 06-Jan-2023

Description: Detect improvised explosive devices (IED) and/or IED components.

References: JP 3-42

Notes: This task may include identification of improvised explosive device (IED) indicators to assist in detecting the preparation, emplacement, and location of devices and/or components. Detection capabilities can occur in a land, air, or maritime environment. Detection activities may contribute to the identification and location of enemy personnel, explosive devices and their component parts, equipment, logistics operations, and infrastructure in order to provide accurate, timely information.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities established?
M2	Yes/No	Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities updated?
M3	Yes/No	Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities disseminated?
M4	Yes/No	Are improvised explosive device (IED) indicators being used in detection activities?
M5	Percent	Of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets employed to detect improvised explosive device (IED) activities.
M6	Hours	To analyze improvised explosive device

		(IED) information collected.
M7	Yes/No	Are time-sensitive improvised explosive device (IED) dissemination procedures established?
M8	Yes/No	Are local population information sources being exploited?
M9	Yes/No	Is a watch list established?
M10	Yes/No	Is detection equipment on hand?
M11	Yes/No	Is detection equipment tasked for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) mission?
M12	Ratio	Detection equipment on hand/tasked to counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) mission.
M13	Yes/No	Are personnel trained to use detection assets?
M14	Yes/No	Was detection information incorporated into the targeting process?
M15	Yes/No	Are special access programs incorporated?
M16	Number	Of homemade explosives labs detected.
M17	Ratio	Improvised explosive devices (IED) detected prior to detonation/IEDs detonated.
M18	Yes/No	Have improvised explosive device (IED) detection measures of performance (MOP) been established?
M19	Ratio	Improvised explosive devices (IED) detonated/IEDs found.

TA 6.12 DELETED Neutralize Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

TA 6.13 DELETED Mitigate Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Effects

TA 6.2 Execute Personnel Recovery (PR)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 24-Aug-2023

Description: Accomplish Personnel Recovery (PR) execution tasks (report, locate, support, recover, and/or reintegrate) to recover and/or reintegrate isolated personnel.

References: JP 3-50

Notes: This task may include using individual, component, joint, multinational, and other government agencies capabilities to effect the recovery of isolated personnel.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of personnel trained in Personnel Recovery (PR) reporting procedures.
M2	Percent	Of forces have the means to report an isolating event.
M3	Yes/No	Do standardized Personnel Recovery (PR) event declaration criteria and processes exist?
M4	Minutes	To notify higher echelon and parallel commands following initial report of an isolating incident.
M5	Minutes	To notify staff following initial report of an isolating incident.
M6	Minutes	To notify theater and national-level intelligence agencies of an isolating incident.
M7	Yes/No	Is the information collected on isolated personnel validated?
M8	Yes/No	Are isolated personnel located within the established amount of time?
M9	Yes/No	Are theater Personnel Recovery (PR) authentication methods and codes included in plans and orders?
M10	Yes/No	Is analysis of Personnel Recovery (PR) mission procedures corroborated with location information?
M11	Yes/No	Are all available means of locating

		isolated personnel considered?
M12	Minutes	Isolated personnel are located after receiving the Search and Rescue (SAR) Incident Report.
M13	Yes/No	Are forces capable of supporting the isolated personnel's ability to survive, evade, resist, and escape (SERE)?
M14	Yes/No	Is there a plan to provide adequate force protection for evading isolated personnel?
M15	Yes/No	Is there a plan to resupply isolated personnel?
M16	Yes/No	Are intelligence assets providing threat assessments covering the isolation area to the Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC)?
M17	Yes/No	Do plans and orders address all available options for Personnel Recovery (PR)?
M18	Percent	Of Personnel Recovery (PR) forces routinely provided intelligence reporting about the recovery area.
M19	Yes/No	Are the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) and Personnel Recovery Coordination Cells (PRCC) kept advised on the status of the recovery mission?
M20	Yes/No	Is a plan in place to reintegrate recovered personnel?
M21	Percent	Personnel maintain a current Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP).
M22	Percent	Evasion plans of action are developed when operating in hostile or uncertain environments.

TA 6.3 Protect the Joint Security Area (JSA)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 29-Sep-2017

Description: Conduct joint security area (JSA) operations to secure bases, base clusters, lines of communications (LOCs), and other designated areas.

References: JP 3-10, ADRP 3-90, ATP 3-91

Notes: A joint security area (JSA) is a specific surface area designated by the joint force commander (JFC) to facilitate the protection of joint bases and their connecting lines of communications (LOCs) that support joint operations.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Key lines of communications (LOCs)/points in which threat forces are incapable of inflicting Level II damage with less than 12 hour indicators being picked up by rear area intel forces within joint operations area (JOA) rear area.
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TA 6.4 Evacuate Noncombatants

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 30-Jun-2022

Description: Secure, marshal, process, provide for, and/or transport noncombatant evacuees.

References: JP 3-68, JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03 Series, DoDD 3025.14

Notes: When directed by the Department of State (DoS) or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense (DoD), this task may include tactical operations involving land, maritime, and air forces to evacuate United States (US) citizens and nationals, lawful permanent residents, DoD civilian personnel, and/or designated persons (e.g., host nation [HN] and third-country nationals [TCN]) from locations in a foreign nation to a designated safe haven or intermediate staging base. It may also necessitate preparing evacuated personnel for follow-on transportation and/or repatriation to the US or home nation-state.

Measures:

M1	Days	To return noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) joint task force (JTF) to normal duties and readiness following evacuation of evacuees.
M2	Days	To transfer evacuees from United States (US) Navy ship to land based

		safe haven.
M3	Hours	After Joint Task Force (JTF) formed or notified of noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) before forward command element (FCE) in place.
M4	Hours	Before all evacuees afforded medical attention (after evacuation).
M5	Hours	Before designated commander, joint task force (CJTF) in direct contact with concerned ambassador.
M6	Hours	For force to initially respond to noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) tasking (ready to depart home station).
M7	Hours	Between evacuation departure and arrival at temporary safe haven.
M8	Percent	Of American citizens (AMCIT) and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation.
M9	Percent	Of evacuees approved baggage delivered to temporary safe haven.
M10	Number	Of missing evacuees.
M11	Percent	Of known American citizens (AMCIT) not reporting for evacuation located by search-squad operations.
M12	Yes/No	Were plans developed as noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) alternatives?
M13	Hours	Difference between actual execution time and execute order (EXORD) scheduled start time.
M14	Percent	Of volunteering American citizens and designated third-country nationals, evacuated safely.
M15	Percent	Of evacuees receiving adequate medical care.
M16	Number	Of objectives occupied within planned times.
M17	Yes/No	Was mission effectiveness degraded by lack of equipment interoperability?
M18	Percent	Of needed information not passed to

		multinational nations due to classification restraints.
M19	Yes/No	Do noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) plans include evacuation in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack/incident?
M20	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) provided?

TA 6.5 Provide for Combat Identification (CID)

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 20-Jul-2023

Description: Perform the process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment (OE) sufficient to support an engagement decision.

References: JP 3-01, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-09

Notes: Combat identification (CID) of enemy and neutral objects is heavily dependent on successful detection, which is often very difficult, near real-time fusion/correlation of data from multiple sensors, and several other critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The end goal (i.e., correct identification of objects) depends considerably on the success of the detection function. Further, the ability to identify and characterize enemy and neutral objects, even if detected, depends extensively on successful collection and analysis of target signatures. CID is the process of attaining an accurate characterization of unknown detected objects to the extent that high confidence and timely application of military options and weapon resources can occur. Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to friendly, enemy, or neutral. In other situations, other characterizations may be required including, but not limited to class, type, nationality, and mission configuration. CID characterizations, when applied with combatant commander's (CCDR) rules of engagement (ROE), may enable engagement decisions and the subsequent use, or prohibition of use, of lethal and nonlethal weaponry to accomplish military objectives. CID may be used for force posturing, command and control (C2), situational awareness (SA), as well as shoot, no-shoot employment decisions.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of friendly air forces following
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		established procedures to identify themselves.
M2	Percent	Of friendly ground forces, following established procedures to identify themselves.
M3	Percent	Of friendly naval (surface, subsurface) forces following established procedures to identify themselves.
M4	Percent	Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected friendly objects/entities.
M5	Percent	Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected enemy objects/entities.
M6	Percent	Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected neutral objects/entities.

TA 6.8 Employ Countermeasures

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 09-Dec-2021

Description: Employ countermeasure devices and/or techniques to impair the operational effectiveness of enemy activity.

References: JP 3-85, CJCSM 3320.01 series, DODD 3222.04

Notes: This task may include the use of passive and active countermeasures, to degrade/neutralize threat collection sensors, and threat precision weapons target acquisition systems from acquiring defended assets. Defensive countermeasures can also be used to degrade/neutralize a threat precision weapons ability to successfully attack a defended asset.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess

		electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) countermeasures?
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TA 6.9 DELETED Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Activities

TA 7 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Hazardous Area

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Conduct activities in an environment affected by chemical and biological agents, biological pathogens, radioactive material, toxic industrial materials (TIM), and/or weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

References: JP 3-11, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, Department of Defense (DoD) Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

Notes: The focus of this task is mission execution with minimal disruption while operating in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment (actual or threatened). This task may include activities undertaken to enhance physical security; emplace detection equipment; and reduce dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection and decontamination efforts for forces operating in a hazardous area. Toxic industrial material (TIM) includes toxic industrial biological (TIB), toxic industrial chemical (TIC), and toxic industrial radiological (TIR) materials or substance. This task may promote interoperability and integration of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) layered integrated defenses, including establishing and reviewing protocols, standards, and agreements when appropriate and necessary. Also, it may encompass the distribution and placement of protective resources (e.g., medical prophylaxis, collective protective systems and material, personal protective equipment [PPE]) to protect responders, affected populations, and critical operations, as well as materials (e.g., containers, wraps, coatings) to contain and prevent secondary contamination or exposure. Improvised explosive devices (IED) may be enhanced with CBRN materials.

Measures:

M1	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to perform missions in the chemical,
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		biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment.
M2	Percent	Of authorized specialized teams and individuals on hand.
M3	Numbers	Of equipment/materiel requested that are required for performing missions in the chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment.

TA 7.1 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Environment

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 12-Nov-2024

Description: Perform missions in an operational environment (OE) that includes chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threats and hazards, and their potential residual effects.

References: JP 3-11, JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: Operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) environment may require the employment of strategic and operational capabilities and policies and procedures that will minimize or negate potential CBRN threats and hazards within the operational environment (OE). This task may include the coordination of detection, reconnaissance/surveillance, the standardization of warning and reporting between joint and multinational forces, decontamination support, and the exchange of standing operating procedures (SOP) to facilitate operations.

Measures:

M1	Hours	To employ detectors in a mutually-supportive networked system.
M2	Hours	To establish joint warning and reporting requirements.
M3	Instances	Of conflicts between standard operating procedures (SOP) that are not rectified.
M4	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to operate under chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN)

		conditions, in accordance with higher-level guidance.
M5	Percent	Of authorized special chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) teams and individuals on-hand and trained.
M6	Percent	Of units able to execute their joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) under chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) conditions.
M7	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to perform decontamination operations in support of other Service requirements.
M8	Hours	To establish disease detection, warning, and analysis reporting system.

TA 7.4.3.4 Provide Language Capabilities

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 08-Oct-2024

Description: Acquire and/or employ individual language proficiency pertinent to mission requirements.

References: JP 1-0, JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01 Series, DoDI 3300.07, DoDI 5160.70

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SF), and perform intelligence functions such as human intelligence, signals intelligence, cyber operations, and open-source intelligence, requires target language capability. Understanding operational impacts, accurately predicting likely multi-order effects of operations, training foreign personnel, and other common mission-specific tasks regularly require language capability at Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) level 1 and above. United States (US) forces with a range of target language capabilities from Elementary Proficiency (ILR 1) to Advanced Professional Proficiency (ILR 4) are required in sufficient capacities to enable US forces to effectively work in combined operations in the range of mission-specific tasks. All must be planned far in advance of any operation using

refined planning factors, to include the proper numbers of contracted language experts who may be available at time of need.

Measures:

M1	Yes/No	Does the unit have a command language program?
M2	Yes/No	Does the unit have a command language program manager?
M3	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Arabic (all dialects).
M4	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified[1] in Arabic (all dialects). [1] "Fully qualified" is defined as: The person in the billet has validated language capability in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) Component policy, both in the language coded for the position and at the proficiency level required for it.
M5	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified[2] in Arabic (all dialects).[2] "Partially qualified" is defined as: The person in the billet has validated language capability in accordance with DoD Component policy in the language coded for the position, but at less than the required proficiency level.
M6	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Chinese-Mandarin.
M7	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in Chinese-Mandarin.
M8	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in Chinese-Mandarin.
M9	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in French.
M10	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in French.
M11	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in French.

M12	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Korean.
M13	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in Korean.
M14	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in Korean.
M15	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Persian-Iranian (Farsi).
M16	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in Persian-Iranian (Farsi).
M17	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in Persian-Iranian (Farsi).
M18	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Russian.
M19	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in Russian.
M20	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in Russian.
M21	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in Spanish.
M22	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in Spanish.
M23	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in Spanish.
M24	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in all other languages.
M25	Number	Of assigned language personnel fully qualified in all other languages.
M26	Number	Of assigned language personnel partially qualified in all other languages.
M27	Number	Of billets requiring proficiency in a foreign language that are occupied.[3][3] "Occupied" is defined as: The person in the billet has no validated language capability in the language required for that billet.

TA 7.4.3.5 Develop Cultural Proficiency

Priority: Routine

Approval Date: 10-Jun-2024

Description: Develop cultural proficiency of the assigned area or region.

References: JP 3-0, JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SF) requires regional expertise. Understanding operational impacts, accurately predicting likely impacts and multi-order effects of operations, training foreign personnel, and other common irregular warfare (IW) tasks require significant regional expertise.

Measures:

M1	Number	Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment cultural training.
M2	Yes/No	Are cultural issues considered in operational planning?
M3	Number	Of complaints made by local population based on cultural misunderstanding.
M4	Number	Of cultural incidences involving religious misunderstandings.
M5	Number	Of times the unit or personnel are invited to participate in cultural events, (e.g., weddings, funerals, feasts etc.)
M6	Number	Of personnel who have Level 5 Expert Proficiency.
M7	Number	Of personnel who have Level 1 Novice Proficiency.
M8	Number	Of personnel who have Level 2 Associate Proficiency.
M9	Number	Of personnel who have Level 3 Professional Proficiency.
M10	Number	Of personnel who have Level 4 Senior Professional Proficiency.
M11	Number	Of personnel who have Level 0 Pre-Novice Proficiency.
M12	Yes/No	Does ally and partner contribution achieve the desired level of performance?

